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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1443

July 3, 1942

FLY VIGOROUSLY DEFENDS FCC ANTI-MONOPOLY RULES

Taking full advantage of his day in court - or as it has worked out many days - Chairman James L. Fly, appearing before the House Interstate Commerce Committee now considering the Sanders Bill which contemplates changes in the Communications Act, continued to put up a spirited defense for the FCC anti-monopoly Chain Broadcasting Regulations.

Mr. Fly divided his discussion of the rules into the following parts: Exclusivity of affiliation, territorial exclusivity, duration of affiliation contracts, station rejection of network programs, network ownership of stations, network control of station rates and freedom of speech and the chain broadcasting regulations. Each of these he discussed under three headings - "The Abuse", "Illustrations", and the "Cure", which was always the much discussed anti-monopoly FCC regulations. The FCC Chairman also took up the licensing of networks, newspaper ownership of radio stations and clear channel investigations.

In connection with the newspaper ownership, Mr. Fly said that "we have formed no conclusions as to whether the Commission has authority to refuse a license to a newspaper". The Chairman said the Commission would reach a decision on this soon (later he spoke of several months) and that he had "no objection" to Congress expressing itself on the subject of newspaper ownership of radio stations and added that the Commission might decide to throw the entire problem into the lap of Congress.

On the other hand, he said, the Commission may have the power "under the public interest concept to make a decision".

The Chairman steadfastly declined to say whether he had formed his own opinion on the newspaper-radio point.

"I don't know what my own personal judgment will be", he said.

"Congress Sanders has asked several previous witnesses why newspapers should be put in a proscribed class. He has asked why they should be treated differently from churches, schools and moving picture companies, et cetera. My answer is that if in the future there should arise a marked tendency for the ownership of radio stations to gravitate into the hands of churches, schools or motion picture companies that would be a matter which the Commission should properly look into", Chairman Fly testified.

Mr. Fly predicted tremendous developments in television and frequency modulation.

"Both of these fields", Mr. Fly added, "are set for unlimited commercial expansion immediately after the war. I have the greatest hope that these two industries will flourish during the immediate post-war period.

"There is already one FM network and the linking of television stations into one or more networks is clearly foreshadowed."

Mr. Fly said before the war the Commission had prepared to study the clear channel situation as ordered to do by Congress but was prevented from doing so by a shortage of engineers. Basically he suggested the clear channel situation is an engineering problem and a very interesting one.

Mr. Fly produced an exhibit which he said shows "that in 1941 the Columbia Broadcasting System had a net income, after Federal income tax had been paid, amounting to 55.8% of the total depreciated value of all of its property, tangible and intangible. In the case of NBC, the comparable percentage is 67.2.

"Mutual shows no profit as an independent entity, but, of course, the stockholders do show substantial profits. Page 2 of the exhibit shows that the consolidated net broadcast income of seven Mutual stockholders for 1941, before payment of Federal income tax, amounted to 67.5% of the depreciated value of all their broadcast property. Note that the Mutual figure is before Federal income tax. Figures after Federal income tax are not available since the tax cannot be allocated between the broadcast and the non-broadcast income of these seven Mutual stockholders.

The witness also introduced an exhibit which he said shows that whereas the NBC Red and CBS networks have 40.2% and 37.8% of the total nighttime power, the Blue and Mutual have only 8.7% and 8.5% respectively. The importance of these figures is not that two of these networks are bigger than the other two. On the contrary, the important thing is that two of these networks do not have sufficient power to be audible throughout the nation. It is the listeners deprived of Blue and Mutual network programs rather than the networks themselves whom we should consider. The exhibit also shows that only 6.3% of the nighttime power of the country is unaffiliated with any national network. Obviously, no new network can enter the field if it must seek its affiliates only from these small and scattered independent stations."

Chairman Fly then took up the various regulations as follows:

EXCLUSIVITY OF AFFILIATION - The abuse: In order to get programs from one network, stations frequently are required to contract not to carry even a single program from any other national network. As a result, listeners in a number of cities are deprived of many network programs, and the country's radio service is limited.

"The cure: Regulation 3.101 provides that network affiliation contracts may not be so drawn as to prevent a station, if it so desires, from carrying programs from another network."

"TERRITORIAL EXCLUSIVITY - The abuse: Frequently certain stations decide not to carry particular network programs. Territorial exclusivity means that if the regular affiliate in an area decides not to carry a program, the network may not offer that program to any other station in that area. Thus, the regular affiliate in any area is in a position not only to reject a program, but also to prevent listeners in his area from hearing that program over any other station in that area."

"The cure: Regulation 3.102 provides that the regular affiliate may not prevent some other station from carrying a network program in the event that the regular affiliate rejects it. The regular affiliate may, of course, have first call on the programs of its network; but in the event that it chooses to reject such a network program, it cannot under our regulation block a neighboring station from bringing the rejected program to listeners in that area."

"DURATION OF AFFILIATION CONTRACTS - The abuse: One of the amazing things about these affiliation contracts is the term they cover. While the station is bound by the contract for five years, the network is only bound for one year. Since these contracts protect the station for only one year in any case, our regulation limiting contracts to two years is not a limitation at all from the point of view of the station's certainty of affiliation.

"The network, of course, likes to have its stations bound to it for five years; but it is easy to see how this provision adversely affects the public interest. A network may be offering excellent service and putting on excellent programs at the time an affiliation contract is signed. During the five-year period thereafter, its service and programs may deteriorate. But no matter how low it falls, the station is still bound to take such programs, and only such programs.

"The cure: Regulation 3.103 originally provided that an affiliation contract might not exceed one year - which was at that time also the period of the license. Subsequently, the Commission lengthened the term of the license, and coincidentally the maximum term of affiliation contracts, to two years. Thus, a station is in a position at least every two years to survey the entire field and make such arrangements as appear best at that time.

"Option Time - The Abuse: By taking an option on all the hours of its affiliates, CBS is able to discourage non-network programs. NBC achieves substantially the same effect by optioning the best hours of its stations. These options discourage not only local programs but also transcriptions. Advertisers are unwilling to invest large sums in developing programs which may be moved on 28 days' notice. The result has been that stations have been cramped in their efforts to produce worthwhile local programs and to procure high-quality transcriptions.

"The cure: Regulation 3.104 does not ban options, but it does subject the optioning of time to four restrictions which the Commission found to be in the public interest."

"STATION REJECTION OF NETWORK PROGRAMS - The abuse: Under the law, a station licensee has the responsibility of determining what shall and what shall not go out over his transmitter, and this responsibility is not transferable. There is reason to believe that under some affiliation contracts, the licensee gives up his right to reject improper network programs.

"The cure: Regulation 3.105 provides that a station may not contract away his right to reject unsuitable or improper programs.

"The networks on the whole allege that their present contracts are unexceptionable in this respect; and if this is the case the regulation is quite unobjectionable. However, to the extent that such contracts do or may hereafter impair the principle of licensee responsibility, Regulation 3.105 serves as a remedy.

"NETWORK OWNERSHIP OF STATIONS - The abuse: In addition to the hundreds of stations affiliated by contract with NBC and CBS, these networks were the licensees of 10 and 8 stations respectively at the time of our Report on Chain Broadcasting."

"Since the announcement of our regulations, this concentration of stations has already improved somewhat. Thus 3 of NBC's 10 stations have been transferred to the Blue Network, Inc. In addition, WMAL here in Washington has been transferred back from NBC to the Washington Star. Thus, when the Blue network is sold, it will have 3 stations and NBC will have 6.

"The cure: Regulation 3.106 provides that no network shall own more than one station in any locality. When the contemplated sale of the Blue is completed, this requirement will automatically be met. The regulation also provides that a network shall not be the licensee of a station in any locality where the existing stations are so few, or of such unequal desirability, that competition would be substantially restrained by such licensing.

"NETWORK CONTROL OF STATION RATES - The abuse: NBC's standard affiliation contract provides that, if a station sells time to a national advertiser for less than that which NBC charges network advertisers for that time, then NBC may lower the station's network rate proportionately. Thus, if you, as a national advertiser, go to a station and say, 'I want an hour over your station, and I'll pay so many dollars', the station may have to reply: 'We'd like to, but if we did NBC would crack down on us.'

"This might properly be considered outside the Commission's concern, if it did not affect listeners adversely. However, listeners are affected. Many programs which might be put on by national advertisers, through transcriptions or otherwise, are banned because network rates must be charged even though the network is not used. Thus listeners are deprived of programs which might otherwise be broadcast.

"The cure: Regulation 3.108 provides in effect simply that stations may fix or alter their own non-network rates without hindrance from the networks.

"Note that this regulation, like all the others, does not give the Commission any control whatever, direct or indirect, over anybody's rates. As with the other regulations, 3.108 provides merely that control of such matters shall remain where it belongs - with the 900 or more station owners all over the country."

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MORE THAN MILLION RADIOS IN MASSACHUSETTS

With 1,044,830 sets in Massachusetts alone, the percentage of radios in the homes, as shown by U. S. Census reports still continues very high. Reports have not been received from about two-thirds of the States. The latest heard from are:

OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS WITH RADIO, FOR STATE AND FOR CITIES OF 25,000 OR MORE: 1940

(A dwelling unit was enumerated as "with radio" if it contained a usable radio set or one only temporarily out of repair)

Area - Massachusetts The State	Total	With Radio	No Radio	Not Reporting Radio
Total dwelling units (including urban)	1,120,694	1,044,830	41,793	34,071
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	94,541	85,934	5,975	2,632
Rural-farm dwelling units	23,720	20,502	2,457	761
Beverly	6,987	6,673	178	136
Boston	197,393	183,927	7,504	5,962
Brocton	18,137	17,014	722	401
Cambridge	28,717	26,771	744	1,202
Chelsea	9,956	9,188	468	300
Chicopee	10,082	9,594	294	194
Everett	11,763	11,238	177	348
Fall River	29,799	27,538	1,410	851
Fitchburg	10,951	10,268	506	177
Haverhill	13,193	12,001	826	356
Holyoke	14,716	13,812	457	447
Lawrence	21,987	20,285	1,019	683
Lowell	24,932	22,485	1,491	956
Lynn	27,602	25,589	970	1,043
Malden	15,365	14,795	314	256
Medford	16,022	15,128	304	590
Melrose	6,896	6,595	103	198
New Bedford	30,640	28,060	1,712	868
Newton	17,432	16,574	248	610

(Cities continued)

Area - Massachusetts (Continued) Cities	Total	With Radio	No Radio	Not Reporting Radio
Pittsfield	13,018	12,325	383	310
Quincy	20,367	19,132	259	976
Revere	8,493	7,792	179	522
Salem	10,549	9,814	329	406
Somerville	26,264	24,980	459	825
Springfield	40,303	38.501	725	1,077
Taunton	9,335	8,810	316	209
Waltham	9,167	8,680	177	310
Worcester	48,812	45,365	1,273	2,174
Area - Kentucky				
Total dwelling units (including urban)	698,538	444,416	235,650	18,472
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	179,890	115,079	60,144	4,667
Rural-farm dwelling units	280,365	134,773	138,523	7,069
Ashland	7,441	6,527	742	172
Covington	18,028	16,417	1,177	434
Lexington	13,849	10,813	2,730	306
Louisville	89,955	76,864	10,798	2,293
Newport	8,047	8,077	685	285
Owensboro	8,351	6,769	1,255	327
Paducah	9,607	6,785	2,512	310
Area - Alabama				
Total dwelling units (including urban)	673,815	321,671	329,039	23,105
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	157,226	82,906	69,176	5,144
Rural-farm dwelling units	289,280	86,115	193,489	9,676
Anniston	6,697	4,297	2,238	162
Birmingham	71,798	55,265	14,156	2,377
Gadsden	9,300	7,084	1,957	259
Mobile	20,512	13,441	6,369	702
Montgomery	21,932	13,234	7,790	908
Tuscaloosa	6,556	3,979	2,294	283

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Sherman Gregory, Manager of Station WEAF, has been appointed to the Radio Defense Committee of New York City. The committee is concerned with the use of radio in local civilian defense.

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FCC SPLIT REVEALED AS CRAVEN ENDORSES SANDERS BILL

The lengthy hearings on the Sanders Bill to reorganize the Federal Communications Commission closed yesterday (Thursday) with Commissioner T.A.M. Craven sharply opposing Chairman James L. Fly in endorsing the bill and the former declaring that it was high time the Commission itself should be done over and the Communications Act rewritten.

It had been expected that Commander Craven would pull no punches and in this the spectators were not disappointed. Known to be a hard hitter, conscientious, and honest, Mr. Craven struck back at practically every statement made by Chairman Fly and in such a way as made it apparent that there was a very serious rift between the former Naval officer, Chairman Fly and the Commission members backing the latter.

The two concluding witnesses were Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network, and E. K. Jett, Chief Engineer of the FCC. Commander Craven, who had fortified himself with a 34 page prepared statement (Mr. Fly having sprung one 74 pages long) charged that the views Mr. Fly expressed in opposition to the Sanders Bill were not those of all the members of the Commission.

Mr. Craven, in endorsing the Sanders Bill, expressed the opinion that newspapers should not be barred from operating radio stations. He also upheld the networks saying:

"As has already been demonstrated, a network is only an aggregation of individual stations joined together by contractual arrangement for the simultaneous rendition of particular programs. Congress has not seen fit, and wisely I believe, to confer upon the Commission the power to regulate the business practices or business policies of individual stations. I can see no greater reason why such power should be conferred when stations are considered in the aggregate as networks. The necessary result of such action would be to confer upon the Commission the power to impose its will upon all licensees with respect to all business practices growing out of the network relationship. Quite aside from the elements of censorship which are necessarily involved when the source of program material may be regulated, I can see no need for this action. On the contrary, I can see much harm that might result therefrom.

"As a result of the extensive investigation which the Commission has already made of this subject, it has been demonstrated to my satisfaction, first, that networks as we now know them are essential to our system of broadcasting, and, secondly, that in the main such networks operate efficiently and well. There are, of course, certain imperfections in the structure and certain practices which if continued or extended may have an adverse effect upon the quantity and quality of radio service available to the public. But it is my view that if legislation on this subject is considered necessary, Congress itself should outlaw certain specific practices considered harmful or reprehensible, and that within the

limitations thus established the parties be permitted to work out their own economic destiny without interference by the Commission.

"I believe that the solution of the problem of network broadcasting rests in permitting the greatest freedom of action both from an economic and from a program standpoint in so far as is consistent with provisions of general law. However, in order to meet the views of those who desire to impose specific limitations, I can agree that it may be helpful for Congress to enact certain provisions which will serve as guideposts to the industry, but which do not directly or indirectly control its economic or program development."

"In view of recent controversies it would seem desirable that Congress specify more clearly to what extent and in what manner it desires the Commission to regulate broadcasting", Commander Craven continued. "If Congress desires the Commission to regulate the business practices of licensees, it should so state. If Congress desires this Commission not to regulate business practices of licensees, it should likewise specify clearly that the Commission has no such power. Likewise it seems desirable that Congress specify whether, before judgment has been rendered in Courts or other competent agencies, the Commission has power to take into consideration alleged violations of laws, other than the Communications Act, which affect the conduct of the licensees."

"I regard the Commission as an agency created by Congress to administer policies established by the Congress. I do not regard the Commission as an agency empowered to promulgate new social-economic policies. We regulate some of the media for the dissemination of facts and opinion. Therefore our actions affect the value to the public of these media for free speech. Hence when the Commission encounters conditions and problems not foreseen at the time the basic legislation was enacted, it seems most desirable that the Commission return to Congress for further instructions. From this standpoint at least, this Commission hearing on the Sanders Bill seems opportune."

"As indicated previously, the fount of many of the problems is the shortage of radio frequencies. Consequently, the number of available facilities is so limited that it is impossible for everyone to be granted a radio license even if he were qualified. In fact, facilities will be so extremely limited that even if we had 100 national networks devoted exclusively to speech-making in 15 minute blocs, the last person of today's population would have to wait 37 years for his or her return, and then could reach only a small portion of the people then living in the nation."

"I believe in sound competition, and monopolies contrary to public interest are as abhorrent to me as to anyone else. However, the forcing of unsound competition in the fields of radio will nullify the directions of Congress to distribute radio broadcasting facilities fairly and equitably among the various States and communities. Moreover, the forced application of the doctrine of unlimited economic competition will result in a further

concentration of competitive stations in the large cities and a dearth of facilities in the smaller communities throughout the nation. Likewise, if too many stations are forced into the large cities, the net result will be impaired program service to the entire nation. Such a policy of unlimited economic competition must of necessity impair good entineering standards, with the consequence that rural radio listeners may be sacrificed for a regulatory theory in which the commercial aspects of radio broadcasting are overemphasized and the public service aspects are neglected."

"In recent years the Commission has operated under a plan of organization which, in my opinion, is basically unsound. In addition to making possible, and in fact requiring, an undesirable combination of the legislative, judicial and administrative functions, it is unwieldy and cumbersome. The result has been that too many matters which should have received careful attention have received too little attention or none at all. It therefore seems desirable to me that the Act be both specific and compulsory with respect to a division of the Commission and its major functions.

"The administrative and judicial work of the Commission can be divided along natural lines, namely: (1) Broadcasting - this includes television, high frequency, domestic and international broadcasting; (2) common carriers - this includes domestic land lines and radio as well as international radio and cable; and (3) radio services involved in safety of life at sea and in the air, the preservation of property, regular radio operations aboard ship and aircraft as well as emergency and auxiliary uses of radio, amateur radio, and the licensing of all radio operators."

Commander Craven concluded by saying:

"It is obvious that we shall have new communication problems for Congress and the Commission. The present-day problems will be obsolete and forgotten. Tomorrow we may wonder why we worried so much about today's problems. Therefore it seems essential that we do not base long-term legislation upon what may appear to be a good detailed solution of today's minor troubles in radio. We should avoid the danger of regimenting the future along the grooves of today's thinking, and it is for this reason I hope that any new legislation which may be enacted by Congress will contain statements of broad policy together with such checks and balances as are deemed necessary to insure the development of radio as a free American enterprise in which the public has confidence."

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TRADE NOTES

The Treasury Department in a report read by Representative Louis Ludlow, of Indiana, estimated the value of contributed service in advertising war bonds at not less than $100,000,000. With regard to radio the report stated:

"Radio stations and networks, without exception, and program sponsors in large numbers have cooperated. They have contributed a total of not less than 60,000 station hours of time.

The estimated expenditure for radio broadcasting by the Department of the Interior in connection with promotion and publicity for the fiscal year of 1941 was:

Division of Information, $17,112; Consumers' Counsel Division, $258; Office of Land Utilization, $450; Bureau of Reclamation, $1,564; National Park Service, $322; Fish and Wildlife Service, $9,295; Bonneville Power Administration, $2,910, Miscellaneous Service Division, $630.

The Federal Communications Commission on June 30 adopted these amendments of Part 42 (Destruction of Records) of its Rules and Regulations:

"This note shall be inserted immediately after Section 42.1:

"NOTE. - The following shall not be considered violations of these rules and regulations:

"(a) The furnishing of original filed messages to the United States Government in support of bills.

"(b) The transfer of messages or copies thereof pursuant to the Rules and Regulations of the United States Office of Censorship.

"(c) The destruction of records when in the judgment of Defense Commanders or other military or naval authority such destruction is necessary to prevent such records from falling into the hands of an enemy of the United States."

Many Latin American broadcasters are in danger of being forced off the air unless vital replacement parts are released soon by the United States, said John F. Royal, NBC Vice-President in Charge of International Relations. Mr. Royal is back in New York after a two-week visit to Mexico City.

Emphasizing the critical nature of the shortage of tubes and other radio materials, Mr. Royal said that some broadcasters are still waiting for equipment ordered months ago. Two important Mexican stations, he added, are now on their last set of tubes and will have to go off the air unless American supplies, being held at the border, are soon released.

Arthur Hungerford, Business Manager of NBC television, now commissioned Lieutenant, J.G., reports for Navy duty at the Harvard University training center, Cambridge, Mass., as of July 1. After a two-month training course, Lieut. Hungerford will be assigned to a post.

For the first time, restrictions which may continue in effect for the duration of the war are contained in two suspension orders directed against priorities violators. They prohibit Manning, Bowman & Company, Meriden, Conn., from selling electrical supplies containing aluminum under any conditions, and the Illinois Pure Aluminum Company, Lemont, Ill., from selling any articles containing aluminum on orders not rated A-1-j or higher.

Sylvania announces a new window display for radio tube servicemen. Central figure is a typical radio serviceman at attention, saluting. Headline copy reads, "On the Alert To Keep Radios Working". Copy at the base says, "You need your radio now - let us keep it working." On the base of the display is a plea by to Buy War Bonds And Stamps Now!"

The Philco Radio and Television Corp., of Philadelphia, Pa., has been granted a construction permit for an experimental relay television broadcast station to be located between Wyndmoor, Pa. and New York City, and to be used for relaying television programs originated by the NBC station WNBT in New York to Philco's main television broadcast station WPTZ, for rebroadcasting. Channels 13 and 14 (230,000-242,000) 15 watts;

Also Philco was granted construction permit for new experimental television relay station; Channels 13 and 14, 230,000-242,000 kilocycles; power 15 wats.

Likewise Philso was granted a modification of its construction permit authorizing a new commercial television station, for move of transmitter, make changes in antenna system, increase ESR to 1000, and for extension of completion date.

Three current sponsors on the Columbia Broadcasting System announced the expansion of all their programs on Columbia to the full network under the new 15% discount rate. This brings to seven the number of CBS programs using the entire network. The sponsors taking advantage of the new CBS discount rate and expanding their programs to the full network are Philip Morris & Company, Ltd., Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company and Coca Cola Company.

Lois Lorraine, for 5 years on the publicity staff of CBS, has been appointed press representative for Station WEAF

The General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., has been granted authority to cancel the outstanding construction permit of experimental television relay broadcast station W2XGI, and to delete the call letters.

Station KTRB, Modesto, Calif., has applied to the FCC for modification of construction permit which authorized increase in power, change in hours of operation, install new transmitter, directional antenna for night use and move transmitter requesting extension of completion date from 8/30/42 to 11/30/42.

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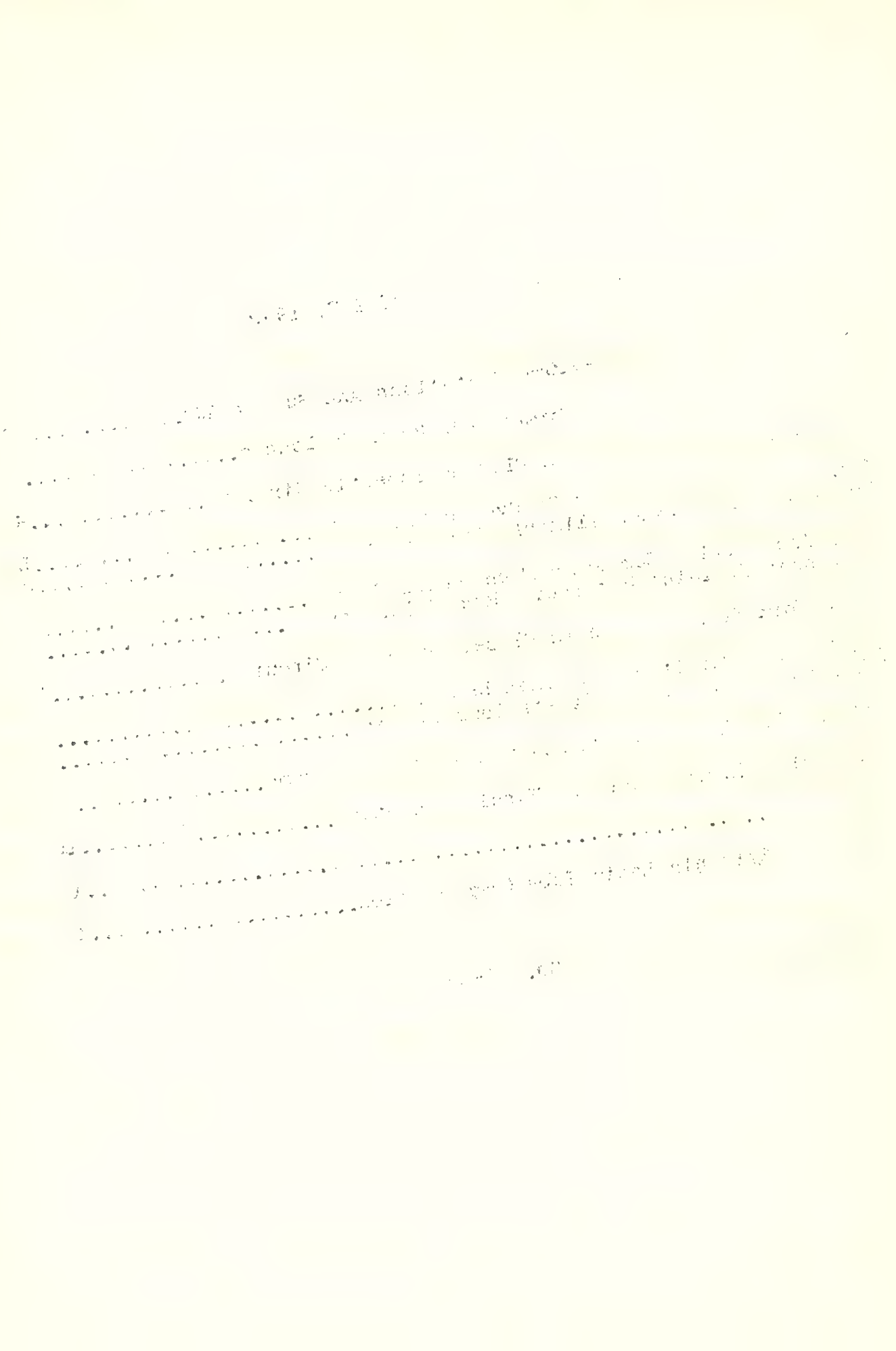
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No. 1444



July 7, 1942

CANADA QUESTIONS PRESS-OWNED STATIONS AND SUNDAY ADS

It will not bring any peace of mind to the operators of newspaper-owned stations in this country, now under scrutiny of the Federal Communications Commission, to learn that press-owned stations are also under questioning in Canada. Also the possibility of a reduction in Sunday radio advertising through cooperation of privately-owned stations was suggested by Maj. Gladstone Murray, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation General Manager, to the House of Commons Radio Committee at Ottawa.

Being told by Dr. Augustin Frigon, Assistant General Manager of the Canadian Broacasting System, that newspapers now own or control 26 broadcasting stations, M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. leader declared that these stations are approaching "a monopoly of public opinion" which "would be a very unhealthy thing".

E. G. Hansell declared that he stood "absolutely with Mr. Coldwell against private monopoly. At the same time, a Government monopoly could be just as bad", Hansell added.

In a statement to the Editor & Publisher, Gladstone Murray, General Manager of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, said "Newspaper control of radio stations is criticized on the assumption that there is inherent competition between radio and the press and that therefore newspaper control of radio might be expected to be disadvantageous to radio; also that combination of the two media might tend to confer unhealthy power over public opinion by relatively few vested interests.

"My personal view is that under democracy it is impracticable to prevent newspapers from gaining control of radio stations. Moreover I do not recognize any natural or inherent antagonism between these media. Properly conceived the printed and spoken word are complementary to each other. As to the submergence of the radio side by the newspaper side of such amalgamations the competition of independent radio and particularly of national network radio provides a powerful corrective in terms of efficiency of operation and listener appeal. To my mind the only real danger is the possible existence of secret control either of radio by the press or of the press by radio. Given full publicity of all such interlocking arrangements the functioning of an enlightened and free democracy can be safely trusted to prevent abuse of power or damage to the public interest."

Speaking of news broadcasts, Brooke Claxton (Lib., Montreal-St. Lawrence-St. George) said there is a feeling some newscasts are "shaded". He had received complaints of the news

broadcasts in reference to the House of Commons speech of Resources Minister Crerar. Mr. Murray told the committee he would obtain the script and its source.

With regard to Sunday advertising, Mr. Murray said the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is anxious to reduce Sunday advertising and is enlisting the support of privately-owned stations which have already indicated a readiness to cooperate.

Sunday radio advertising was brought before the committee by Mr. Coldwell, C.C.F. Leader, who suggested it be reduced.

Mr. Murray said advertising had been eliminated on Christmas Day and the corporation would like to take similar action every Sunday but the popularity of commercially-sponsored United States programs which had a large following was a serious difficulty. An appeal had been made to private stations, which Mr. Coldwell said were chiefly concerned, and these stations had indicated a highly cooperative reaction.

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NELSON PROMOTES REED, FORMER G-E HEAD, TO LONDON

War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson has named as his London representative, Philip D. Reed, present head of the WPB Bureau of Industry Branches and former Chairman of the General Electric Company. Mr. Reed will serve as a member of the Anglo-American Production and Resources Board. This appointment is considered to be an aftermath of and Mr. Nelson's answer to the charges of Robert R. Guthrie, formerly of the WPB that higher War Production Board officials, including Mr. Reed and J. S. Knowlson, former President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, had unduly delayed conversion of the radio and other other industries.

In addition to giving Mr. Reed the British assignment, which is regarded as a distinct promotion, being a far more important post than Reed's present assignment, Mr. Nelson also named Mr. Knowlson as his Deputy on the newly created Board. Mr. Knowlson, regarded as No. 2 of the WPB, will, however, remain in Washington to work with Sir Robert J. Sinclair, Director-General of the Army requirements of the British War Office, who will come to Washington. Mr. Reed will leave for London at an early date.

The following, as set forth in an RMA Bulletin, is the section of the Truman Senate Committee's report on the radio industry:

"Mr. Guthrie charged that curtailment of civilian radio production had not been sufficiently expedited and thus factories engaged in assembling civilian radio sets were not brought into war production with sufficient speed. He contended that in January and February of 1942 enough aluminum was allocated to the civilian radio

industry to produce three bomber planes. On January 23 an order was issued by the WPB limiting production of home radios by large manufacturers to 55 per cent of their rate of production in the first 9 months of 1941. Small manufacturers were limited to 65 per cent. A final order was issued setting April 22 as the shut-down date.

"In connection with the radio industry the Committee believes that the WPB have acted commendably in establishing a curtailment and conservation program. Their efforts have been in accord with the principles expressed by the Under Secretary of War, Robert Patterson, who stated:

"'At the present time it is essential that all existing radio manufacturing facilities of the United States be kept going on commercial production to and only to the extent necessary to hold together their operative forces until such time as the load of national defense requirements can be placed on these facilities.

"'In order to attain this end and thereby prevent the loss of skilled labor and disruption of facilities, I suggest that commercial production be curtailed at once but gradually that suitable quantities of materials for radio production be allotted to this industry to keep it going until it can assume its share of national defense orders. Action has been initiated in the War Department to place war production orders as rapidly as possible with the presumption that continued operation for commercial sales shall not delay or displace such orders.'

"In view of the above facts, the committee (the Truman Senate Committee) is of the opinion that Mr. Guthrie's charges in this particular instance were not well founded."

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MACKAY RADIO SEES LOSS IN CLOSING DOMESTIC CIRCUITS

Operations of Commercial Mackay Corporation and subsidiaries for the three months ended March 31, 1942, resulted in a consolidated net loss of $286,522, after deducting interest accrued on the outstanding 4% Income Debentures, as compared with a consolidated net loss of $149,988 for the similar period of 1941.

"Revenues of the cable and radiotelegraph operating subsidiaries continue to be drastically curtailed as a result of the war", John L. Merrill, Chairman of the American Cable & Radio Corp. reports. "New direct radiotelegraph circuits have been established during 1942 between the United States and Russia, Australia, New Zealand, Egypt, China, Bolivia and Paraguay. However, the Mackay Radio and Telegraph companies will be further adversely affected by the closure of all point-to-point domestic radiotelegraph circuits within the continental United States pursuant to an order of the Defense Communications Board. This will result in a substantial reduction in revenues."

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SANDERS BILL REPORT MAY GO OVER UNTIL FALL

No immediate report will be submitted by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee on the Sanders Bill to reorganize the Federal Communications Commission hearings on which dragged along for almost three months. They were concluded last week when Edward Hidalgo, attorney for the Radio Corporation of America and its subsidiaries, put in the record a statement of Mark Woods, President of the Blue Net in answer to testimony of Mutual witnesses.

Mr. Woods stated that the "very existence of network broadcasting is dependent upon the ability of a network to operate as a cohesive unit and he said that ability is based upon option time.

Mr. Woods' statement alluded to the Blue's expansion since its separation from NBC early this year. It had 116 stations then, and has added 18 since, including several former MBS affiliates. There are about 40 additional stations seeking affiliation, he said. In February, 1939, the number of network station hours of commercial time was 932; at the same time this year it was 2068, an increase of more than 100%. In 1940 the average number of stations per commercial program was 38, and is now 75.

It is common knowledge, said Mr. Woods that RCA has agreed to dispose of the Blue to outside interests, if a fair price for RCA's investment can be obtained and when buyers can be found who will operate it in the public interest. Mr. Woods said the dominant thought in formulating any legislative pattern for radio should be "to permit its normal growth and expansion as a free enterprise".

A report on the Sanders Bill may be as far away as next Fall - anyway not until after the Congressional recess due to election year. It may be as long as that before Chairman Lea of the House Interstate Commerce Committee even appoints a subcommittee to redraft the Bill.

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SEVERAL RADIO TRADES ELIGIBLE FOR DEFERMENT

Among the 138 occupations essential to war production in which workers are eligible for, although not guaranteed, draft preferment by Paul W. McNutt, Chairman of the War Man Power Commission are the following having to do with radio: chassis assembler, radio; electrical tester, radio; and radio equipment assembler.

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U.S. AND BRITISH COMMUNICATIONS HEADS CONFER

Sir Campbell Stuart, Chairman of the British Imperial Advisory Committee for Communications is in Washington conferring with James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission "on various matters of mutual concern". Sir Campbell was reported to have come direct from London and it is not known how long he will remain in Washington.

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PROFESSOR EXPLAINS HOW RADIO NEWS HELPS PAPERS

A study of radio and the newspapers has been made by Clifford W. Weigle of the Journalism Department of Stanford University which explains how, in his opinion, the broadcasting of news has helped the newspapers.

"Radio newscasts were aimed at the lowest level of mentality - those who never before read the newspapers", Professor Weigle states. "This created an interest in news and helped boost the sales of newspapers", he explained, adding the warning that "the solution of the radio problem will help determine the future prosperity of the press."

Highlights of Professor Weigle's report are:

"Printed advertising has certain definite advantages over audible advertising but this must be sold aggressively", Mr. Weigle said. "All the newspapers want is a half hour of the reader's time, but we have to keep fighting to get that half hour.

"Radio has several hours of the reader's time, and children, who will be the newspaper readers of tomorrow, are great followers of radio."

While newspapers obtained $545,000,000 for advertising in 1940 to $200,000,000 which went to radio, the networks showed a gain of 21.5% to a newspaper increase of 1.8%, Mr. Weigle said. A survey of principal accounts showed radio taking $26,000,000 for drugs and toilet goods advertising to $20,500,000 which goes to the press, and $26,750,000 for groceries, including soap, to $33,000,000 going to newspaper accounts.

Newspapers have $26,500,000 in auto industry and petroleum product account advertising to radio's $8,000,000, Mr. Weigle noted, yet the radio advertising of clothing, confectioneries, soft drinks and financial and insurance accounts increased over 100% in 1940.

News and commentators comprised 10 to 12% of the total radio time in 1940, Mr. Weigle reported, for an increase from about 7% before the war. He estimated the radio audience for news programs has increased 50% since the war. "Radio has not succeeded in competing with newspapers on local news", Mr. Weigle said. "Also it has no editorial leadership."

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OTHER WORK SEEN FOR MEN IN CLOSED DOMESTIC CIRCUITS

The Board of War Communications had a conference yesterday (Monday) to study the problem of placement of personnel which has been thrown out of work by the closed domestic radio-telegraph circuits. The session was attended by representatives of the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, the FCC Engineering Department and various representatives of the labor union groups as well as the management heads.

"Domestic radiotelegraph, at least in the main, closed down on order of the Board of War Communications June 30", Chairman James L. Fly said, "and this has left substantial number of personnel available for other services. I will say it that way rather than in terms of their being out of a job because I don't think they are. There is considerable demand for radio operators and for engineers - people that are generally skilled in this field. I know we need some of them in our own monitoring service and I am sure the Army, Navy, and Coast Guard need people of this capacity, and it will be our endeavor to make a study - ask this cooperative group to make a survey of the problem and then ways and means of solving it to the best interests of all concerned."

Informed that about 80 stations were affected by the closure, Mr. Fly said:

"Some of them were more important stations, and of course one of the purposes of this conference is to get an accurate survey of the situation from the standpoint of personnel and their availability for necessary work either with the Government or otherwise."

"Some of the personnel of these 80 stations were retained by the companies to operate the wire circuits that we permitted later on", Edgar Jones, in charge of FCC Public Relations, remarked.

"I am sure that has happened", Chairman Fly said. "They are not all out of a job."

"Will this have any relationship to the work of the Man Power Commission?" Mr. Fly was asked.

"Well", the FCC Chairman replied, "in that its only tendency - of course it is our effort to do something with our own people and our own industry. I assume, of course, that whatever is done will be consistent with the general policies of the Man Power Commission. I don't think there will be any general significance in that connection. We do have some general studies with the War Man Power people that are current now."

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RMA WARTIME COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN NAMED

All committee work of the Radio Manufacturers' Association is largely centered on the large military production program of the industry, except for providing replacement and repair components for receiving sets in public use. For the latter functions, a special Committee on Replacement and Repair Parts, headed by Director J. J. Kahn of Chicago as Chairman, is being continued.

The industry's war effort will be largely under the direction of the RMA Executive Committee, acting in the interim between meetings of the Board of Directors and the new War Production Committee. The Executive Committee, of which President Paul V. Galvin is Chairman, includes Directors Ben Abrams, W.R.G. Baker, M. F. Balcom, H. C. Bonfig, J. T. Buckley, Ray H. Manson, J. J. Nance, James P. Quam, Ray F. Sparrow and Treasurer Leslie Muter. It also constitutes the Association's Finance Committee.

RMA Committee Chairmen, which have been appointed by President Galvin for the ensuing year, follow:

Replacement & Repair Parts Committee - Director J.J.Kahn,Chicago
Engineering Department - Director W.R.G. Baker, Bridgeport, Conn., Director Virgil M. Graham, Emporium, Pa., Assistant Director
Export Committee - W. A. Coogan, New York City
Membership Committee - Ernest Searing, Philadelphia
Traffic Committee - O. J. Davies, Camden, N. J.
Service Committee - M. J. Schinke, Chicago, Ill.
Legislative Committee - A. H. Gardner, Buffalo, N. Y.
Credit Committee - J. J. Kahn, Chicago, Ill.
By-Laws and Organization Committee - Leslie F. Muter,Chicago.

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CALIFORNIA CONGRESSMAN BLASTS COMMENTATOR

Addressing the House of Representatives last Monday, Congressman Leland M. Ford paid his respects to commentator Cal Tinney thus:

"I would like to draw the attention of the House and the country to what I would term the mouthpieces of the red purge. I would like to call particular attention to one Cal Tinney. This man is a commentator on the radio. He is either in business as a politician representing the red group or as a legitimate advertiser for business. I think he represents the red group. He is carrying on a program against Congress. He simply lies when he says that Congress is going to adjourn. Every Member on this floor knows that is not true.

"I suggest to every American in the United States that they not buy any Phillie cigars or anything that has Phillie tobacco in it, in view of the fact that they are subsidizing this mouthpiece of the red and communistic group as represented by one Cal Tinney. I say that anybody who would buy one single item from a group that is subsidized by the red purge is making a mistake. I suggest that the Americans get on one side and let these reds get on the other."

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BATT AND KNOWLSON REPORTED ADVANCED IN WPB REVAMP

A reallignment of the War Production Board was expected to be announced today (Tuesday). According to the New York Times, which seems to have advance information on the subject:

"The reorganization involves the absorption by the WPB of the Army and Navy Munitions Board and apparently will also mean the appointment of Ferdinand Eberstadt as Deputy Chairman of WPB in Charge of Operations. Mr. Eberstadt has been head of the Army and Navy Munitions Board.

"William L. Batt and J. S. Knowlson will be appointed Deputy Chairmen with more general authority than Mr. Eberstadt will have. Mr. Batt is to receive a 'roving commission' to represent Donald Nelson and will probably have many of Mr. Nelson's powers delegated to him. In Mr. Nelson's absence he will apparently be in charge of WPB.

"Mr. Knowlson, who is at present Director of Industry Operations, will have specific duties. He is President of the Stewart-Warner Corporation and was elected President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association this year. As Director of the Division of Industry Operations he has authority to operate the priorities system and to administer regulations under requisitioning acts. His new duties as Deputy will apparently include the important functions of programming and scheduling. He will allocate between different industries and between different concerns within those industries the raw materials which they will need to expedite production programs. Production plans will be made in close touch with the Joint Strategy Board through the Combined Production and Resources Board.

"The appointment of Mr. Knowlson as Mr. Nelson's Deputy on the Combined Production and Resources Board has already been announced. It is understood he will also succeed Mr. Batt as Chairman of the Materials Requirements Committee.

"Actual operations will be in charge of Mr. Eberstadt who, until his appointment to the Army and Navy Munitions Board within the last year, was President of the New York brokerage firm of E. Eberstadt & Co.

"The reorganization will free Mr. Nelson of much of the heavy load he has been carrying. It will also make it possible for him to lift his sights on occasion from the national to the international industrial picture, for instance for his projected trip to London in August.

"The new setup represents the defeat of ambitions the armed services are reported to have entertained to get control of the flow of war materials into industry. Reports that the purchase of finished war materials was to be turned over to them caused alarm in some Congressional circles."

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HOME RADIOS IN MISSOURI AND WASHINGTON STATE

A large percentage of the homes in Missouri and its principal cities are equipped with sets as shown by the U. S. Census reports. The State of Washington also follows:

OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS WITH RADIO FOR STATE AND CITIES OF $25,000 OR MORE: 1940

(A dwelling unit was enumerated as "with radio" if it contained a usable radio set or one only temporarily out of repair)

Area - Missouri The State	Total	With Radio	No Radio	Not Reporting Radio
Total Dwelling Units (including urban)	1,0t8,642	832,590	209,873	26,179
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	204,507	153,707	46,461	4,339
Rural-farm dwelling units	290,788	171,489	111,860	7,419
Joplin	11,395	9,317	1,786	292
Kansas City	122,103	109,042	8,842	4,219
St. Joseph	21,716	18,746	2,677	293
St. Louis	234,872	213,392	16,034	5,446
Springfield	18,645	15,950	2,242	453
University City	9,007	8,806	111	90
Area - Washington State				
Total Dwelling Units (including urban)	537,337	472,553	49,224	15,560
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	141,673	122,923	14,931	3,819
Rural-farm dwelling units	93,456	78,238	12,934	2,184
Bellingham	9,529	8,699	595	235
Everett	9,661	8,761	682	218
Seattle	126,354	111,729	9,718	4,907
Spokane	38,918	35,339	2,644	935
Tacoma	36,086	33,079	2,166	841
Yakima	8,535	7,579	621	335

The Census Bureau will issue a United States summary of home radios in about two weeks. The summary will be issued in advance of availability of detailed information for about three large States.

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Costa Rican authorities announced Monday the arrest of a Costa Rican and seizure of a clandestine radio transmitter which was understood to have been used to communicate with Axis agents, an Associated Press reports. The seizure of the radio transmitter followed an Axis submarine attack on a ship in Puerto Limon harbor, July 2 in which 23 Costa Rican stevedores were killed.

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TRADE NOTES

In a statement submitted to Congress of allocations as of May 31, 1942, under funds appropriated to the President, in military and naval appropriations $149,875 was allocated to the Federal Communications Commission for expenses to analyze incoming short-wave propaganda, Up to May 31 $144,935 of this amount had been spent.

For the suppression of subversive radio activities $1,598,523 was allocated, of which $1,580,626 has been spent.

The Blue Network has just published a brochure on "Where Will Your Markets Be After The War?"

Mrs. Ruth Moodie, formerly with Crossley, Inc., research specialists, has joined the Columbia Broadcasting System as an assistant to Charles H. Smith in the Research Department.

To keep Americans abreast of the country's war progress, the National Broadcasting Company devoted 197 hours and 38 minutes to 508 network broadcasts from Dec. 7 - date of the raid on Pearl Harbor - to June 1st.

It is reported that the FBI has rounded up 1687 short-wave transmitters and receivers that have been in alien hands.

Reporting on the Institute of Radio Engineers convention at Cleveland, T. R. Kennedy, Jr., of the New York Times, writes:

"New facts were brought out by engineers working with systems over which television views some day may leap half-way across the country by radio. The system is now being operated experimentally from New York to Schenectady, a distance of about 150 miles. Only one radio relay point is needed for that distance.

"The report concerned chiefly the reliability of the operation of the channel. The transmitter is atop the Empire State Building. The receiver, near Schenectady, is a mile below the horizon line from the top of the world's tallest building."

The New Zealand Broadcasting Board is one of five new subscribers to NBC Radio-Recording Syndicated programs. The New Zealand Board will broadcast the NBC's division's new "Flying for Freedom" series over Government stations.

The latest "Code of Wartime Practices for American Broadcasters" (Edition of June 15) by the Office of Censorship, is now being issued in printed form. Extra copies may be secured from the Censorship Office or the Government Printing Office in Washington.

The Commencement Address, "Broadcasting for Victory and Peace" delivered at De Pauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, May 31, 1942, by Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, and on which occasion he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, has now been printed in the form of a booklet.

Station KARM, of Fresno, Calif., has applied for special service authorization to change frequency from 1430 kilocycles to 1030 kilocycles employing directional antenna,

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In special ceremonies Saturday, July 11, at 2:30 P.M.,EWT, the National Broadcasting Company will honor its employees who have died in action or are now in the armed forces. The ceremonies will be conducted in each of the NBC operated stations from coast-to-coast. In New York, dedication of the service flag, with two gold stars for men lost in action, will be broadcast by WEAF from 2:30 to 2:45 P.M. The six other NBC-operated stations also will broadcast their own program.

There will be 224 blue stars, in addition to the two gold stars, in the NBC New York flag. The dedication address will be made by Maj. Gen. Sandeford Jarman, second in command of the First Army and Commanding General, Anti-Aircraft Defenses, Eastern Theater of Operations.

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CHANGES IN SYLVANIA RADIO TUBE ORGANIZATION

H. Ward Zimmer, General Manufacturing Manager has been appointed General Manager of Operations of the Hygrade Sylvania Corporation Receiving Tube Division, which includes three plants in Pennsylvania and one in New England. In continuing his general manufacturing managership, he will be in charge of equipment design and production, and general division purchasing.

Mr. Zimmer has been with the company for twenty-two years. In 1937 Mr. Zimmer became Assistant Manufacturing Manager, and in 1939 he was made General Manufacturing Manager of the Radio Tube Division.

R. M. Wise, Chief Radio Tube Engineer, is named General Manager of Operations, Special and Large Tube Division of Sylvania, which includes three other Pennsylvania plants. Continuing his general engineering responsibility as General Engineering Manager, Mr. Wise will be responsible for radio tube research and development engineering, commercial engineering and production development.

Mr. Wise, native Hoosier, attended the University of California. He joined the Hygrade Sylvania Corporation in 1929 and since that time important tube developments have come out of the Hygrade Sylvania Research and Development Laboratories, such as the 6.3 volt, the 1.4 volt, the Lock-In and the 14 and 35 volt AC-DC radio tubes.

The 6.3 volt tube, according to a Hygrade Sylvania news letter, has made possible the rapid expansion of auto radios, the 1.4 volt ushered in portable radios, and the 14 and 35 volt series widened the household radio market and aircraft receiver applications. Most recent and revolutionary development is the Sylvania Lock-In glass header tube which eliminates the old style Bakelite and prong base.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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No. 1445

KNOWLSON, JUST PROMOTED, TO GO WITH NELSON TO ENGLAND

Not only has Donald Nelson, supreme tops of the War Production, elevated his fellow Chicagoean, James S. Knowlson, former President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, to a Vice-Chairmanship in the so-called "realignment" of the War Production Board but Mr. Nelson has selected Mr. Knowlson to accompany him on the important forthcoming trip of the WPB head to England to confer with Sir Oliver Lyttleton, British production head, who recently visited Washington. Messrs. Knowlson and Nelson will also meet in London with Philip D. Reed, former Chairman of General Electric until recently head of the WPB Bureau of Industry Branches, but now Mr. Nelson's representative on the newly created Anglo-American Production and Resources Board.

Thus honors came thick and fast to Mr. Knowlson, former President of the Stewart-Warner Company, who up to the time of Thursday's big shakeup was WPB Director of Industry Operations. In the new lineup there is now only one man ahead of him, except Mr. Nelson, and that is William L. Batt, former Director of the WPB Materials Division. Both Mr. Batt and Mr. Knowlson have been made Vice-Chairmen of the WPB and will rank in that order but the former will serve as "Chief of Staff".

Both Mr. Knowlson and Mr. Batt, on certain occasions, will be Mr. Nelson's stand-ins. Mr. Batt will function in his absence as WPB Chairman. Mr. Knowlson will be his alternate on the combined Production and Resources Board through which British and American economies are to be given strategic direction.

Upon Mr. Knowlson will devolve responsibility for channeling materials through factories that make necessary munitions and essential civilian goods. His activities will be in addordance with policy decisions approved by Mr. Nelson.

Mr. Knowlson will have responsibility for program determinations, will serve as Mr. Nelson's Deputy on the combined Production and Resources Board and will be Chairman of the Requirements Committee.

"Just as the program development work is brought under Mr. Knowlson", Mr. Nelson said, "all of the operational work - including the industry and material branches, appropriate bureaus, and the field organization - is brought together under a Director General of Operations. This post has been given to Amory Houghton, formerly Deputy Chief of the Bureau of Industry Branches, the Bureau formerly headed by Philip D. Reed.

"Thus the programs and policies governing the flow of materials which are worked out under Mr. Knowlson are put into operating units controlled by Mr. Houghton."

In addition to the two Vice Chairmen, two Deputy chairmanships were created by realignment. One of the Deputies will head the Smaller War Plants Corporation set up recently by Congress to help small enterprises to participate in military production or in phases of civilian manufacture.

The other Deputy will be assigned to watch the progress of war production, functioning as a kind of "inspector general" in checking on the whole production program to anticipate bottlenecks, to detect the causes of failure and to help see that remedies are applied.

Neither of the Deputies has been chosen, but will be soon, Mr. Nelson promised. He added that the corporation's personnel shortly will be selected, emphasizing that from now on industrial conversion will take place chiefly in small business.

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RADIO ENGINEERS WARNED THEY ARE FACING SMART FOES

That they will have to get up pretty early in the morning to get ahead of their enemies in this war was the warning of Paul V. Galvin, President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association addressing the Institute of Radio Engineers Convention in Cleveland last week.

"You fellows are up against some clever engineers in the radio and electronics field in both Germany and Japan", Mr. Galvin declared. "An examination of the technical literature will show you that; and the Nazis have turned out apparatus which will command your attention and challenge your ingenuity. I wonder, sometimes, if all of you engineers thoroughly realize the importance radio is destined to play in the winning of this war. The whole pattern of war tactics and strategy has been altered by the use of radio communication and radio direction finders. The coordination of land, air and sea forces is accomplished by radio. Protection from the enemy and firing accuracy is accomplished by radar. It has been said that, in the aerial battle for Britain in the Fall of 1940, radio direction finding apparatus, which we in this country call radar, was a prime contributing factor of the R.A.F. maintaining superiority in the air over the Nazis with a much smaller aggregation of flying equipment. You are alive, I am sure, to your war effort responsibilities, but I implore you to do more. You must do more. We all must do more if we are to win this war."

Mr. Galvin said the management group as a whole, in whose hands the war production effort of this radio industry has been entrusted, are fully conscious of their very serious responsibility in this program.

"They have stripped their plants for necessary action and are producing apparatus in huge quantities", the RMA head explained. "They realize they will be continuously pressed to do more and better. They are just now feeling the acceleration from their early efforts. They are prepared, and will meet the requirements and will beat schedules. I am fully confident that the radio industry will come through for the Army and Navy on every score. It is a big order, I know, when we realize the magnitude of this vast radio and radar program. But the radio manufacturers are used to 'licking' big problems. They know their problems in this war effort, and they will be solved. To you radio engineers who are 'in the groove' and making your grand contribution to this great effort toward our winning the war, 'Hats off to you and keep up the good work' - and that, I am glad to say, goes for most of you. To you few who are not yet 'in the groove' giving your very best and your all in this war effort, I say, 'Break that old mental bottleneck - dust off the cobwebs and get in there with some good intelligent licks.' Your brainstorm may be the 'rabbit out of the hat' that will make a most valuable contribution to this effort.

"Industry, by its deeds in the war effort, is standing the business 'baiter' back on his heels. The critics of reputable business seem to have had a 'field-day' before the war. Today their demogoguery is being answered by action. The production job being done by industry in this war effort is a vindication of the private enterprise system. The public is, and will continue to be, very much impressed with the job industry is doing. These accomplishments of assembly, process, and method are all basically engineering. Let's be sure when these accomplishments have been recorded in history that the radio industry can proudly look back on its record.

"Yesterday morning I received a communication from James S. Knowlson, Director of the Division of Industry Operations of the War Production Board, Washington, D. C. In that communication I thought there was a paragraph that was of specific interest to the radio engineers, and I have 'lifted' that paragraph and am quoting it herewith:

> 'Of course, the radio industry has a tremendous job ahead and probably a good deal of grief because the art changes so rapidly it is hard to keep up with the requirements. Certainly, if necessity is the mother of invention, we are going to see a lot of new things in the radio and radar developments, and I imagine that when we go back to television we are going to find that most of the standards that have been made are obsolete. In the meantime, war production is the thing, and as you say, it looks like quite a job."

"Work hard during the war, fellows! Your fun is coming after the war is over. With all the new materials, new tubes, and new ideas developed during the war, you are going to have a picnic shaping them into playthings for commercial and civilian application. There will be no 'status quo ante bellum' for the radio engineer."

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CLAUDE MILLS OUT OF ASCAP

Following the retirement of Gene Buck as President about two months ago, E. C. Mills, ASCAP veteran, has resigned as Chairman of the Administrative Committee of that organization. The reasons for this are perhaps best told in Mr. Mills' own words:

"For the past three years, and particularly prior to the inception and during the progress of the controversy with the broadcasters, I have been completely at odds on policy and strategy with ASCAP's Board of Directors.

"It's better for ASCAP and better for me that I get out."

It was reported that in accepting the resignation of Mr. Mills, the ASCAP Board of Directors voted to pay him a year's salary $35,000, providing he agreed to refrain from any action that might be inimical to the best interests of the Society. Also not to accept work in the performing rights field during the year's period.

Mr. Mills is a native of Denver, born in 1881. He participated in the purchase by RCA-NBC of a group of publishing firms which were merged into a subsidiary Radio Music, Inc. Later, Mr. Mills returned to ASCAP.

Mr. Mills was decorated as an Officer of the Academie Francaise, the Order of Merit (Rumania) and received the Panama Canal Gold Medal.

Mr. Mills has not announced his plans for the future.

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NBC COMMITTEE MEETS TO PROMOTE RADIO'S WAR EFFORT

The Planning and Advisory Committee of the National Broadcasting Company met in New York Thursday in its third conference of the year to promote cooperation of the network and affiliates in America's all-out war effort. Two of the principal questions to be discussed were concern furthering radio's participation in the war's prosecution, and methods of meeting acute shortages of men and materials in the face of an increasingly heavy war job.

Among Regional Chairmen meeting with the NBC network representatives were: Harry Stone, Station WSM, Nashville, Tenn.; Paul W. Morency, Station WTIC, Hartford, Conn., and James D. Shouse, Station WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Niles Trammell, NBC President, headed the network's representation. Others were Frank E. Mullen, Vice-President and General Manager; William S. Hedges, Vice-President in Charge of Stations; Judge A. L. Ashby, Vice-President and General Counsel and Frank M. Russell, Vice-President in charge of NBC's Washington office.

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MORE STATES ROLL UP HIGH HOME RADIO PERCENTAGES

And still they come! The following additional States have been heard from in the home radio census:

OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS WITH RADIO FOR STATE AND FOR CITIES OF 25,000 OR MORE: 1940

(A dwelling unit was enumerated as "with radio" if it contained a usable radio set or one only temporarily out of repair)

Area - New Jersey The State	Total	With Radio	No Radio	Not Reporting on Radio
Total Dwelling Units (including urban)	1,100,260	1,020,466	48,243	31,551
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	167,675	152,297	11,158	4,220
Rural-farm dwelling units	32,948	28,117	3,970	861
Atlantic City	17,791	16,042	1,204	545
Bayonne	19,123	18,183	506	434
Belleville	7,221	6,840	180	201
Bloomfield	11,479	10,916	129	434
Camden	30,478	27,655	2,052	771
Clifton	13,125	12,651	239	235
East Orange	20,394	19,324	281	789
Elizabeth	27,980	26,243	975	762
Garfield	7,143	6,669	277	197
Hackensack	6,789	6,359	205	225
Hoboken	13,324	12,481	523	320
Irvington	15,995	15,388	184	423
Jersey City	79,684	74,915	2,688	2,081
Kearny	10,474	10,046	195	233
Montclair	10,305	9,591	225	489
Newark	112,194	101,157	6,035	5,002
New Brunswick	8,667	7,926	459	282
North Bergen township*	10,991	10,555	238	198
Orange	9,249	8,601	423	225
Passaic	16,025	14,917	954	154
Paterson	38,685	35,757	1,955	973
Perth Amboy	10,292	9,464	483	345
Plainfield	9,866	9,287	342	237
Teaneck township*	6,904	6,771	43	90
Trenton	29,594	27,154	1,493	947
Union City	16,767	15,769	576	422
West New York	11,403	10,950	221	232
West Orange	6,558	6,248	82	228
Woodbridge township*	6,477	5,884	338	255

* Urban by special rule

Area - Virginia	Total	With Radio	No Radio	Not Reporting On Radio
Total Dwelling Units (including urban)	627,532	409,978	200,900	16,654
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	174,219	114,756	65,952	4,511
Rural-farm dwelling units	209,208	95,552	108,054	5,602
Alexandria	8,774	7,931	668	175
Bristol	2,356	1,902	389	65
Buena Vista	1,012	744	247	21
Charlottesville	5,269	4,034	1,016	219
Clifton Forge	1,628	1,410	197	21
Danville	8,311	5,936	2,231	144
Fredericksburg	2,594	2,331	190	73
Hampton	1,649	1,262	316	71
Harrisonburg	2,312	1,940	267	105
Hopewell	2,247	1,873	301	73
Lynchburg	11,428	8,795	2,357	276
Martinsville	2,315	1,655	576	84
Newport News	9,724	7,439	1,966	319
Norfolk	37,403	30,085	5,985	1,333
Petersburg	8,170	5,648	2,276	246
Portsmouth	13,225	10,200	2,564	461
Radford	1,701	1,429	253	19
Richmond	50,917	43,084	6,704	1,129
Roanoke	17,949	15,386	2,194	369
South Norfolk	2,038	1,604	365	69
Staunton	2,913	2,393	372	148
Suffolk	2,978	2,240	657	81
Williamsburg	679	576	89	14
Winchester	3,308	2,897	332	79
Area - Wisconsin				
Total Dwelling Units (including urban)	827,207	743,078	67,355	16,774
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	161,089	140,321	17,571	3,197
Rural-farm dwelling units	202,887	165,075	33,707	4,105
Appleton	7,786	7,391	218	177
Beloit	7,383	6,926	326	131
Eau Claire	8,515	7,883	398	234
Fond du Lac	7,505	7,125	262	118
Green Bay	12,144	11,517	433	194
Kenosha	12,960	12,466	289	205
La Crosse	11,788	11,050	526	212
Madison	19,221	18,347	369	505
Milwaukee	164,335	156,662	4,578	3,095
Oshkosh	11,075	10,270	542	263
Racine	18,306	17,652	356	298
Sheboygan	11,092	10,504	327	261
Superior	9,644	8,979	463	202
Wausau	7,236	6,794	262	180
Wauwatosa	7,211	6,969	40	202
West Allis	9,570	9,318	131	121

Area - Indiana	Total	With Radio	No Radio	Not Reporting On Radio
Total Dwelling Units (Including urban)	961,498	826,603	110,444	24,451
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	208,010	173,928	29,377	4,705
Rural-farm dwelling units	212,415	160,969	46,658	4,788
Anderson	12,412	11,376	591	445
East Chicago	13,169	12,072	773	324
Elkhart	9,800	9,216	342	242
Evansville	28,363	24,893	2,803	667
Fort Wayne	32,998	31,046	1,050	902
Gary	30,005	27,177	2,035	793
Hammond	18,432	17,402	483	547
Indianapolis	112,231	102,322	6,146	3,763
Kokomo	9,579	8,785	523	271
Lafayette	8,132	7,423	476	233
Marion	8,032	7,142	468	422
Michigan City	6,513	6,188	187	138
Misawaka	7,948	7,308	453	187
New Albany	7,547	6,537	738	272
Muncie	14,685	13,448	852	385
Richmond	10,191	9,396	510	285
South Bend	27,894	25,974	1,239	681
Terre Haute	19,654	17,189	2,052	413
Area - South Carolina				
Total Dwelling Units (including urban)	434,968	209,542	212,721	12,705
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	126,119	73,498	49,078	3,543
Rural-farm dwelling units	185,346	55,525	124,088	5,733
Charleston	20,410	12,198	7,505	707
Columbia	15,363	10,767	4,097	499
Greenville	9,708	6,447	3,018	243
Spartanburg	8,326	5,858	2,218	250

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Addressing the House of Commons, Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information disclosed that Britain would spend about $34,400,000 on propaganda at home and abroad during the current fiscal year, an increase of $9,740,000 over last year.

Of the Information Ministry's budget $16,000,000 was spent on publicity services with more than half of this going for overseas propaganda.

Defending the British Broadcasting Co., which has semi-independent status although government-supported, Mr. Bracken called it "the largest and most trusted broadcasting instrument in the world". He said it reaches 200,000,000 hearers a week.

"The Axis powers look upon it as a might enemy", he said.

"I don't want to manage the BBC, but I would be prepared to do so if it were ordered by the House", Mr. Bracken commented.

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TRADE NOTES

Earl Godwin, ace Washington commentator, who was selected above all others to put on the forthcoming new Ford series of news broadcasts, dedicated his regular Thompson's Dairy broadcast in the Capital yesterday (Thursday) morning to Mrs. Frank M. Russell, wife of the vice President of the National Broadcasting Company in Washington.

It seems back in the old days when Mrs. Russell (then Miss Phoebe Gale) was handling publicity for NBC and WRC (and it has never been done better), Mr. Godwin was struggling along in the same organization with his early news broadcasts.

"Miss Gale was one of the first to help me get my program out of the basement", Mr. Godwin declared in appreciation.

Stockholders of Hygrade Sylvania Corp. were asked in New York last Tuesday to consider a change in the corporate name to Sylvania Products, Inc., according to a special dispatch to the Washington Star. The proposal will be voted on at a special meeting of common stockholders called for July 21.

The change has already been approved by officers and directors. It will not affect basic operations or policies, but is described as a step in the company's long-term program in preparation for post-war developments.

The three new members of the CBS Research and Sales Promotion Departments are Miss Betty Marks, Edward W. Side and Dr. Gerhard D. Wiebe. Miss Marks was formerly continuity head of WINS, Mr. Side, formerly production manager of the Blaker Advertising Agency, Inc., and Dr. Wiebe, comes to CBS from the Evaluation of School Broadcasts project of Ohio State University.

The Commission en banc amended subsection (a)(2) of Section 2.53 of its General Rules and Regulations to read as follows:

"(2) In the case of two or more stations, except amateur and broadcast, licensed in the name of the same person to use frequencies above 30000 kilocycles only, a licensed radio operator of any class except amateur or holder of restricted radiotelephone or radiotelegraph operator permit who has the station within his effective control, may be on duty at any point within the communication range of such stations in lieu of the transmitter location or control point during the actual operation of the transmitting apparatus and shall supervise the emissions of all such stations so as to insure the proper operation in accordance with the station license."

Lowell Thomas, the radio commentator, received $95,645 in 1941 for his nightly 15-minute news broadcast sponsored by the Sun Oil Co., the firm's annual report filed in Philadelphia with the Securities and Exchange Commission disclosed Wednesday. The company also paid J. Howard Pew, President, and Joseph N. Pew, Jr., Vice President, $63,385 each as annual salaries and J. Edgar Pew, Vice-President $83,787.

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NOTICE SERVED THAT RECORD MAKING ENDS JULY 31

In an effort to give more work to union musicians and to prevent broadcasting stations, restaurants and others from using records instead of "live musicians", James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians is now endeavoring to carry out his long threatened attempt to ban records. He has written a letter to the record manufacturers of the country that the members of his organization - numbering 150,000 musicians - will not make "records, electrical transcriptions or any other form of electrical reproduction of music" after July 31.

The manufacturers reply to this was that if they made records for home consumption only they would have no way of keeping broadcasting stations from using them. Mr. Petrillo declared they would have to find a way.

He estimated that the members of his organization received about $3,000,000 a year in royalties from recordings, but that they "lost" $100,000,000 annually as a result of the reduced employment opportunities caused by the availability of "canned music" in establishments that would otherwise employ union musicians.

"There are 800 radio stations in the United States and Canada", Mr. Petrillo said, "and 550 of them have no live music. They just use canned music twenty-four hours a day. There is a question of who survives - we or they. If the stations can't get records and won't hire live bands, that will be their funeral, not ours",

Referring to Mr. Petrillo's demands, the New York Times said editorially:

"We need not waste too much time on the economic reasoning by which Mr. Petrillo defends this high-handed action. He is evidently under the impression that if he forbids radio stations and restaurants to use records they will have to use orchestras and bands. He is mistaken. The net result will be simply that the public will hear less music. The small radio stations and restaurants would not be able to afford it. To the extent that the public is forced to spend money to make such arbitrarily created jobs for musicians, moreover, it will have just that much less to spend in ways that create other kinds of jobs.

"If Mr. Petrillo is right and justified in putting a ban on records 'to make more work' for 'live' musicians, then stage performers would be justified in putting a ban on motion pictures in the hope that it would make more work for 'live' actors, and the railroad and taxicab unions would be justified in putting a ban on telephone calls that saved people from actually going uptown or to Chicago.

"Even if Mr. Petrillo's economics were not fantastic, it is intolerable that a labor leader should dictate to the American people what kind of music it shall and shall not hear. But if we need to waste little time in exposing the nonsense in Mr. Petrillo's economics, we should waste less in denouncing Mr. Petrillo as an individual. It is much more important to remind ourselves that it is our political muddle-headedness and spinelessness that have made the Petrillo type of dictator possible. He is possible because the Administration and Congress and the Supreme Court among them have held that labor unions are immune from the laws against restraint of trade. Mr. Petrillo's latest ukase is the perfect fruit of that immunity."

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RADIO WAR GUIDE SUGGESTS RELATIVE PROGRAM IMPORTANCE

Suggestions to help broadcasters understand the relative programming importance of factual war information and general program ideas are continued in the second issue of the Radio War Guide published by the Office of Facts and Figures which has now been absorbed by the Office of War Information.

Explaining what factual war information consists of and how it might be used, the War Guide says:

"On an accompanying chart are the current rankings of the thirty-odd specific subjects on which Government departments or agencies are sending you announcements, transcriptions, scripts, etc., at the present time. In greater or lesser degree, all of these are related to the War effort. It has not been possible to include War information subjects issued by private organizations - however worthy.

"The Office of War Information, serving as the coordinating agency, has met with the Information departments of the Government to determine the relative radio importance of these War information subjects. These rankings are of course temporary.

"The time and types of programs and spots available for Government messages vary from station to station. We have no intention of telling you when, where, or how to space these. However, we have indicated in the headings of the various classifications the relative proportion of emphasis which each deserves in the War effort."

Under the heading of general program ideas are the following suggestions:

"Many stations have developed programs based on the six basic themes contained in the speech of the President on January 6, 1942. OWI appreciates the efforts of local stations to further the understanding of these problems and urges their continued treatment. The themes are:

"1. THE ISSUES - What we are fighting for . . . Why we fight.
"2. THE ENEMY - The nature of our adversary . . . Whom we fight
"3. THE UNITED NATIONS AND PEOPLES - Our brothers-in-arms. . . With whom we are allied in fighting.
"4. WORK AND PRODUCTION - The war at home . . . How each of us can fight.
"5. SACRIFICE - What we must give up to win the fight.
"6. THE FIGHTING FORCES - The job of the fighting man at the front.

"Two of the most vital of the basic themes, however, have not received full radio treatment: The Issues and The United Nations and Peoples".

An "Anti-Inflation" Program is suggested and suggested that it be presented under the headings - "The Problem", "What Can Be Done To Stop It", the latter carrying a seven-point plan as to how to do this. Explaining the need for presenting the Anti-Inflation Program via radio, the Guide states:

"This seven-point plan will work only if the American people are willing to accept the sacrifices it entails. We know that radio will, as usual, accept the responsibility of clarifying those of the seven points which it is capable of handling.

"Specifically, Radio can help in the anti-inflation drive by telling people:

"In general, what they should know.
Specifically, what they can do."

Finally the Guide tells how different types of radio programs can bring home the seven-point plan to the people by suggesting a few general "springboard" ideas for different types of programs, namely - Forums, Roundtables, and Discussions; Consumer, Farm and Women's Programs, and Dramatic Programs.

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The WCAU Broadcasting Company, Philadelphia, Pa. has been designated for a hearing for new television (commercial) station to operate on Channel No. 5, 84,000-90,000 kilocycles, ESR 1128.

The Hughes Productions Co. of San Francisco, Cal., has been denied petition to grant application to convert outstanding construction permit into commercial television station, and designated application for hearing.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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No. 1445

July 14, 1942

KNOWLSON TEMPORARILY WPB CHIEF OF STAFF

James S. Knowlson, former President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, goes higher and higher closely following his promotion to Assistant Chairman of the War Production Board. William L. Batt, Donald Nelson's new chief of staff, was stricken with appendicitis requiring an immediate operation. This advanced Mr. Knowlson to second in command. In the absence of Mr. Nelson, Mr. Knowlson would now be the Acting Director of the world's greatest production organization.

Thus Mr. Knowlson goes to the head of the class of the little army of dollar-a-year men who have enlisted in war production. And it is a little army for as set forth in an article "Don Nelson's Men" in Business Week for July 4 - the first place we have ever seen all their names printed - there are about 700 so-called dollar-a-year men now serving in WPB.

They are divided into three classifications - Permanent Dollar-a-Year Personnel, Temporary Dollar-a-Year Personnel, "Without Compensation" Personnel. A hasty glance over this list of 700 dollar-a-year men as of June 4th, reveals the fact that not more than 20 or so are from radio or communications companies. In the Permanent Dollar-a-Year listing were noticed Edgar C. Brandt, Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Co.; Frank Cliffe, Asst. Comptroller, General Electric Co.; William Day, Public Relations Supervisor, American Telephone & Telegraph; Joseph V. Dunn, Engineer, American Telephone & Telegraph Co.; Mahlow Fawcett, Superintendent of Manufacturing, Westinghouse Co.; William H. Harrison, Vice President, American Telephone & Telegraph Co.; Dean Harvey, Materials Engineer, Westinghouse Electric Mfg. Co.; James S. Knowlson, Pres., Stewart-Warner Corp.; George A. Landry, Western Electric Co.; Alphon Penrod, Western Electric.

In the Temporary Dollar-a-Year list were G. Keith Funston, Sales Planning Director, Hygrade Sylvania Corp.; Clarence G. Harvey, Staff Supervisor, American Telephone & Telegraph Co.; John M. Hipple, Assistant to Manager, Merchandising Dept., Westinghouse Electric Co., John A. Kennedy, President, Radio Station WSAZ.

In the "Without Compensation" category were: Mark F. Ethridge, Louisville Courier-Journal; W. G. Marshall, Vice President, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.; Joseph Mitton, Victor Talking Machine Co.; and David Sarnoff, President, Radio Corporation of America.

Business Week, a McGraw-Hill publication is not for sale on the newstands but reprints of the article "Don Nelson's Men" containing the names of all the dollar-a-year personnel may be had for 20¢ apiece by addressing Willard Chevalier, Publisher, Business Week, 330 West 42nd Street, New York City.

In commenting upon the new WPB alignment, David Lawrence wrote:

"Sooner or later, Mr. Nelson will have to set up a three-sided organization, consisting of industry on the one hand, the military on the other and the civilian governmental personnel in between. All three viewpoints are needed to achieve the desired result. Mere reshuffling of administrative officers, inside the WPB, just announced, is important but it does not strike at the root of the difficulty, and sooner or later the military viewpoint must be given greater weight if we are to win the war on the production front."

"In winning this war both rhe civilian and the military mind are required", the Washington Post said. We shall get the best results as well as save a great deal of time by a clear demarcation of function and by a harmonious dovetailing of the two functions. Strategy should be reserved to the military and supply to the civilian arm. And those in charge of both should be in constant association, since supply must be the servant of strategy. That, we take it, is what the new WPB reorganization amounts to. In addition to reasserting his authority over supplies, Mr. Nelson has been relieved of administrative detail so that he will be able to keep in close touch with the military chieftains who are developing and executing our war strategy."

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RADIO FORUM DIRECTOR NELSON'S ADVISOR

Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, announced the appointment of Theodore Granik, well known in the radio field as Director of the American Forum of the Air, as Special Advisor to the Chairman. He will advise on such problems as the Chairman may assign to him from time to time concentrating principally on problems in the field of public relations.

Mr. Granik, a New York and Washington attorney, formerly served as Assistant District Attorney of New York and more recently as Counsel to the United States Housing Authority. He will serve without compensation.

Mr. Granik, who is 37 years old, was formerly civilian adviser to Gen. Louis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, and as Counsel to the Senate Committee on Small Business of which Senator James E. Murray (D.), of Montana, is Chairman.

The American Forum of the Air broadcast over the Mutual Network under the direction of Mr. Granik, has become one of the most talked of broadcasts originating in the Capital. Each Sunday night some current controversial subject is debated by high Government officials, members of Congress and others. Very often this debate becomes so heated that difficulty in keeping all the participants from trying to talk at once has been experienced by Mr. Granik.

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SEES "SELFISH INTERESTS" BLOCKING EQUIPMENT POOL

Chairman James L. Fly of the Board of War Communications didn't speak optimistically when asked if there was anything new on the progress of the broadcast station equipment pool.

"We are engaged in various studies on the whole problem of equipment conservation", he said. Of course as you know the pooling idea has been obstructed here and there by certain selfish interests in the industry and it has made it somewhat difficult to proceed without more wholehearted cooperation. I might say this is something that is done wholly for the industry and it is to be regretted that we have anything but whole cooperation from the industry, and I am sure that looking toward the conservation of materials and endeavoring to lay a foundation for some assurance that we can continue to operate, that we will get the matter in satisfactory shape in pretty short order.

"I guess you are familiar with the Board's inquiry as to the various transmitter tubes of standard broadcast stations. There has been considerable publicity on that. That should give us some very useful information. We are also considering other ways and means to conserve existing materials that are already in the stations and in operation."

More than 570 of 906 radio broadcast stations will be forced off the air within another year, Federal Communications Commission officials estimated unless steps are taken promptly to provide replacement tubes for transmitters.

With a view to presenting the problem to the War Production Board, the Board of War Communications sent to the stations a questionnaire on tubes.

Earlier in the defense program when the supply of strategic materials became tight, plans were formulated to guard against such a situation by working out a tentative plan of pooling tubes.

But the plan proved increasingly ineffective because stations with spares did not desire to give them up to some station whose tubes had failed, particularly since the manufacture of tubes for commercial broadcasting was halted.

All the transmitting tube manufacturers now are said to be engaged in the manufacture of such equipment for the Army and Navy. This, however, it was said, has not closed the commercial broadcasters absolutely, because they are able to get tubes rejected by the Army and Navy because they do not meet the rigid specifications of the services.

But, officials pointed out, even this will not take care of the situation as more and more tubes end their period of usefulness. These large tubes, ranging in price from $1,000 to $5,000 apiece, normally are guaranteed for 1,000 hours of use, but it was

said that actually they serve from 5,000 to 9,000 hours, and in some cases as long as 20,000 hours.

But many of the present tubes in use, it was said, may be made by careful "nursing" to last longer under war conditions.

To remedy the situation, the WPB may be asked to provide for a period of manufacture. The materials situation is not as serious as the manufacturing. Each of the tubes, according to engineers, uses no more than a pound of copper and a small quantity of tungsten.

Stations expected to be hit hardest are the smaller ones, because their financial condition has not permitted them to keep spare tubes in quantity.

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DAVIS, COWLES, JR. AND LEWIS TOP OWI RADIO MEN

As had been expected, William D. Lewis, formerly Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, was appointed by Elmer Davis, himself formerly a CBS commentator, to be chief of the new Office of War Information radio bureau. Mr. Lewis had held this same position in the Office of Facts and Figures which was absorbed by OWI.

An added starter, however, was when Gardner Cowles, Jr., of the Des Moines Register, and President of the Iowa Broadcasting Company (KSO-KRNT, Des Moines, WMT, Cedar Rapids and WNAX, Yankton, S.D.) was made Assistant Director in charge of all domestic operations of the OWI.

In the formal notice of the organization of OWI, Director Elmer Davis had this to say about radio:

"Because radio time is limited, the Office of War Information will review and clear all proposed radio programs sponsored by Federal departments and agencies (whether they directly bear upon war information or not), will allocate available time for such programs and will serve as the central point of clearance and contact for the broadcasting industry in its relationships with Federal departments and agencies concerning such government programs.

"Federal departments and agencies desiring to disseminate information by radio will make necessary arrangements through the Chief of the Radio Bureau, Office of War Information; the Chief of the Bureau will be responsible for consulting the appropriate policy officers and subject-matter authorities in arranging final clearance of such programs."

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SLOW DIATHERMY RESPONSE AROUSES FEAR OF ENEMY USE

Considerable apprehension is felt by the Board of War Communications because of the fact that only about two-thirds of the owners of diathermy machines of the country have been heard from. It is feared that some of the others are in the hands of enemy aliens who may be using them as short-wave transmitters. The matter was brought up at a press conference with Chairman James L. Fly, who said:

"We are a bit concerned at the rate which the various owners of diathermy machines are registering them in accordance with the Order of May 18th. I do think that this is a matter which is of some real concern to us in connection with the war. Not merely from the standpoint of radio interference that are caused, but also because of the possibility of the use of these machines in slight modifications for radio transmitting purposes. It is very essential that we have a complete and effective policing of the radio spectrum. We must take completely effective measures to avoid any possible misuse of these diathermy machines. To date we have received 67,601 applications for registration. That is not a bad record. However, we have the impression that there are substantial numbers of additional diathermy machines in the country and we are very hopeful that all parties concerned will move promptly to get them registered in accordance with the order.

"Have you any estimate as to the number?" the Chairman was asked.

"There's no way to get any accurate estimate", he replied. As I said, "We have 67,000 odd here. I suppose that probably represents two-thirds of them; that is purely conjecture. I think too that there may be some of the owners that are not aware of the necessity of registering, and I really want to give a word of caution on that and urge that all be registered promptly. Perhaps I ought to add that, while we are greatly concerned with this matter, there has been no case established where these machines were being used for improper purposes - that is, for radio transmissions. I am certainly making no charge of general abuses. It is a matter of the potential."

"How far would one of these machines carry as a transmitter?" Bertram Linz, of Technical News Service, inquired.

"Considerable distance" was the reply. "Years ago our people keyed one up and transmitted messages from one of the hospitals - Massachusetts General Hospital, I think it was - transmitted messages picked up by people in San Diego, California. Of course a short range transmitter has some substantial range and may be put to just as bad use as an international transmitter."

"What class of machines fall in the class of diathermy" Mr. Perlmeter of the Associated Press asked.

"I think our order set that forth", he answered. "It is really an engineering question, but it is set forth in the order; 'That every person who has in his possession any apparatus which is capable of generating radio frequency energy.' Now there is a foot-note which says: 'term "radiofrequency energy" means electromagnetic energy at any frequency between the limits 10 kilocycles - 10,000 megacycles.' For practical purposes that covers the spectrum. Then the foot-note states: 'Such apparatus includes any equipment which utilizes a radio-frequency oscillator, or any other type of radiofrequency generator, to transmit, or which transmits, inadvertently or otherwise, radiofrequency energy -- whether through space, or guided by wire lines - for purposes of communication or control, for therapeutic treatments, industrial operations, or any other purpose whatsoever."

"Then it is substantially medical apparatus?" the Chairman was asked.

"Substantially the diathermy machine", Mr. Fly replied. "That is the rub, but it is not limited to such machines.

"What about the progress of the other type of radio apparatus registration?" was a further inquiry.

"The last report we have on transmitters was something like 5,000 or so - that's dealer sets", Edgar Jones, FCC Public Relations officer, interjected.

"That will probably move along quite all right because we are dealing with manufacturers", Mr. Fly said.

"I understand England has taken some drastic steps - took over all diathermy", Roland Davies of Telecommunications, remarked.

"Yes, I think they took some rather stringent steps", Mr. Fly concluded.

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ARMY RADIO SCHOOLS IN CHICAGO'S TWO LARGEST HOTELS

A new Army Air Force school for radio operators and radio mechanics, housed in two of Chicago's largest hotels, will begin operation September 3, it was announced last week by Maj. Gen. F. L. Martin, head of the Air Force Second District Technical Training Command.

General Martin conferred with Col. Walter T. Meyer, Commander of the new Chicago training unit, on converting the two Michigan Boulevard hostelries - the Stevens Hotel and the Congress Hotel - into one of the world's largest technical schools.

At a press conference, General Martin, whose headquarters are at St. Louis, said the new school would train selected soldiers to be assigned from the Air Force replacement center at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. He said new classes would be admitted weekly to the 14-week courses.

Neither officer would say how many men will be trained at the two hotels. However, they said that for the present, the two additional buildings would provide sufficient facilities for the school.

The swift court action meant the buildings must be evacuated by July 31. At the time the order was entered the Stevens had 1,200 regular and 350 extra employees and 2,600 transient and 585 permanent guests. The Congress had a working staff of 600 and 850 guests.

The Stevens has been the site of hundreds of conventions, among them the gatherings of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, and was headquarters during national political conventions in 1932 and 1940. It was built in 1927 at a cost of $27,000,000 and the management reported it had a recent assessed valueation of $16,000,000.

The Congress was built in 1893 as an annex to the Auditorium Hotel. It was enlarged in 1902 and given its present name in 1911.

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PETRILLO FORCES NATIONAL MUSIC CAMP OFF THE AIR

Closely following the ultimatum that after August 1st no more phonograph records will be made by Union musicians - a move to block radio stations from broadcasting these records - James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians last Saturday succeeded in having the National Broadcasting Company cancel the first of the season's Saturday afternoon broadcasts by the High School orchestra from the National Music Camp at Interlochen, Michigan. The orchestra is made up of 160 boys and girls from 40 States.

Dr. Joseph E. Maddy, President of the camp, said the broadcasts from the camp did not "compete" with professional music or replace it. He pointed out that the average age of the members of the High School orchestra was 15 and that they were ineligible for membership in Mr. Petrillo's organization.

"I see no reason why Union musicasts", Dr. Maddy said "They are an educational feature, which during twelve years have created thousands of new listeners to classical music. At the same time they have been an inspiration to more than 3,000 High School musicians who have taken part in them. To deprive music

students of this inspiration seems to me unwise and destructive on the part of professional musicians.

The only non-union musicians now appearing on network programs are from camps and stations of the Army and others of the armed forces.

According to an Associated Press report as of yesterday, Mr. Petrillo is reported to have said that he objected to broadcasting performances of the National Music Camp Symphony Orchestra because "when amateur musicians occupy the air it means less work for professionals".

"My trouble is not with the amateur musicians, but with NBC's executives", Mr. Petrillo stated. "They know the policy of the federation. They should know that they can't use amateur musicians on the air unless we give them permission to.

Mr. Petrillo said he had objected to the Interlochen performances two years ago but had agreed to allow them to finish their season of 12 performances after he had reached an understanding with an NBC executive he named as Sidney Strotz in Chicago, that there would be no further broadcasts.

Speaking of Mr. Petrillo, the New York Times, which had already criticized him in an editorial last Saturday, again went after him Monday. It was an editorial captioned "Demagogy in Congress". It began by saying,

"While Senator Barkley last week was telling a Virginia audience that Congress will 'rise magnificently' to the present crisis his colleagues were making a mockery of his words. In every direction they seemed bent on taking the easiest way; on appeasing selfish group interests at the expense of the national interest; on exalting demagogy above statesmanship.

"Is this the way Congress is 'rising magnificently' to the crisis? Let us take an example.

"Last week James C. Petrillo, head of the American Federation of musicians, ordered the 140,000 members of his organization not to make records or any form of electrical reproduction after the end of the month. He also forced the National Broadcasting Company to cancel the Saturday afternoon broadcasts of a High School orchestra. This private individual possesses these autocratic powers because Congress has been too spineless to put labor unions clearly under the laws against restrain of trade."

Speaking of the edict of the head of the American Federation of Musicians ordering the making of records stopped, the Washington Post said:

"You may be interested to know how Mr. Petrillo arrived at this conclusion. It seems that people have grown so fond of sticking nickels into juke boses that they have no longer the time nor the inclination to listen to real flesh and blood musicians. Soon, if this tendency continues, the only jobs open to musicians will be occasional new recordings for juke boxes and radio stations. One recording played over and over on the tens of thousands of juke boxes throughout the land can do work which, in the days before Edison, Marconi, Clerk Maxwell and Emmanuel Hertz and so on, would have required several million musicians.

"It would be quite a stroke, of course, if Mr. Petrillo could somehow manage to force everyone who attempted to carry a tenor to 'Sweet Adeline' or to play 'Bubbles' on a mouth organ either to become a dues-paying member or to shut up. On the other hand, people who have never heard any real music might, if deprived of what passes for music on the juke boxes, decide they can get on quite comfortably with merely such noises as are provided gratis by nature. Then where would Mr. Petrillo be? He might have some trouble inducing mocking birds, meadow larks, waterfalls, tides and thunderstorms to take out union cards."

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RADIO BAN PUTS SHIPS IN PERIL, SAYS UNIONIST

President Joseph P. Selly of the American Communications Association (C.I.O.) said, according to an Associated Press dispatch from New York that American seamen and cargo ships faced added peril because of the curtailment of coastal commercial radio station operations.

Curtailment of operations was caused by the financial loss which followed the sharp reduction in marine radio traffic resulting from the war, the union said.

"On financial grounds alone, to say nothing of the saving of lives", said Selly, "maintenance of these stations is essential. The saving of one vessel would offset the expense of maintaining these stations for the duration of the war."

The A.C.A. said it was informed last week that commercial coastal stations when operating normally received 75 per cent of all distress calls.

"It is shocking", asserted Selly, "that 'bon voyage' messages received more expeditious handling in pre-war days than do distress messages during a time when submarine warfare off our coasts is admittedly one of the greatest threats to the security of our Nation, and the lifeline of the United Nations."

He said the Navy was not equipped to monitor distress calls.

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TRADE NOTES

The Board of War Communications has determined that the successful prosecution of the war demand the removal and impounding of all radio communication equipment in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands which is either owned by or in the possession of licensed amateurs or which is not presently being operated pursuant to a license from the Federal Communications Commission.

It was said that one of the reasons Earl Godwin, Washington news commentator, was selected by Henry Ford for the new Blue Network series of Ford news-broadcasts, was that Earl had "a good homefolks sort of voice". Elmer Davis has also been quoted as attributing his great success as a commentator to the "home folksy" sound of his voice.

One report has it that the Office of War Information is working up a plan to reduce the number of press releases issued by Federal agencies and that OWI will encourage the Government to use radio more and the newspapers less.

John Richmond, with the CBS Magazine Division of the Publicity Department of the Columbia Broadcasting System, for the last year and a half, replaces Tom Flanagan, its head, who has been commissioned a Lieutenant, Junior Grade in the Naval Reserve.

The establishment of broadcasting stations in various interior cities, as well as four new short-wave stations, was authorized in 1941 by the Argentine Posts and Telegraphs Department. A large radio chain, Argentina's third, was also formed during the year.

The Farnsworth Television & Radio Corp. reported in New York for the year ended with April net profit of $642,237, equal to 46 cents a capital share, compared with net loss of $181,857 in the preceding year (fiscal period).

Gross income amounted to $10,433,118, against $5,165,905 in the preceding year.

The American Radio Hardware Company, Inc., New York, has appointed Jasper Lynch & Fishel, Inc., to conduct an institutional campaign in the electrical trade paper field on behalf of its transmitting and receiving equipment for radio and telegraphic communications. The campaign, which is to start in September, is intended as a good-will effort, directed toward executives and engineers in the communications field.

That reorganization of War Production Board isn't over, according to report. It will continue, apparently, as long as there is a WPB. Luther Gulick, who plotted the War Department revamping and last week's WPB shakeup, has been appointed a staff officer at WPB in charge of the administrative study division. Now that

policy and the top layof organization have been fixed, it is said, Gulick will go to work on every unit and division in the big organization. He'll take them on one at a time. Mor changes will be made.

Bill Coyle of the Washington Star's Station WMAL, has been called to active service as a Lieutenant (J.G.) in the Navy and will report to Dartmouth College at Hanover, N.H. for two months training. Lieutenant Coyle broadcast the Star's two daily news programs.

He introduced the patriotic song hit "Wave That Flag, America" which he sang at the White House. Lieutenant Coyle attended Trinity College in Hartford, Conn. and graduated from the Washington College of Law.

"Radio Age" for July published by the Department of Information of the Radio Corporation of America has the following table of contents: NBC University of the Air Opens, by Dr. James R. Angell and Sterling Fisher; RCA and the War, Excerpts from Address by David Sarnoff; Electrons at Work, by R. S. Burnap; Information Pleas! by Anita L. Barnard; Human Engineering Advances, by Forrest H. Kirkpatrick; NBC Opens New Radio City, by Sidney N. Strotz; Blue in New Offices, Network's Quarters are Described; Radio in Education, by Thomas D. Rishworth; Scanning Microscope, New Electron Instrument Perfected; RCAC Training Operators, New Plan of Schooling Starts; Radio's War Role Praised, RCAF Ace Addresses RCA Montreal Workers; Radio Aids Traffic Control, Turnpike Installation Described; "This Program Is Transcribed", Behind-the-scenes Look at Radio Recording; Radiophotos From Cairo; New Service Between U.S. and Egypt; Three Receive Honorary Degress, Jolliffe, Trammell, Schairer Given Awards; Radio and Aviation Thirty Years Ago by George Clark; Science Seen In New Role, Van Dyck Urges Different Approach.

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JOHNSON NEW HYGRADE RADIO TUBE AD MANAGER

P. S. Ellison, Director of Advertising and Sales Promotion of Hygrade-Sylvania Corporation announced last week the appointment of H. C. L. Johnson as Advertising Manager of the company's radio tube division. Until recently, Mr. Ellison had been manager of both renewal tube sales and advertising, and Mr. Johnson had been Assistant Advertising Manager of the Division.

Mr. Johnson was formerly Advertising Manager of Thordarson Electric Manufacturing Company of Chicago. He has been with Hygrade Sylvania for almost five years. Mr. Johnson is a member of the New York Sales Executives Club, Advertising Club of New York and Treasurer of the Northwestern University Club of New York.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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BIG MATERIALS SAVINGS IN SET MAKING CURTAILMENT

The annual savings of critical materials as a result of curring off the manufacturing of radio sets are expected by the War Production Board to include 70,000 tons of steel, 10,500 tons of copper, 2,100 tons of aluminum and 280 tons of nickel. The home radio industry consisted of 55 companies with 30,000 employees which did a business last year of $240,000,000. Approximately 95 percent of the plants are expected to be able to convert to the production of radio and communication equipment for the armed forces, with contracts expected to total more than twice as much as the industry's total civilian business in its peak year.

The cut-off date for the manufacture of radio sets was April 22, though a number of appeals were granted which continued civilian production several weeks longer. This was the second largest of the consumer durable goods industries.

In the largest of all the durable goods industries, domestic mechanical refrigerators, there was likewise a great saving of critical materials, WPB reports. In 1941 it produced 3,700,000 refrigerators with a factory sales value of $280,000,000. The stop-production order will result in annual savings of 375,000 tons of steel, 18,000 tons of copper, 18,000 tons of aluminum, 4,300 tons of rubber, 250 tons of nickel, 850 tons of tin, 2,400 tons of zinc, 450 tons of lead, and 5,000 tons of plastics. In addition the entire production capacities of the industry will be converted to war work. The industry consists of 20 companies with some 36,000 employees. In fact, war contracts are expected to run between $500,000,000 and $750,000,000 annually. By September of this year the industry is expected to have 36,000 employees engaged in war work the same as its peak peace-time activity. By April of 1943 this is expected to be increased to 70,000 employees. Airplane parts and assemblies, and ordnance are among the war weapons already being manufactured in the former refrigerator plants.

In the musical instruments industry the cut-off order affected practically all instruments except violins, cellos and some guitars. The order will result in an annual saving of 1,183 tons of brass, 12,210 tons of iron, 636 tons of copper, 176 tons of lead, 3,934 tons of steel, 19 tons of tin, 535 tons of zinc, and 69 tons of nickel silver.

The industry consists of 255 firms employing 22,000 persons which did a business in 1941 of $57,000,000. It is estimated

that approximately 70 percent of the industry will be converted to war production. The industry that formerly produced pianos, trombones, etc. will make a long list of war weapons, including wooden airplane parts, propellers, assault boats, radio transmitter equipment, air training equipment gyro horizon indicators, altimeters, pilot lamp assembles and binnacles.

The total civilian products cut-off were manufactured in some 28,000 plants located in all parts of the country in which were employed some 1,500,000 workers. The factory sales value of the civilian products manufactured in these plants last year was approximately $3,800,000,000.

Several million tons of steel, copper, brass, aluminum, rubber, plastics and other materials were consumed annually in the production of these civilian products.

Now, concludes the WPB Bulletin, the bulk of that material will be saved for use in the war program. In fact, the same factories that formerly used these metals in the manufacture of refrigerators, radios, washing machines, and the like, are now using the same materials, the same tools, and the same workers to make guns, airplane parts, tank parts and many other weapons of war. Many of the plants are already turning out a greater volume of war weapons than their peak production of civilian goods.

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WRVA, RICHMOND, AMONG BEST HEARD IN HAWAII

A special "Salute to Oahu" program was broadcast 1:05-2 A.M. last Monday by Station WRVA, Richmond, Va., to U. S. troops serving on Oahu, principal island of the Hawaiian group.

"Angle on the show is that because of some unexplained cosmic quirk, the WRVA signal is one of the most clearly receivable in Hawaii from the mainland, so the troops there spend regular hours listening to the WRVA programs", a dispatch to Variety from Richmond reads.

"Although it's not known how many (if any) of the troops in Hawaii are from Virginia, Governor Colgate W. Darden appeared on the show to address the men as 'temporary sons of the Old Dominion'. Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Green, commander of the anti-aircraft headquarters in Richmond and the highest ranking officer in the Richmond area, also participated in the broadcast. Others were Sunshine Sue's Rangers, Barry McKinley and Caroline Buie, Wilson Angel, Marjorie Hatfield, Bert Rapine's orchestra and saxophone group, and one of the WRVA studio secretaries, whose sweetheart is a Lieutenant, stationed somewhere in the Pacific with the Army."

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COLLEGE PRESIDENT NEW HEAD OF MONITORING SERVICE

Robert Devore Leigh has been appointed Director of the Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service of the Federal Communications Commission to fill the vacancy due to entrance into the Army of Lloyd A. Free. Mr. Leigh will be in active charge of supervising the translating, digesting, and analysis of foreign short-wave broadcasts, monitored by the FCC for the official use of the United States Government. In his work in political science, Mr. Leigh has become well versed in foreign affairs.

Mr. Leigh has been a Special Advisor on education, social services and research for the National Resources Planning Board up to the time of his appointment for the present post. The new FBMS Director was the first and organizing President (1928-41) of Bennington College, Bennington, Vt., which it is said is recognized among the foremost of progressive women's colleges in the nation. In addition, Mr. Leigh was a member of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J. (1941); Acting Dean of Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson, N.Y. (Columbia University) in 1939 on leave of absence from Bennington to recommend reorganization of the college; was the Hepburn Professor of Government, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass. (1922-28); member of Columbia Universith faculty (1920-22); Assistant Professor of Government, Reed College, Portland, Ore. (1915-18).

He holds the following degrees: A.B. summa cum laude, and LL.B. from Bowdoin College; A.M. and Ph. D from Columbia University and LL.D. from Colgate. Mr. Leigh was born in Nelson, Nebraska, September 13, 1890; is married and has two daughters.

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OPERATOR SHORTAGE FORCES STATION OFF AIR

The shortage of radio operating and engineering personnel and equipment has forced off the air Station KFPL, at Dublin, Tex., according to the Federal Communications Commission. The station has been on the air since April 8, 1924, before the creation of the Federal Radio Commission, which preceded the present Commission.

The FCC at its meeting this week authorized the station to cancel its license and remove its call letters from the records. The action was taken on the request of the licensee, who said he was unable to obtain engineers, operators and equipment to keep the station on the air. This is the first station to have its license canceled because of war pressure on personnel.

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ALL OUT FIGHT ON PETRILLO; NBC STRIKE LOOMS

It looks at this writing as if James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians will play what he evidently believes to be his trump card and will call out NBC studio musicians in local "remote" dance band programs in New York tonight (Friday) in order to bring to a head a fight between the Union and KSTP, NBC's outlet in St. Paul. KSTP, after meeting a wage and personnel quota increase, is reported to be fighting a Union demand that any musician it employs for thirty days must be guaranteed a year's work. Mr. Petrillo's aim in ordering a cancellation of New York studio programs fed to the network evidently would be to bring pressure on NBC to cut KSTP off the network.

The programs the Union says it will keep off the air after mignight tonight ordinarily go to KSTP and are Richard Himber's Orchestra from Essex House and later Teddy Powell's Orchestra. It is believed that NBC will not be so quick about cutting off KSTP. While the NBC has announced no plans for such a contingency, it is known that it would hesitate over such a step as a matter of principle and also on the ground that to refuse service to KSTP would represent a breach of contract with the station.

The demand involving the KSTP fight is the third which Mr. Petrillo has made within the week affecting the broadcasting industry. The first was his ban on Union musicians making records after July 31st, and the second the crackdown on broadcasts by the High School orchestra at the Interlochen School of Music.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters in Chicago earlier in the week, Neville Miller, President of the organization, asked Mr. Petrillo to call off his order on making recordings for radio, juke boxes, and other public reproducing devices.

A statement of the NAB Board of Directors presented by Mr. Miller follows:

"James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, has instructed all musicians who are members of his union to stop making phonograph records and other types of recordings after July 31. Mr. Petrillo's order will affect all Americans who listen to music, and it will have a very serious effect upon the broadcasting industry. The broadcasting industry does not employ musicians to make records, and the musicians it employs are engaged on union terms.

"As the result of a series of great inventions, Americans, wherever they live, have become accustomed to the best in entertainment. The radio, the moving picture and the phonograph bring the great artists to the smallest village as well as to our large centers of population. Mr. Petrillo's order amounts to a statement that only those people who live in large cities, and who

can afford to see the great artists in person, are entitled to enjoy their performances.

"Hundreds of broadcasting stations are located far from the centers of population at which an ample supply of the best in musical talent is available. Even if these stations could afford to hire more musicians than they now do, the limited amount of talent which would be available to them could not compete for public favor with the great popular and classical orchestras. If Mr. Petrillo can make his order effective, hundreds of broadcasting stations, which are necessary in the public interest and for the national defense, will have their usefulness to the public greatly curtailed.

"Mr. Petrillo is mistaken if he thinks that his order will bring more employment to musicians. All that it means is that millions of people will hear less music. Even if Mr. Petrillo's theory were correct, his order, at this time, would be not only arbitrary and illegal, but unpatriotic. Music plays a vital part in war morale. This is no time to destroy the phonograph record and the electrical transcription which bring the best in music to the people of the United States. This is no time to have any part of the nation's manpower engaged in the performance of artificially-created tasks. This is no time to try to abolish one of the world's great inventions.

"Radio employs thousands of musicians. Millions of dollars are paid annually to musicians to make recordings. We call upon the members of Mr. Petrillo's union and on Mr. Petrillo himself, in the interests of the war effort and in the best interests of the American Federation of Musicians, to reconsider the course of action which has been proposed."

The Broadcasters Victory Council also meeting in Chicago, lost no time lining up behind the NAB Directors and supporting its stand.

The Victory Council, composed of representatives of several broadcaster organizations, serves as a liaison between the radio industry and the Federal Communications Commission and the Board of War Communications.

Representatives of the N.A.B., the Frequency Modulation Broadcasters, Inc., the Clear Channel Group, Network Affiliates, Inc., and the National Independent Broadcasters were at the meeting.

It has been reported that the broadcasters would welcome an opportunity for a showdown fight with the union and that the recording companies are piling up a backlog of records for future release.

Also the juke-box people are said to be well fortified with a reserve supply. One report is that they have more than a million records on hand.

One prediction was that Petrillo might extend the date to end record making from July 31 to August 31.

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PM CALLS WOV BID FASCIST

The Federal Communications Commission last Wednesday designated for hearing the application for transfer of control of Station WOV in New York from Arde Bulova and Harry D. Henshell to Messrs. Murray and Meyer Mester.

Headed "Stop That Sale", PM, Marshall Field's New York newspaper had previously carried the following editorial

"The keystone of the Federal Communications Act is that radio should be regulated to serve best 'the public interest, convenience and necessity'. This means that the FCC can take but one action in the proposed transfer of WOV to Murray and Meyer Mester of Brooklyn - throw it out as long as a man like Andrea Luotto is connected with the proposed operation of the station or the application.

"The Mesters are in the cooking oil business, manufacturing and distributing Balbo oil, named for Italo Balbo, for years Italy's No. 1 Fascist. The Mesters, presumably, are not experts in the radio business, but their advertising agent, Andrea Luotto is. You can read about Luotto, his friends and his political associations on this page.

"Obviously, Luotto is no man to run an American radio station, especially a station catering to the largest Italian-American audience in the U.S.A. Regardless of his attitude today, no man with his pre-Pearl Harbor inclinations should be given control of so important a medium as a radio station - J.F."

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FARNSWORTH GETS LOAN

The Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation has entered into a credit agreement with the Bankers Trust Company in New York under which the company may borrow up to $5,000,000 at 4 percent until April 30, 1943, when the credit and all notes and obligations outstanding under the credit will mature. At June 24 the company had borrowed $1,405,287 under this credit.

The company has assigned as collateral for the bank loans all accounts receivable or to become due under war production contracts and has agreed that it will not allow its consolidated net quick assets to fall below $1,250,000, pay or declare any dividends except stock dividends, purchase or retire any of its stock or make any other distribution to its stockholders, merge into or consolidate with any other corporation, nor spend more than $250,000 for additional plant facilities.

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COPYRIGHT BROADCAST INFRINGES THOUGH SUSTAINING

The broadcasting of copyrighted music without permission, by a radio station which accepts advertising accounts, constitutes a "performance for profit" of the music, and is an infringement of the rights of the copyright owner, Federal Judge Alfred C. Coxe ruled in New York Thursday. He granted summary judgment to Associated Music Publishers, Inc., which had sued Debs Memorial Radio Fund, Inc., operator of Station WEVD and Henry Greenfield, Manager of the station.

The suit was based on the broadcast over WEVD of a Columbia phonograph recording of "Noche de Arabia", part of a symphonic work of the Spanish composer, E. F. Arbos. In contesting the suit, the defendents set forth that the station is operated on a non-profit basis, its deficits being made up by the Forward Association, an educational organization. Further, it was argued, the record was played in the course of a "sustaining" program, as distinguished from a commercial one for which an advertiser would pay.

Remarking that the only available figures indicated that 37 per cent of WEVD's time on the air produces revenue, Judge Coxe wrote in his opinion:

"Sustaining programs are necessary in the business of broadcasting even though they bring in no direct revenue; they help build up listener appeal and in that way provide an inducement to advertisers. I do not think therefore that sustaining programs can be separated from the commercial program in determining whether a broadcast is for profit."

"The station (WEVD) is operated in much the same way as a commercial station, and I can see no good reason why it should be shielded from copyright infringement in so far as sustaining programs are concerned", he added.

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COMMUNICATIONS AND RADIO LISTED AS ESSENTIAL

A list of 34 essential activities issued this week by the National Selective Service Headquarters, in one of which a man must be employed to merit occupational deferment, included "Communications services". This, it was explained, included telephone, telegraph, newspapers, radio broadcasting and television services and the repair of their facilities.

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JAPS PUT ON LISTENING DEFENSE WEEK

Japanese domestic radio broadcasts recorded this week by U. S. government listening posts, announced that Japan this week is observing "Listening Defense Week", a campaign warning the population against spies and "enemy" propaganda.

The campaign was organized by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. The broadcasts gave further indication of the disorders resulting from the U. S. Army Air Force's raid over Tokyo.

The Tokyo radio announcement said: "We start today 'Listening Defense Week' during which every Japanese must self-examine and warn himself against enemy propaganda. The employees of the foreign companies are often paid for secrets, or even when they are unwilling they are victimized. Sometimes they sell their nation, as well as themselves and their families, because of their wrong concept of white-worship. We often see such pitiful examples. The hoarding of commodities, or the buying of an entire stock, or the distribution of lies caused by enemy air raids, often is caused by the spies."

Tejiro Arima of the Japanese Education Ministry said in a broadcast: "It is the duty of everyone to fight against giving information to spies. It is not only in industrial plants that care should be exercised. Publications by foreign writers should be especially guarded against."

Another Japanese broadcast said: "When we had a raid over the capital city, there were many rumors spread. The Japanese people would believe such rumors without further consideration. This is acting as if we are losing the war, while the true fact is that we are winning the war in actual combat. Such propaganda originates among loafers or through foreign printed matter. The enemy might plant anti-war sentiment or anti-military sentiment for by doing so the enemy intends to create anti-nationalistic sentiment.

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The contents of the Bell Laboratories Record for July includes: "Determining Color in Telephone Cable", C. T. Wyman; "Automatic Production of Oscillator Scales", T. Slonczewski; "Repeater for Submarine Telephone Cable"; "Using Less Tin In Cable Joining", J. T. Lowe; "Thickness of Aluminum Oxide Coatings"; "A grounded-Plate Amplifier for the F-M Transmitter", A. A. Skene.

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TRADE NOTES

In view of the Japanese landing in the Aleutians, the Board of War Communications has authorized the War Department to use, control or close stations and facilities for wire or radio communication in Alaska.

A rare thing since the war began the Federal Communications Commission has announced proposed grant of a construction permit to Northeastern Pennsylvania Broadcasters, Inc., for a new local station to operate on 1240 kc., with 100 watts power. Mutually exclusive applications by Wilkes-Barre Broadcasting Corporation, Central Broadcasting Company and Key Broadcasters, Inc., for the same facilities were denied. The frequency 1240 kc. is now being used by Station WBAX, which has been operating under a temporary license since the Commission denied application for renewal.

Clarence L. Menser, National Program Manager of the National Broadcasting Company, has been elected to the post of Vice-President in charge of programs. In his new post, Mr. Menser will devote his extensive experience in radio to the direction and supervision of all NBC programs, now dedicated to the task of helping the United Nations win the war.

Henry A. Arnold, new Vice President of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation will have his headquarters in Buenos Aires and will have supervisory charge of the principal I. T. & T. South American operating properties. He recently arrived in New York from Chile where he has been Vice President and General Manager of the Chile Telephone Company, a subsidiary of I. T. & T., and will return in the near future to South America to take up his new duties.

Station W69PH, WCAU Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa. has been granted an application for a new FM station, which is in effect reinstatement of its construction permit calling for 46900 kilocycles; 9,300 square miles.

Entering the advertising field, Al Nelson, formerly Assistant Vice President of the National Broadcasting Company and General Manager of KPO and KGO, will be the President and directing head of "A. E. Nelson Company", with offices in San Francisco's newest office building, 300 Montgomery Street.

"Ear-Witness", a brief reminiscence by L. M. Masius, Executive Vice-President of Lord & Thomas, of radio's vital service in the crucial hours when Britain passed from peace to all-out war, has been published by the National Broadcasting Company.

Owners of radio telephones were asked by the Navy recently to offer their sets for sale for use aboard ships engaged against sea raiders on the Atlantic Coast.

Assuring radio clients and advertising agencies that NBC contemplates no general rate increase during 1942, Roy C. Witmer, Vice President in Charge of Sales, has given notification that the National Broadcasting Company is at work on a plan for full-network broadcasts of commercial shows "at comparatively low cost".

WGRC, Northside Broadcasting Corp., New Albany, Ind., has been denied petition for grant of its application for construction permit to operate on 790 kilocycles, 1 kilowatt, unlimited time, directional antenna.

Installation of telegraph, telephone or radio facilities at the new Garden State Racing Association track near Camden has been banned by the War Production Board, the Associated Press reports. Gerard Mullin, manager of general accounts of the company, said application for the erection of wires to the track had been made, but turned down by the WPB.

The Office of War Information will open a branch in London; Archibald MacLeish will go to England to study its requirements.

The new American information bureau in London will be constructed around the staff of confidential information gatherers sent abroad last year by Robert Sherwood, head of the Overseas Branch of OWI to supply him with reports useful for short-wave propaganda programs beamed to foreign countries.

The slogan "TNT - TODAY NOT TOMORROW" is that of Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Canton, Ohio.

Richard L. Linkroum, Program Director of WJSV, CBS Washington station, received his papers last week as Ensign in the Navy. He is the 20th member of the WJSV staff to join the U.S. armed roces. Others are Robert Baker, William F. Betts, Harry C. Butcher, Lloyd Dennis, Gerald Fordon, Paul Green, John Hardesty, Lawrence Holt, James Hurlbut, Andrew Massey, John P. Moore, Charles M. Parker, Stanton R. Prentiss, Donald H. Saunders, Alan P. Smith, Thomas Tait, Leonard Thomas, Albert Warner and Woodward H. Warrick.

Larry Hammond of the Overseas Branch of the Office of War Information in New York City will be the Radio Director in Washington of the Information Division under Raymond Rubicam of Paul V. McNutt's War Manpower Commission.

Blonde Katherine Gaston Vernon, 25-year-old script writer and women's program commentator at Station WROL, Knoxville, Tenn., reports July 20th at the WAAC's training center, Des Moines, Ia., as the first woman from an NBC network station, probably the first from radio, to join the Army Auxiliary Corps.

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ARNOLD DEFINES ASCAP "GRATUITOUS LICENSE" POSITION

According to Robert L. Murray, Director of Public Relations of the American Society of Composers, on numerous occasions during the past two months various publications have asked the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers to make some statement defining the Society's position in connection with certain questions relating to the granting of "gratuitous" licenses by members of the Society.

"Inasmuch as the Society is operating under a consent decree, our invariable answer to these requests has been that any statement concerning this situation must come from the Department of Justice, and it would be in bad taste for the Society to first present its position through the press", he states.

"An authoritative statement clarifying these issues can now be made in accordance with the ethics expressed by our original stand. We therefore present without comment a letter from Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, dated July 13, 1942, which we believe clarifies this issue." The letter follows:

"This acknowledges receipt of your letter of July 2, 1942, with reference to difficulties existing between the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers and certain of its members in connection with 'gratuitous' licensing.

"The Department's position in this matter was set out fully in letters to Mr. John G. Paine, General Manager of ASCAP, dated May 16th and June 22nd, and to Mr. Herman Finkelstein, counsel, dated June 22nd. Your letter indicates that you are familiar with the contents of these prior communications and agree with the Government's construction of 'gratuitous' licensing by members, therein discussed.

"The decree permits a member of ASCAP to issue a 'gratuitous' license to a user. However, such arrangement must be made between the member and user without aid or inducement from any third party. Any attempt by BMI to induce an ASCAP member to issue such a license, by whatever means, would violate the express terms of the decree. It was not the purpose of the decree to enlarge the BMI catalog at the expense of ASCAP. The purpose was to foster competition between the two organizations for the benefit of users."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1448

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

July 21, 1942

MORE RADIO LABOR PLANT GROUPS; UPGRADE NEGRO DRIVE ON

One thousand American plants now have labor-management committees conducting War Production Drives, including many radio and communications manufacturing concerns. Also the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, C.I.O., is conducting a concerted drive for the employing and upgrading of Negro workers in organized plants in Pennsylvania, New York and Connecticut, Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Man Power Commission is informed.

The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, of which Mark Ethridge of WHAS, Louisville is Chairman, and David Sarnoff of the Radio Corporation of America is a member, last week was advised by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, that two cases of complaint of Negro discrimination against the Houston, Texas, and the Durham, North Carolina, Local Lodges of the International Association of Machinists have been satisfactorily adjusted.

Labor-management Committees are now reported to be active in 25 Westinghouse plants, 10 General Electric plants and establishments of the following other concerns: Mackay Radio & Telegraph Company, San Francisco; Western Electric Company, Chicago and Kearny, N.J.; Farnsworth Television & Radio Corporation, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Magnavox Company, Inc., Fort Wayne; RCA Manufacturing Company, Camden, Indianapolis and Bloomington, Ind.; Bendix Radio Corporation, Baltimore, Md.; American Bosch Corporation, Springfield, Mass., Harvey Radio Laboratories, Cambridge, Mass.; International Telephone and Radio Manufacturing Company, East Newark, N. J.; National Union Radio Corporation, Newark, N. J.; Colonial Radio Corporation, Buffalo, N.Y.; Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation, New York, N. Y.; Stromberg-Carlson, Rochester, N. Y.; U. S. Television Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y.; Crosley Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio; Hugh Eby, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., and the Philco Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.

At the start, the drive encountered some sceptics. Fears were expressed that the drive would permit workers to interfere with management, or that it would enable management to employ the 'stretch-out' or other practices diminishing workers' pay", the WPB bulletin states.

"These fears vanished as the drive got under way. Endorsements came from AFL and CIO leaders and from employers' associations. As reports came in of better understanding between employers and labor and of rising production records, more and more plants joined in the drive, until today there are 1,000.

"Production is increased almost entirely by joint labor and management planning. In these thousand plants, workers and managers sit down together and map the method by which more and better war weapons can be turned out. To facilitate this, score-boards are set up, slogan contests conducted, suggestion boxes erected, transportation plans devised, and individual merit is recognized. War Production Drive Headquarters supplies posters, streamers, pamphlets and a constant flow of suggestions.

"Of the first thousand plants, 353 reported on slogan contests, 320 on the erection of production charts, 370 on suggestion boxes and 123 on transportation pools. Reports have not been mandatory and the number of plants in which these activities are in progress is believed to be much larger.

"Many increases in production have been reported to War Production Drive Headquarters, of which 40 have been outstanding. Plants have reported breaking as many as 30 production records in one month."

In Houston, the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice was informed that Machinists had issued a card calling upon whites to join that organization in order to oppose the admission of Negroes into skilled trades. At the insistence of Mr. Green, H. W. Brown, International President of the International Association of Machinists took action to discontinue the use of these cards.

In Durham, N.C., the local lodge had advised L. L. McClintock, General Manager, Wright's Automatic Tobacco Packing Machine Company that Lodge No. 721 of the International Association of Machinists "admits to its membership only competent, white candidates. It would, therefore, be impossible for your company to employ in the mechanical departments persons of other race than white under the terms of the contract you hold with our Lodge". H. W. Brown, the International President, has advised the Durham Lodge that there must be no discrimination and has directed the officers of the Lodge to withdraw its letter to Mr. McClintock.

According to Paul McNutt's announcement, the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America has unanimously adopted a program submitted by its Negro Affairs Committee. This program, which covers 40 plants under contract to the Union stipulates:

"1. That we seek to secure, through the Fair Employment Practice Committee, set up by the President, written letters from the employers to the effect that they will employ minority groups, including Negroes. The local unions involved shall receive copies of the above-mentioned letters.

"2. In plants where no Negroes are now employed, their employment shall be encouraged in such a manner that upgrading is possible.

"3. In plants where Negroes are now employed, the upgrading process shall be encouraged.

"4. Departmental meetings shall be held to educate in the direction of infiltration of Negroes into classifications where they have never been employed before.

"5. Unions and management shall hold meetings to determine the departments where Negroes can best be employed with the least amount of disruption, the policy to be established by this Committee.

"6. Periodic meetings shall be held to discuss the progress of the employment of Negroes and their effect on production in general."

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FTC LANDS ON D. C. PRESS RADIO SERVICE

A complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission charges Joseph Cohen, trading as Press Radio Service and as Press Supplies, 713 Otis Place, N.W., Washington, D. C., with misrepresentation in the sale of so-called press supplies, including press cards and automobile press tags which he represents as entitling the holder to pass through police and fire lines and to receive the courtesies and privileges extended to regular newspaper correspondents.

Cohen has an address for receiving mail at 1934 Eleventh St., N.W., Washington, D. C., which is the location of a secretarial service bureau.

Contacts with prospective purchasers, the complaint charges, are made by the respondent through advertisements in newspapers and periodicals and by means of circulars and letters, one such advertisement reading: "The card will get you through police and fire lines and secure for you the same courtesies extended regular correspondents."

Other representations allegedly made by the respondent are that he has employment to offer amateur writers and photographers and can assist them in securing publication of their work.

Alleging that the respondent's representations are false and misleading, the complaint charges he is not connected with any press association or newspaper syndicate, does not have employment to offer, and has no means of assisting and does not attempt to assist amateur writers to profitably dispose of their work.

The complaint further alleges that the respondent's press cards ordinarily do not pass the holders through police and fire lines and that in cases where the cards are honored it is because the police or other officials are deceived into believing that the bearers are accredited representatives of the press. According to the complaint, the respondent performs no function for press or radio.

The respondent is granted 20 days to answer the complaint.

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FCC HEAD AROUSED OVER PETRILLO BAN

Responding to protests from Senator Vandenbergh, of Michigan, printed in more detail in another part of this letter, and from Dr. Joseph E. Maddy, head of the camp, against the banning of the National High School orchestra from the Interlochen music camps by James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, James L. Fly declared last Monday that the matter would be thoroughly investigated. Students at a mass meeting at the camp also sent an appeal direct to President Roosevelt.

"Of course it is a matter which we view with very serious concern", Mr. Fly said, discussing the situation. "Any time that these significant public service programs are barred from the air, we have to that extent a breakdown in the very service which stations are licensed to render to the public, and naturally we are gravely concerned with any situation or any activity which will preclude these stations from discharging their duties to the public. I think it is not the most fortunate circumstance that this particular meritorious program was taken as the point of impact and imposition of this type of prohibition.

"There is a much broader phase to this situation, however, and if that is carried to its logical extremity, it would be a great impairment to radio broadcasting throughout the country. I am referring now to the possibility that the production of transcripts and recordings will be eliminated or impeded. Such action would gravely burden the entire broadcasting industry and would make it well nigh impossible for the great majority of the small and independent stations to operate. I think that the independent stations use transcriptions and recordings over, roughly, about 60 percent of the broadcast day. This they must do because of two very obvious limiting factors: One is the absence of adequate local talent and the other is economic limitations. Most of these small stations cannot hire live talent throughout the day and any requirement that they do so would simply drive them out of business. It is also true that even the stations affiliated with the national networks use transcriptions and recordings a substantial percentage of their time, though not nearly as much of the time as is thus consumed by the independent stations.

"We have also received, I think, a third type of complaint and that is there be some restrictions on or elimination of the work of negro musicians. I haven't received any statement of facts on this situation although I imagine that we will, and of course that in itself would create pretty serious question as to whether any broad class of American people should be forbidden employment in the broadcasting business.

"Have negroes actually been barred?" the Chairman was asked.

"I have not got the facts on that, but I imagine we will", he replied.

"Can you tell us what State,"

"I don't know", Mr. Fly said. "That has come to me through governmental sources and I imagine I will hear more about it shortly. Now as to what will be done about the whole situation - naturally that is something that I can't answer off-hand. That the situation is grave goes without further argument. However, I shall recommend to the Commission that we make a factual study of the broad situation and have an examination of the legal problems as a basis for determination what the Commission may do and should do about it."

"Can you give us any inkling as to the avenues of operation or what can be done?" someone inquired.

"I haven't got the answers on that yet. That is in the exploratory stage. I want to study the problem. In fact, we are studying it now. I have no doubt that the Commission will authorize an inquiry into it factually and legally, but I can't conjecture as to what its conclusions would be on the facts and on the merits of different issues or as to what will be done."

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SENATOR SAYS PETRILLO RAISES QUESTION "HOW FREE IS AIR?"

Addressing the Senate, Senator Vandenbergh, of Michigan, declared that the Petrillo ultimatum with regard to the student orchestra broadcasts "raises rather a fundamental question as to just how free the airways are". Mr. Vandenbergh also read a letter of complaint he had just addressed to Chairman Fly of the Federal Communications Commission on the subject.

"Last week the National High School Orchestra at the National Music Camp at Interlochen, Mich., was driven from the air in a concert broadcast which it has been making for the last 19 years, as the result of a protest by Mr. James Caesar Petrillo, President of the American Musicians Union, on the ground that the performance by these amateurs was interfering with professional employment", Senator Vandenbergh said addressing the Senate.

"This has raised a very interesting issue, which goes to the very fundamentals of American musical culture, because it is generally admitted that the National Musical Camp is the greatest single adventure in the development of musical culture in the country. This orchestra represents the competitively chosen best high school musicians of 40 States in the Union. None of these young musicians is old enough to belong to Mr. Petrillo's union, even if he so desired. They represent an entirely non-professional performance, yet they represent a performance which the musical circles of America universally recognize as one of the great contributions to American art."

Senator Vandenbergh's letter to Chairman Fly follows:

"I respectfully suggest that the Federal Communications Commission should inquire into the intolerable situation presented to the country when Mr. James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, can force the National Broadcasting Co. to suspend a broadcast by the National High School Orchestra from their famous camp at Interlochen, Mich. I know nothing about the contract between the musicians' union and the National Broadcasting Co., upon which this interference apparently is technically based, but I understand the union's general position is that whenever amateurs occupy the airways, 'it means less work for professionals' (Petrillo's language quoted by the Associated Press). But I respectfully submit that this raises an issue which transcends the employment of a few professional musicians. In the final analysis, the radio belongs to the American people, and their rights are primary.

"The National High School Orchestra at Interlochen is one of the great cultural institutions of this country. It has probably done more to foster effective musical interest and development among the youth of America than any other single instrumentality in the land. Even the professional musicians for whom Petrillo presumes to speak, ought to share the national interest in this tremendous wellspring of musical culture and musical enthusiasm. But whether they do or not, I respectfully submit that there are millions of other Americans who are entitled to a priority in the matter of protecting the encouragement of the arts.

"The broadcast which Mr. Petrillo canceled was to have been made by an orchestra consisting of 160 boys and girls from 40 different States in the Union. They have been competitively chosen from among the most talented young musicians in all the High Schools of the land. They represent a primary cross section of the musical hope of America for tomorrow. The greatest concert conductors in the land make an annual pilgrimage to the National Music Camp at Interlochen, Mich., and enthusiastically contribute their services in leading these concerts. The concerts are of the highest possible musical order. For 12 years this amazing adventure in musical development has been proceeding under the unselfish direction of Dr. Joseph E. Maddy of the University of Michigan. It is one of the great youth movements which has prevailed to unexampled success without the necessity of any national subsidies from the Public Treasury. I know whereof I speak at first hand, because I have visited Interlochen many times, and I have been charmed beyond words at the superb achievement which has there been accomplished.

"For 12 years these high school boys and girls from all over the United States have broadcast their weekly concerts. It has been one of the great cultural contributions to radio. But now comes Mr. James Caesar Petrillo to say that his union will no longer allow these young musicians to be heard upon the airways of an allegedly free country. I am unable to believe that any such attitude reflects the viewpoint of the average member of Mr. Petrillo's union of musicians. It is my observation that most professional

musicians welcome and encourage Dr. Maddy's constructive work. The musicians' union has its proper place in organized labor and in the legitimate protection of the rights of its membership. But I respectfully submit that it crosses the line of tolerance when it makes war upon the National Music Camp at Interlochen; and I pose the question to you whether this problem does not rise to the dignity of a challenge which the Federal Communications Commission should explore in behalf of free American culture."

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BWC LISTS CRITICAL COMMUNICATIONS OCCUPATIONS

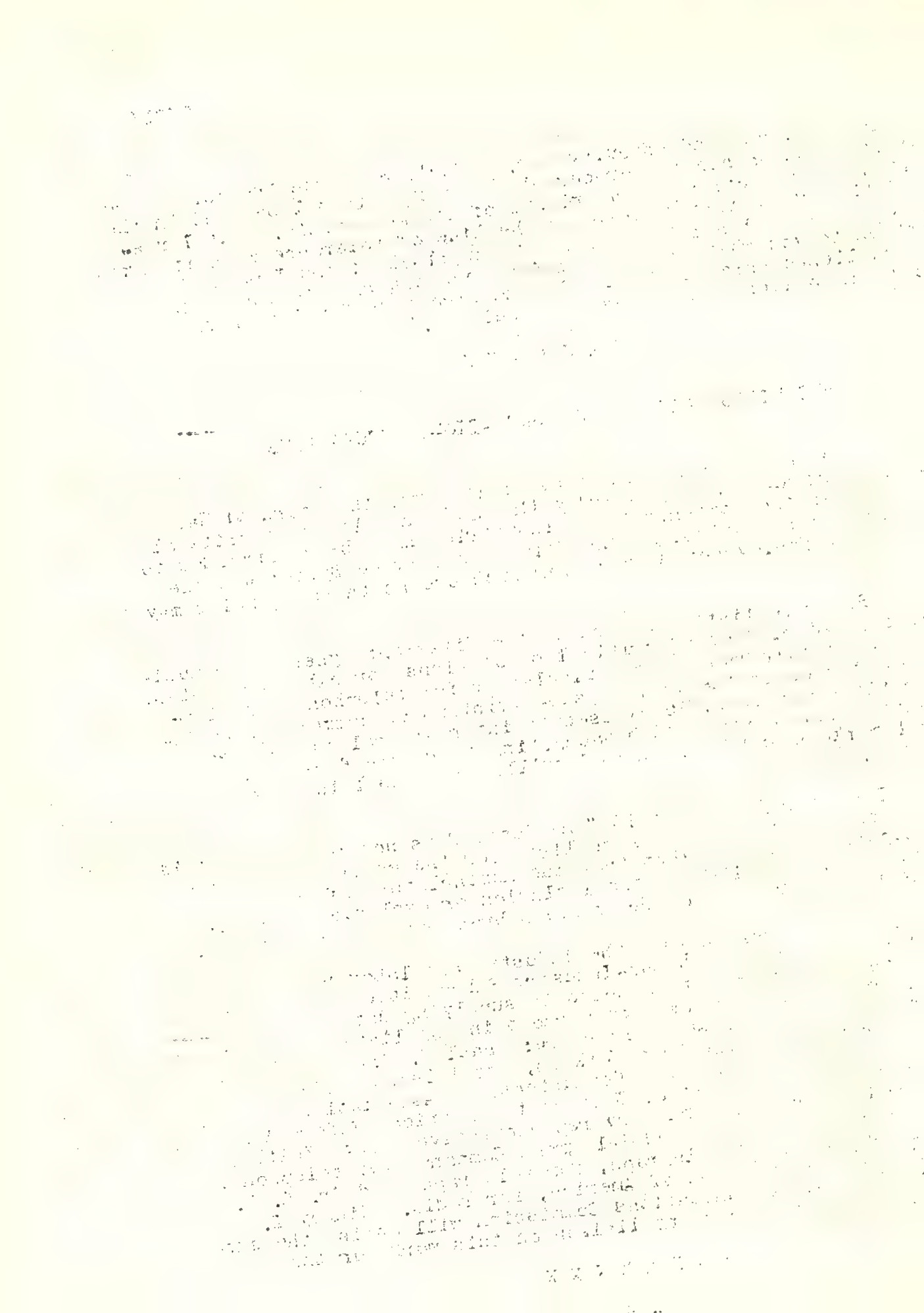
Making no recommendations of its own, the Board of War Communications announced yesterday (Monday) that lists of critical occupations in the communications industries have been forwarded to the War Manpower Commission, the Selective Service System and the United States Employment Service for such use as these agencies may find.

Separate lists for each of the different types of communications show 23 classes of critical occupations for cable companies, 45 classes for telegraph firms, 51 classes for telephone organizations, 48 classes in the various sub-divisions of commercial radiocommunications services, 15 classes in international short-wave broadcasting and in standard broadcasting there are 6 classes of technical workers and 3 classes of skilled personnel in program departments.

The agencies were told "The Board does not feel that it is in a position to consolidate these lists for the entire communications industry due to the fact that the nomenclature of positions and the principles applied in the inclusion or exclusion of positions have been different in the various branches of the industry."

It was suggested that the industry and labor representatives on the Board's Joint Labor-Industry Subcommittee should consult directly with the Government agencies in supplying detailed information on the functions performed by persons in the listed positions. Members of the labor representatives are: Paul E. Griffith of the National Federation of Telephone Workers, for telephone workers; Joseph P. Selley of the American Communications Association, for telegraph workers, and Robert J. Watt of the American Federation of Labor, for radio workers. Industry representatives are: Keith S. McHugh of American Telephone and Telegraph Company, for telephone; Ellery W. Stone of Postal Telegraph, for telegraph, and Dr. C. B. Jolliffe of Radio Corporation of America, for radio. Sidney D. Spear of the Federal Communications Commission will assist the subcommittees and perform necessary liaison on this work for the Board.

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WAR BOARD FORMS RADIO REPLACEMENT PARTS COMMITTEE

The formation of a Radio Replacement Parts Committee by the War Production Board, with Frank H. McIntosh, Chief of the Radio Section Communications Branch as president officer, was completed Monday. Its members are:

James P. Quam, President, Quam-Nichols Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. A. White, Vice President, Jensen Radio Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Ray F. Sparrow, Vice President, P. R. Mallory & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Octave Blake, President, Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corp., South Plainfield, N. J.; I. A. Mitchell, United Transformer Corp., New York, N. Y.; Victor Mucher, General Manager, Clarostat Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ernest Searing, President, International Resistance Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Jerome J. Kahn, President, Standard Transformer Corp., Chicago, Ill.; R. C. Sprague, President, Sprague Specialties Co., North Adams, Mass.; F. R. Hopkins, Girard-Hopkins Co., Oakland, Calif.; F. P. Kenyon, President, Kenyon, Transformer Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.; W. M. Kohring, Vice President, Continental Carbon, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, and Edwin I. Guthman, President, E. I. Guthman & Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill.

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ELECTRIC HEAT RIDS TRANSMITTING ANTENNA OF ICE

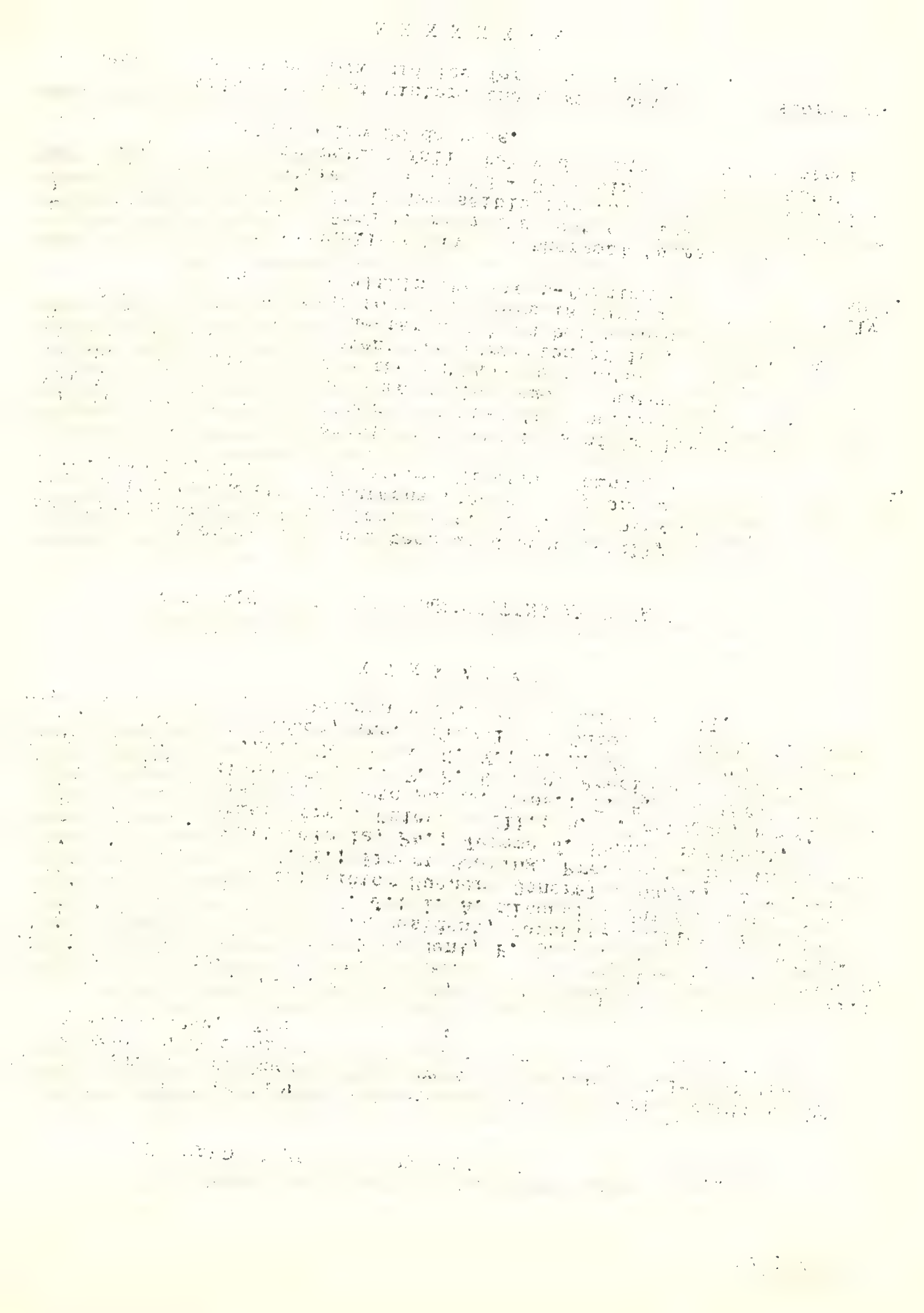
Electric heat has been used successfully by frequency-modulation station W51R, Rochester, N. Y., to prevent ice from forming on its transmitting antenna located atop one of Rochester's down-town buildings, the General Electric Company has just announced.

The antenna consists of two sets of hollow crossed arms mounted one above the other on a mast in a horizontal plane. Any icicles forming on these arms would endanger automobiles, pedestrians, and windows, since the antenna is mounted close to the edge of the building. To prevent the formation of ice, a four-foot General Electric Calrod heater has been built into each of the cross arms. The current to the heaters is turned on automatically when the temperature is within the sleet-forming range of 28 - 32 F.

This is accomplished by two thermostats mounted on the mast of the antenna. Both thermostats must be closed in order for the heaters to work. It is impossible for the heaters to function outside the temperature range of 28 - 32 F since one thermostat closes when the temperature falls below 32 degrees and the other opens when it falls below 28 degrees.

During the past winter, there were several ice storms in Rochester, but at no time did ice form on the antenna.

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MUSICIANS OBEY PETRILLO'S ORDERS TO GO OFF THE AIR

As had been expected, Union members of the Himber and Powell dance bands obeyed the Petrillo order to cancel their after-midnight National Broadcasting Company broadcasts. The order was given as a blow to Station KSTP of St. Paul, the Minneapolis outlet of the NBC network which has refused an American Federation of Musicians demand that any musicians who work at the station as long as four weeks be given a guaranty of a year's salary. The Himber and Powell bands were ordered off the network on the grounds that KSTP could pick them up from New York if they were allowed on the chain.

Stanley Hubbard, President of Station KSTP, sent the New York Times, the following telegram Monday:

"During a time when the entire civilized world is engaged in a battle against the worst form of tyranny ever known - Hitlerism - the radio industry, which is giving its time, ingenuity, and men to America's tremendous war effort, is beset by a form of tyranny which in its own selfish, domineering, the public-be-damned way, is as cruel and brutal as Hitlerism itself.

"I speak of Petrilloism. James Caesar Petrillo has become the fuehrer of 30,000 musicians in this country. He has grown powerful and rich by the exercise of an iron hand by which he now attempts to wreck an entire industry.

"This is his first step in a program of subjugation of radio, his next step will be whatever he thinks will accomplish his dictatorial purposes. By pressing a buzzer on his desk he can deprive eighty million Americans of radio entertainment and throw 130,000 musicians out of employment even though they may be completely satisfied with their present jobs.

"Effective August 1 no musician can play for phonograph records to be played in your neighborhood place of entertainment. Popular music is to be limited to those who can afford to pay for cover charges and expensive surroundings. Fine for the soldiers on $50 a month, isn't it?

"That is the kind of power Fuehrer Petrillo wields today - a power that pays him some $46,000 every year. That is the power and that is the man, and that is the kind of outrageous tyranny which we and the other radio stations in this country who wish to see that democracy and freedom are not stifled at home while our armed forces are battling for them abroad are fighting."

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TRADE NOTES

As a bit of gossip, Leonard Lyons, the columnist, writes:

"Turner Catledge, who was formerly in the New York Times Washington Bureau before he became Managing Editor of the Chicago Sun, may return to Washington -as Neville Miller's successor as head of the National Association of Broadcasters.

In designating a strip of the Atlantic seacoast within 200 miles of the Atlantic Ocean as "a vital defense area", Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum has ordered that all civil airplanes operating within thirty miles of Washington, D. C., Norvolk, Va., Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., as well as New York City radio range stations shall make certain that no passenger can see the ground until the aircraft has landed or has reached a point beyond this thirty mile limit. These planes must also give a complete description of the radio equipment carried.

The Brazzaville radio at Fighting France (Free French) headquarters was heard by U. S. Government listening posts broadcasting first reports of demonstrations inside France on Bastille Day, July 14, the Office of War Information announced.

Leading the next network by 39% in total evening commercial program ratings, NBC came within 1% of earning as many CAB program rating points as all other networks combined in the first six months of 1942, according to an analysis released by NBC's Research Division.

"The realignment which Donald Nelson has made is a paper realignment", David Lawrence comments. "It does not tackle the root of the difficulty. The head of the War Production Board has the confidence of the Army and the Navy and they do not want to see him supplanted. They want him to do the job and they want a voice for the military side to be right alongside of his top executives so that the orders issued will get results right away.

"What is needed is a firmness and a sort of hard-boiled military attitude in getting action from the civilian side. There has been too much coddling, pampering and temporizing already. It is a strange commentary on current happenings in America that the military, which is supposed to be fighting the war, cannot sit down with the civilian side and get what it wants for the soldiers and sailors and airmen who are constantly calling for weapons and munitions at the front."

By a count of approximately two to one, New York's urban and suburban population was said to have voted a definite preference for fifteen-minute news periods to news shows of five or ten minutes in length. The conclusions is based, a press bulleting explains, on 12,000 personal interviews made recently by Crossley, Inc. for WOR's Continuing Study of Radio Listening in Greater New York.

Final details of the nation-wide advertising campaign, designed to help stimulate the flow of scrap metal into war production, have been approved by Lessing J. Rosenwald, Chief of the Conservation Division.

In addition to newspaper advertisements in every State it was said that radio, the farm press and magazines would be used.

Mr. Rosenwald's approval followed conferences with members of the American Industries' Salvage Committee, sponsors of the $2,000,000 campaign. The committee, made up of representatives of American industry, was organized by the industries concerned at the suggestion of the Conservation Division. The committee has raised the fund to finance the campaign and is responsible for the selection of the advertising and publicity mediums used.

The WOR Promotion Department has released two new booklets. The first, "Pegeen Prefers" presents facts and figures on the results Mrs. Fitzgerald has achieved on her series by that name.

"Big Sales in Small Packages", the second booklet presents the success stories of advertisers using short time periods on WOR.

As the new CBS 15% discount plan went into effect last week, a preliminary survey showed that 74 individual CBS affiliates have benefited by the plan and 181 and 1/6 station hours have been added to the network commercial schedule. The new plan allows a 15% discount for programs using the complete CBS network.

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BRITISH 1941 RADIO PRODUCTION LOW

Production of radios for the United Kingdom's civilian market was low in 1941, the Commerce Department reports, but manufacturers are reported to have made substantial profits, principally because of large Government contracts. Between 125,000 and 200,000 radio sets will be completed in 1942 for civilian use, however, according to estimates, and, in addition, approximately 80,000 sets may be exported; 1941 exports totaled approximately 62,200 sets.

Ninety percent of the homes in Great Britain are said to be equipped with radios at present. The number of radio licenses issued during the past 5 years is shown in the following table:

1937	8,480,822	1940	8,904,177
1938	8,908,366	1941	8,625,579
1939	8,947,570		

Radio tubes likewise were not available in sufficient quantities in 1941 to meet all civilian demands, but the capacity of the tube industry is being increased, and it is believed that 1942 production, together with imports, will be adequate for all essential needs.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1449

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

1942 RADIO MANUFACTURING TAXES JUMP TO $19,144,408

Treasury collections of Federal radio excise taxes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942, broke all records with total collections of $19,144,408.18, the Radio Manufacturers' Association reports. Heavily increased sales, the increase in the radio tax rate, effective October 1, 1941, from 5-1/2 to 10 per cent, and also inclusion at the much higher rate of automobile radio sales, were factors. Radio taxes collected during the last six months, from January to June, 1942, totaled $13,052,325.00, more than double the collections in the previous July-December 1941 half-year period, despite the general suspension on April 22 of civilian radio production.

Radio taxes collected last June totaled $1,621,145.47, compared with $534,872.56 in June 1941 (at the 5-1/2 per cent rate), and, of course, the June collections were largely on sales in May. June taxes on phonograph records totaled $74,554.03 against $229,413.70 in the previous month of May. June taxes on refrigerators, air conditioners, etc. also declined sharply, amounting last June to $828,074.37 against $1,014,684.27 in May, and compared with taxes on refrigerators alone in June, 1941, of $2,021,732.61.

As compiled by RMA, figures on the 1941-42 radio tax collections, compared with those of the previous fiscal year and including monthly percentages, are given below, but it should be noted that the comparative tax rates are different; also higher automotive radio rates and sales were included in the figures from October 1, 1941:

Radio Tax Collections

Fiscal Year 1941-42 (Tax Rate 5-1/2% to 10/1/41, 10% Balance of Year

July to December -	Total Six Months	$6,092,083.18	31.8%
January to June -	Total Six Months	13,052,325.00	68.2%
	Total Fiscal Year	19,144,408.18	100.0%

Fiscal Year 1940-41 (Tax Rate 5½%)

July to December -	Total Six Months	$ 3,852.641.73	55.6%
January to June -	Total Six Months	3,082,541.30	44.4%
	Total Fiscal Yr.	$ 6,935,182.03	100.0%

Radio factory workers shared in wage increases reported by many manufacturing industries last May, according to the current May report just issued by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Although there was a slight decline during May in radio employment and total payrolls, the government reported increases, from March

through May, in the average weekly earnings of radio factory employees and also in their average hourly earnings. The Government report stated that difficulties in converting the radio and other industries to war production in May, with shortages of materials and layoffs, was the cause of some employment reductions in the radio and other durable goods industries, although the national factory employment had a contra-seasonal increase between April and May.

With detailed figures on radio and other factory employment and payrolls now omitted from the monthly Government reports, the May index figure on radio factory employment was 191.6 compared with an April index of 208.9. The index figure on total radio factory payrolls last May was 276.8, compared with 292.2. The comparative May 1941 index on radio employment was 173.7, while the May, 1941, index on total radio factory payrolls was 191.5.

Average weekly earnings last May of radio factory employmees were reported at $35.33, increased from $34.31 last April, and from $33.88 in March, 1942.

Average hours worked per week last May by radio factory employees were 45 hours, compared with 44.6 hours in the previous month of April, and 44.8 hours last March.

Average hourly earnings last May of radio factory employees were 78.5 cents, compared with 77 cents in April, and with 75.7 cents last March. These average hourly earnings compared with the national manufacturing average of 75.4 cents per hour last May.

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JIMMY TELLS WORKERS THEIR RADIOS HELPED BOMB TOKYO

Showing a picture of aviators using microphones designed by the Bell Laboratories and made by Western Electric, the Bell Laboratories Record for July printed the following telegram sent by Brig. Gen. "Jimmy" Doolittle to the employees of the Western Electric Company at Chicago:

"Now it can be told officially. Radios you helped to build aided us to bomb Tokyo and half a dozen other Japanese cities. Through those radios we issued commands between ships that sent our bombers on their marks; through those radios we cheered each other on as our bombs crashed into vital Japanese Naval and military installations. And, perhaps best of all, through those radios, we heard the hysterical Japanese broadcasters, too excited to lie, screaming about the damage we had done. We who made the flight deeply appreciate the assistance given by you who made the radios."

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BIDDLE'S MOVE TO BLOCK PETRILLO HEARTENS BROADCASTERS

The authorization by Attorney General Francis Biddle of an injunction suit under the anti-trust laws to prevent James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians from prohibiting Union members from making recordings for radio was joyful news for the broadcasters, especially the operators of the smaller stations.

Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, declared that the Attorney General deserved the thanks of the entire nation for authorizing legal action to prevent the American Federation of Musicians from closing up the musical recording business on August 1.

"Every music lover in America should congratulate Attorney General Biddle for his far sighted action today", Mr. Miller said.

"Every musician, as well, should congratulate Mr. Biddle because musicians, professional and amateur alike, would suffer by Mr. Petrillo's edict.

"Needless to say, the radio industry will give Mr. Biddle its whole-hearted cooperation. Radio spends between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000 a year for the services of members of the American Federation of Musicians. Radio wants to present the best musical programs at its command to the listening public. It cannot do this without the use of some recorded music."

The broadcasters were likewise considerably heartened at the interest the Federal Communications Commission seemed to be taking in the case. The Commission has directed Chairman James L. Fly to address identical letters fo James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, and Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company. At the same time the staff of the Commission was told to advise it on procedure for a broader study into other musical problems as they affect radio broadcasting.

Mr. Fly stated in each letter the following:

"We have received a letter from Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan suggesting that the Commission obtain information concerning the recent cancellation by the National Broadcasting Company of a broadcast by the National High School Orchestra from Interlochen, Michigan.

"The Commission would appreciate it if you would, at your earliest convenience, send us a full statement of the facts relating to the cancellation of the program."

The National Broadcasting Company said that its General Counsel, Judge A. L. Ashby, was preparing a report on Mr.

Petrillo's cancellation of the Interlochen broadcasts as requested by the Federal Communications Commission.

In its decision to go into musical problems affecting radio broadcasting, one observer is of the opinion that the FCC apparently relied on a decision by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia several months ago in connection with its investigation of joint newspaper-radio operation.

The Court of Appeals held that the Commission had "full authority and power" to inquire into questions arising under the provisions of the Communications Act or relating to its enforcement.

"This", the Court said, "we think includes authority to obtain the information necessary to discharge its proper functions, which would embrace an investigation aimed at the prevention or disclosure of practices contrary to the public interest".

In connection with Attorney General Biddle's move, the Justice Department said that the A.F.M. sought to create more work for its members, in an industry where mechanical improvement had reduced the need for hiring "live" talent.

"In the opinion of the Department", the Justice Department statement said, "such a policy is unjust both to labor and the public since, by keeping costs high, demand is limited, and since it places a severe burden on the public through unnecessarily increased cost."

The Department said that the "made work" program had "two marked advantages in promoting the selfish interest of the Union - in times of unemployment, it forces employers and the consuming public to pay for a primate system of unemployment relief, and in times of rising employment, it relieves members of the Union from the competitive necessity of learning how to do a different kind of job."

The Department said that the A.F.M. policy would adversely affect these businesses:

1. Small radio stations would be forced out of business, "since many of them are located in towns too small to provide an adequate supply of musical talent even if they could hire all the musicians needed to provide the normal proportion of music on the station schedule, which none are able to do."

2. Restaurants, hotels and small dance halls, which depend upon radio records used in so-called "juke boxes" for music, and which are unable to hire live talent.

3. Advertising agencies using musical transcriptions for their clients.

4. Musical motion pictures.

5. Electrical transcriptions manufacturers.

6. Radio networks and large radio stations which depend upon electrical transcriptions for a substantial portion of both commercial and sustaining network programs.

The Department said it was its contention that if the small radio stations serving small towns and rural areas lost recordings as a source of music, they would be unable to handle various "sustaining war programs essential to maintenance of civilian morale". Such programs are broadcast without charge.

The Department declared further that the A.F.M. policy would place under control of a single union official determination of what music may be played at patriotic gatherings where such music is put on the air.

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FTC CITES "UNITED SHORT-WAVE DIATHERMY"

United Diathermy, Inc., 100 West 42nd St., New York City, engaged in the sale and distribution of an electrical device designated "United Short Wave Diathermy", has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from false advertising and misrepresentation of its product.

The respondent's device is essentially a portable cabinet containing means for the generation of electrical short waves and their application to parts of the human body by means of insulated electrodes. The device, according to the Commission's findings, is sold to members of the public for use in giving self-administered applications of diathermy in their homes.

The Commission finds the respondent disseminated advertisements representing that the device, when used in the treatment of self-diagnosed diseases and ailments of the body by individual self-application in the home, is a safe, harmless, and effective method for the treatment of rheumatism in its various forms in all parts of the body, arthritis, neuritis, bursitis, lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia, sinus trouble, and colds, and for the alleviation of pain resulting from such conditions.

In December, 1940, upon application of the Commission, the respondent corporation was restrained by the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York from further dissemination of certain advertisements concerning the device pending issuance of a Commission complaint and its final disposition under Commission procedure.

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PARTS AND TRANSMITTING TUBES COMMITTEES HARD AT IT

Recommendations and data regarding radio replacement parts and transmitting tube replacement requirements during the next twelve months, for civilian use, have been requested by the War Production Board of both the Radio Replacement Parts Industry Advisory Committee, the members of which were named in our issue of July 21st, and the Transmitting Tube Industry Advisory Committee whose members are:

Rex L. Taylor, Taylor Tubes, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; H. C. Bonfig, RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc., Camden, N. J.; St. George Lafitte, Federal Telegraph Company, Newark, N. J.; S. Norris, Amperex Electronic Products Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y.; H. E. Wilson, Western Electric Company, Kearny, N. J.; W. R. G. Baker, General Electric Co., Bridgeport, Conn., and Roy Burlew, Ken-Rad Tubes & Lamp Corporation, Owensboro, Kentucky.

The Radio Manufacturers' Association advises that the Parts Replacement Committee will hold another meeting in Washington Thursday, August 13th, to submit data and recommendations. Simplifications and substitutions in various radio parts and also transmitting tubes are proposed. Provisions for specific allocations of materials from WPB for the future replacement parts, replacement tubes and also the transmitting tube programs continue in process of development. The civilian replacement tube order is in the drafting stage, and its early issuance is expected. Following receipt of data from the Parts Committee at its August 13 meeting, a similar allocation order providing materials for the future production program of replacement parts also is to be developed.

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MATERIAL SCARCITY CANCELS TELEVISION AND FM PERMITS

The Federal Communications Commission has cancelled construction permits for two television stations and four high-frequency broadcast stations because the construction involved the use of strategic materials. At the same time the Commission dismissed applications for three new standard broadcast stations, and several applications for changes in existing facilities.

The television construction permits cancelled were held by the National Broadcasting Company for stations in Washington and Philadelphia. The cancelled high-frequency construction permits included: National Broadcasting Company, Chicago; the Baltimore Radio Show, Baltimore; King-Trendle Broadcasting Corporation, Detroit, and Grand Rapids, Mich.

The dismissed standard broadcast applications included the Jayhawker Broadcasting Company, Topeka, Kans.; The Gazette Company, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Fred Jones, Broadcasting Company, Tulso, Okla.

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PETRILLO INVITING PROBE SAYS 66% MEMBERS OUT OF WORK

James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians (AFL), said in New York he would welcome any impartial investigation of his recent actions against the use of "amateur" and recorded music on the networks, which he termed an effort to obtain more work for Union musicians.

Mr. Petrillo said about 60 per cent of the Union's 138,000 members were out of work and that the use of "canned music" on the radio and in juke boxes contributed to this unemployment

This statement was made prior to Attorney General Biddle's action and before the formal letter sent to Mr. Petrillo by the Federal Communications Commission asking for his side of the case. Chairman Fly, however, had previously criticized the muic union head's action in blocking the Interlochen broadcasts and said Mr. Petrillo's ban on recorded music would drive the great majority of small and independent stations out of business.

Mr. Petrillo said of the Interlochen dispute:

"Too many people are talking about it. Too many people know more about it than we do. So we'll let them settle it. It's all right to be patriotic, but when a man has played his violin for 30 years and cannot make a dollar it is time to fight."

Mr. Petrillo said that "the $3,000,000 which a small number of musicians earn annually in making records cost our members $100,000,000 a year in wages."

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NOT PURPOSE TO AID BMI, ARNOLD TELLS ASCAP

Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, in charge of the Department's Anti-trust Division outlined ASCAP's authority in the consent decree which the Government granted the Society early in 1941 in a letter last week to Milton Diamond, who represented the Society in the negotiations for the consent decree. "The decree", Mr. Arnold wroge, "permits a member of ASCAP to issue a gratuitous license to a user. However, such arrangement must be made between the member and user without the aid or inducement from any third party. Any attempt by BMI to induce an ASCAP member to issue such a license, by whatever means, would violate the express terms of the decree."

"It was not the purpose of the decree", Mr. Arnold's letter continues, "to enlarge the BMI catalog at the expense of ASCAP. The purpose was to foster competition between the two organizations for the benefit of users."

The question of gratuitous licensing was brought sometime ago when ASCAP's complaint committee undertook to discipline several writers for giving away their performing rights without the Society's consent. Mr. Arnold wrote John G. Paine, ASCAP General Manager, that the Society's action was considered by the Department as in violation of the decree. The letter from Mr. Arnold was in answer to one he had received from Mr. Diamond.

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A MILLION RADIOS "DEEP IN THE HEART OF TEXAS"

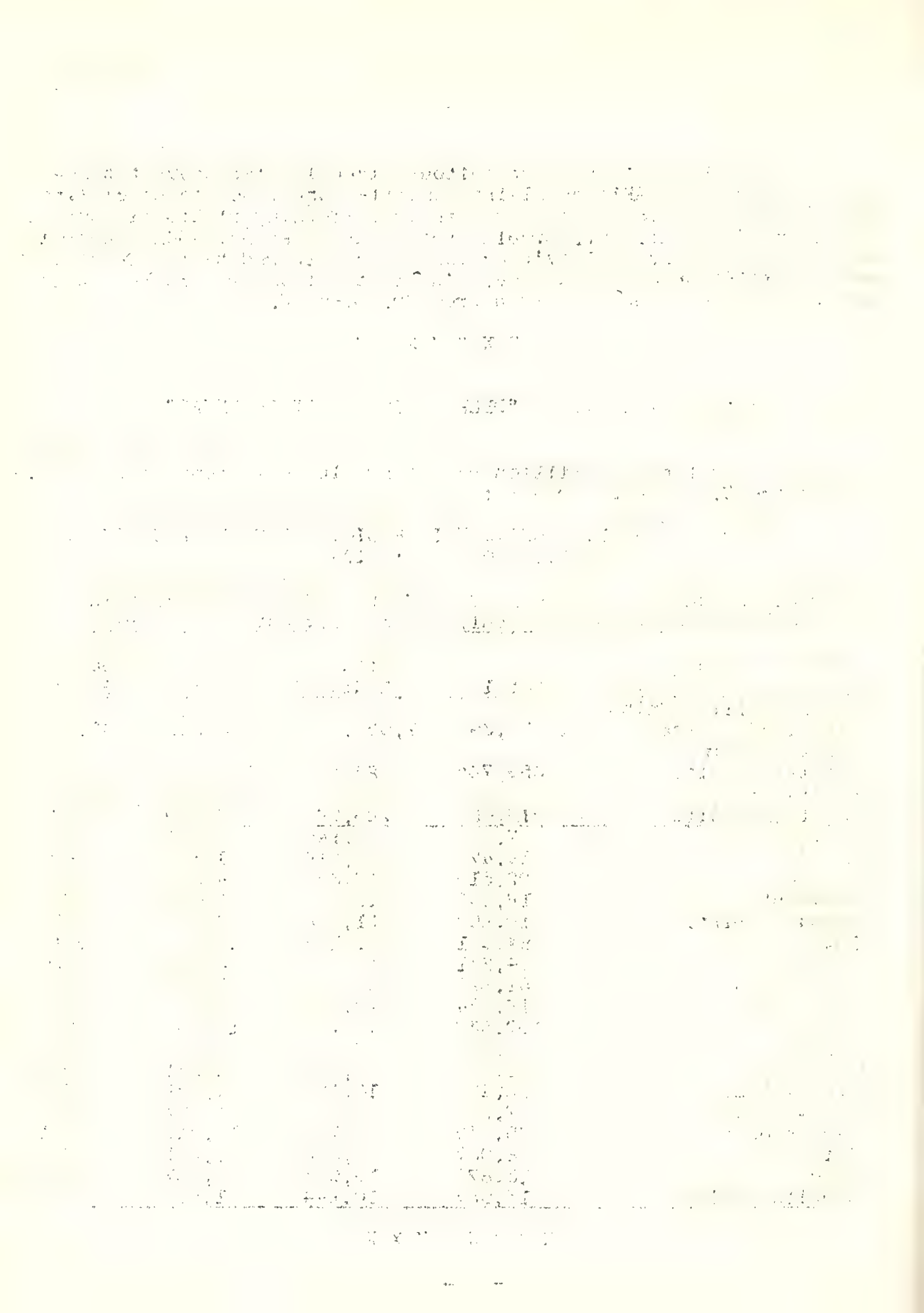
That over a million radios are in Texas homes was revealed by the U. S. Census report:

OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS WITH RADIO, FOR STATE AND CITIES OF 25,000 OR MORE: 1940

(A dwelling unit was enumerated as "with radio" if it contained a usable radio set or one only temporarily out of repair)

AREA - Texas	Total	With Radio	No Radio	Not Reporting Radio
Total Dwelling Units (including urban)	1,678,396	1,090,206	540,595	47,595
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	359,745	229,426	119,929	10,390
Rural-farm dwelling units	516,050	248,063	253,809	14,178
Abilene	7,450	6,148	921	361
Amarillo	14,479	12,914	1,139	426
Austin	22,519	17,374	4,637	508
Beaumont	16,199	12,023	3,474	702
Corpus Christi	15,608	11,063	4,170	375
Dallas	84,091	71,117	10,562	2,412
El Paso	24,831	18,918	5,493	420
Fort Worth	51,620	42,750	7,278	1,592
Galveston	16,474	18,751	2,467	256
Houston	107,530	77,782	14,800	3,948
Laredo	8,523	3,800	4,479	244
Lubbock	8,674	7,145	1,271	258
Port Arthur	12,401	10,129	1,891	381
San Angelo	7,233	5,653	1,427	153
San Antonio	65,745	49,753	15,012	981
Tyler	8,037	6,373	1,391	273
Waco	15,870	12,033	3,287	550
Wichita Falls	13,057	10,644	1,936	477

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CLAIMS BROADCASTER WINCHELL IS SHORN OF UNIFORM

It might be worth the time of those following the fortunes of Lieut. Commander Walter Winchell, U.S.N.R.F. to tune in on his broadcast next Sunday night, July 26th, to hear what he has to say, if anything, in response to two recent newspaper articles attacking him. One was a full-page spread in last Sunday's Washington Times-Herald (July 19) which refers to him as "The Popgun Patriot" and signed by "Georgiana X. Preston". This is supposed to be a fictitious name as nobody has ever heard of such a person. The Times-Herald, however, is owned by Mrs. "Sissie" Patterson, brother of Joseph Patterson, publisher of the New York News and cousin of Col. Robert R. McCormick, owner of the Chicago Tribune. The second article is another brick evidently heaved at Winchell by Westbrook Pegler, and is captioned, "Navy Specialist".

"Georgiana X. Preston" writes in part as follows about Winchell:

"Amassing a new fortune didn't prove too difficult, because he was now making $1,200 a week from the Mirror, plus 50 per cent of the money from the syndication of his column, amounting to another $750 a week. His weekly radio talk gave him $5,000 more. After paying State and Federal income taxes he had a net income of about $185,000 a year. He seldom misses an opportunity on the air or in print, to extoil his generosity. Several times he has made a great to-do in announcing that 'the entire proceeds of this broadcast' will go to the Navy Relief - or Red Cross - or some other worthy cause.

"Walter is very generous", remarked one of his closest intimates. "The only point he neglects to mention is that he never makes a contribution that he can't deduct from his income tax."

"We are indebted to Marcia Winn, of the Chicago Tribune for bringing us up to date on Winchell. Miss Winn discovered Winchell out of uniform and wanted to know how come. She inquired at the Navy offices, 90 Church St., New York, and was informed as follows:

"'Winchell no longer wears his uniform. As a matter of fact he is no longer entitled to use his title as he has been turnback to the inactive reserve."

"Now that Winchell's fighting patriotism has been exposed as being as completely phoney as everything else he has ever done, where does he move on to from here?"

The Winchell article in the Times-Herald is one of an anti-New Deal series captioned "Having A Wonderful Time" and has already taken several others for quite a ride, including Archibald MacLeish, Henry Luce, Ralph Ingersoll and Dorothy Schiff Backer, publisher of the New York Post.

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TRADE NOTES

With the expansion of its war services, including standardization of military radio equipment and also in the transmitting apparatus field, membership in the Radio Manufacturers' Association is continuing to increase. New RMA members are the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company; Remington Rand, Inc., (Electronics Division), of New York, with a plant also at Middletown, Conn.; Radio Engineering Laboratories, Inc., of Long Island City, N.Y., and Technical Radio, Inc., of San Francisco. A revised RMA trade directory and membership list is now in preparation.

Call letters of General Electric's frequency modulation station in Schenectady are now W95A instead of W2XOY. W2XOY was an experimental designation. The station will operate on 48.5 megacycles.

All manufacturers who are required to obtain priority assistance under the Production Requirements Plan must file the revised Form PD-25A with the War Production Board not later than August 10 in order to obtain such assistance for the fourth quarter, Amory Houghton, Director General for Operations announced Thursday in releasing the new forms.

The leading article in this week's Saturday Evening Post (July 25) is "He Bombs Tokyo Every Day" about E. T. Buck Harris in charge of G.E.'s station KGEI at San Francisco. Described as once a rolling stone in newspaper offices but who now plays a crucial role in the Pacific War, Mr. Harris is credited with having developed an orphan short-wave station into one of the United Stations' most potent war weapons".

Larus and Brother Co., Inc., Richmond, Va., owners of Station WLAB have applied for modification of construction permit which authorized construction of new relay broadcast station requesting changes in transmitting equipment and decrease in operating power from 100 watts to 31.4 watts.

Donald M. Lawton has resigned as head of the NBC-KPO Sales Promotion Department to head up the Advertising Division for the new A. E. Nelson Company, San Francisco, California.

The kind of quartz crystal used to control the length of radio waves and radio frequency oscillations is found in commercial quantity only in Brazil, according to Henry W. Nichols, Chief Curator of Geology at Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago.

First film to dramatize the short-wave radio propaganda aces who are attacking the Axis on the air, is in preparation under the title "Fourth Front". Sam Marx, who will produce the picture for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer states that some of the actual short wave experts now blasting Europe with American truths, will appear in the film.

Station KFAC, Los Angeles Broadcasting Co., Los Angeles, Calif., has amended its application to include changes in direction antenna.

The British Broadcasting Corp. has banned songs of "slushy sentiment" and all suggestive ones and those based on melodies lifted from the classics. In a letter to song publishers and dance band leaders, BBC also disclosed a ban on "any form of anemic or debilitated vocal performances by male singers and any insincere or oversentimental style of performance by women singers".

A BBC official said "this is emphatically not a ban on crooning . . . but we feel the public does not want any more of the sugary sentiment that has become prevalent - far too prevalent."

Three regional meetings at which wholesalers and retailers in the Middle Atlantic and New England States, and in the West, will have the opportunity to present their views on the current inventory situation, and on the question of governmental inventory regulation, were announced this week by Eaton V. W. Read, Chairman of the Wholesale and Retail Inventory Policy Committee of the War Production Board's Office of Civilian Supply.

Present plans called for informal conferences of merchants and committee members in New York City this wekk; in Chicago on July 27 and 28 and in Pittsburgh on July 29.

So extensive were his interests that few even in the radio industry knew that Moe Annenberg, publisher of the Philadelphia Inquirer, who died earlier in the week after serving a prison term for tax evasion, was also the publisher of Radio Guide.

He made his big money, however, in his race track information service and, according to the New York Times, became the fifth largest customer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, exceeded only in his annual bills by three nation-wide news services furnishing world news to all newspapers and by the Radio Corporation.

OPA announced drastic revision of truck tire rationing regulations which will deny new or recapped tires after July 28 to radio distributors, dealers and servicemen. Upon recommendations, because of the rubber shortage, from the Office of Defense Transportation, the new tire rationing regulations prohibit allocation of tires to all privately operated trucks carrying radios, phonographs, musical instruments, soft drinks,etc. and "other luxury goods". Also dropped from eligibility for tires are private carriers furnishing transportation for incidental maintenance services, including the repair of "any portable household effects". It is understood that the latter will preclude tires for radio and other similar service operating trucks.

War Production Drive Headquarters encourages labor-management committees in war plants to conduct slogan contests. Prize winning slogans are usually forwarded to War Production Drive Headquarters. They are selected as the best by committees of plant workers and not by any government agency. A number of recent prize wintters are released among them being one from the General Radio Company at Cambridge, Mass., which read: "U-most S-peed A-head."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK

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No. 1450

July 28, 1942.

RADIOS NOW IN 82% OR 28,052,160 U.S. HOMES

The number of homes in the United States with a radio more than doubled between 1930 and 1940, according to data from the 1940 Census of Housing released today (Tuesday) by Director J. C. Capt of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. Radios were reported in 28,052,160 occupied dwelling units in 1940, or 82.8 percent of the number reporting on this item, as contrasted with 12,048,762, or 40.3 percent of all homes in 1930. The proportion of homes with a radio in 1940 was highest in the urban areas, in which 91.9 percent of the reporting units had a radio, as compared with 79.0 percent in the rural-nonfarm areas, and 60.2 percent in the rural-farm areas.

In the North and West, the proportions having a radio were 91.9 percent and 88.9 percent, respectively. The corresponding figure for the South was 62.1 percent.

In twenty-five States and the District of Columbia more than 85 percent of the homes had a radio. These States form a continuous band reaching from the North Atlantic coast, along the Canadian border, and down the Pacific coast. In the North the proportion of homes with a radio ranged from 79.9 percent in Missouri to 96.2 percent in Massachusetts. In the block formed by Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, and New Jersey, more than 95 percent of the homes had a radio. The range in the South was from 39.9 percent in Mississippi to 88.1 percent in Maryland and 93.7 percent in the District of Columbia; and in the West, from 53.2 percent in New Mexico to 92.9 percent in California.

In the North, the proportion of urban homes having a radio ranged from 90.4 percent in Kansas to 96.7 percent in New York; in the South, from 61.5 percent in Mississippi to 93.7 percent in the District of Columbia; and in the West, from 72.5 percent in New Mexico to 95.1 percent in California. Twenty-five States and the District of Columbia ranked above the United States average of 91.9 percent for urban homes. In 14 States 95 percent or more of the urban homes had a radio. With the exception of Vermont and Utah, these 14 States are located along the two oceans and the Great Lakes.

In 29 States the proportion of rural-non-farm homes having a radio was above the United States average of 79.0 percent. The greatest deviations from this average were in the West, where the percentages ranged from 47.6 in New Mexico to 90.2 in Utah. In the North the proportion of rural-nonfarm homes with a radio ranged from 76.8 percent in Missouri to 95.3 percent in Connecticut; and in the South, from 50.9 percent in Mississippi to 86.5 percent in Delaware.

The national average of rural-farm homes having a radio was 60.2 percent. In 32 States the proportion of rural-farm homes with a radio was above this average. Among the northern States radio ownership in the rural-farm areas ranged from 60.5 percent in Missouri to 89.3 percent in Massachusetts; in the South, from 27.3 percent in Louisiana to 71.1 percent in Delaware; and in the West, from 36.7 percent in New Mexico to 86.3 percent in Utah.

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JAPS HAMSTRING FILIPINO RADIO

An idea of what would happen to radio if the Japs secured the upper hand in the United States may be gained from a broadcast of the Japanese-controlled radio at Manila, received by the Federal Communications Commission that the military authorities in the Philippines have issued an order designed to stop "illegal wireless communication and broadcasts".

The order, Military Ordinance No. 16, follows:

"1. It is prohibited to manufacture or produce wireless telegraph or telephone apparatus or equipment.

"2. All materials or parts of wireless telegraph or telephone apparatus will be purchased by the Japanese forces. Anyone, therefore, in possession of said materials or parts should submit them or report them to the headquarters of the Uchiyama Corps, MMM company, and there secure further instructions.

"3. Anyone found violating this ordinance shall be severely punished according to military law.

"Repairs of radio receiving sets and sales of parts required for such repairs are exempted from this ordinance and will be allowed as heretofore. The law-abiding citizens, therefore, should realize the basic intentions of the Japanese forces and willingly observe these instructions and contribute thereby to the establishment of the new Philippines."

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Despite the fact the blood was flowing freely from his injured hand, Alexander Sutton, 19 years old, of Glasgow, a wireless operator on board an American bomber being ferried to Britain, dismantled his radio when it broke down and reassembled it unaided. The bomber was about half way across the North Atlantic when the radio went wrong. It was midnight and there was little light by which to make repairs. Knowing that the captain of the plane depended on getting wireless bearings, Sutton decided to dismantle the whole set. He had memorized the blueprint and he started in almost pitch darkness to carry out the difficult task. He had gashed his hand while dismantling the set and the fact that the bomber had been flying at over 20,000 feet had caused the blood to spurt freely from the wound.

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NON-RADIO NEWSPAPERS HAMMER PETRILLO

No sharper criticism has been levelled against James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians than by two of the country's foremost newspapers, neither of which owns or has any interest in a broadcasting station. One was the New York Times, and the other the Washington Post.

In its third editorial on the subject in a week, the Times last Saturday - blasting Mr. Petrillo and a "spineless" Congress, asked:

"Is it possible that there is a higher law even than Mr. Petrillo's slightest word? The Government thinks there might be, and has had the temerity to move against him from two different directions. The Attorney General has authorized the filing of an injunction suit under the anti-trust laws to stop Mr. Petrillo from preventing his musicians' union members from making recordings for the radio. The Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission has started an investigation of the cancellation, on Mr. Petrillo's orders, of the broadcast of the National High School Orchestra at Interlochen.

"We wish these Government agencies luck. The past record of the Administration, Congress and the Supreme Court, however, has been all on the side of Mr. Petrillo. They may deplore what he is doing, but it is they who have brought about the state of law - or lawlessness - that has so far permitted him to do it. Let us recall that under recent Supreme Court decisions labor unions enjoy sweeping immunities from the anti-trust acts, and that Congress has not troubled to change this state of the law. Let us not forget that though employers are forced to recognize unions under the Wagner Act, there is nothing whatever in the Federal law to compel these unions to conduct their affairs responsibly.

"There is nothing to prevent them from keeping out anybody from their union, and so denying him a job, unless he pays an extravagant initiation fee. There is nothing compelling them to make their finances public, or to submit to audit, or to hold regular and unintimidated elections of officers. To force the employment of a 'stand-in' orchestra, which must be paid even though it is not used, is, according to the explicit declaration of the Supreme Court, quite all right according to the law. Even for 'union' hoodlums to lie in wait for trucks crossing a State line, force their way onto them by beating the drivers, and force the payment of 'wages' to them though they do not offer to render any services, is, according to the Supreme Court, certainly not in violation of the Federal Anti-Racketeering Act.

"As long as a spineless Congress permits this disgraceful state of the law we will have not only Petrillos but union leaders who do far more harm than the Petrillos. Indignation at the edicts of Mr. Petrillo, unaccompanied by any suggestion or move to change the state of the law which permits him and others suc-

cessfully to issue such edicts, is either hypocritical or hopelessly stupid."

The Washington Post followed through Monday morning with:

"Well, just as we said, our little tyrant of music, Mr. Jimmy Petrillo, has at last invoked against himself what in the good old days (when we thought such things mattered) we used to call a storm of public indignation. Doubtless Mr. Petrillo, who is, after all, not without experience in these affairs, believes that all one need do about a storm is to let it go ahead and exhaust itself. Some newspapers, evidently, think so, too, and that despite any amount of thunder and lightning Jimmy will go on getting his own sweet way about everything until and unless Congress chooses to act. The Greeks, however, had still another of their well-known words for this kind of monkey business. They would have said that Jimmy was just begging for it, and would have given him up long ago as a doomed man.

"Anyway, the movement against Mr. Petrillo is proceeding, as we say nowadays, on the three broad fronts. The Department of Justice is trying to enjoin him from fulfilling his threat to suppress the making of phonograph records. The Federal Communications Commission is trying to find out by just what right, authority or power Jimmy was able to prohibit the broadcasting of a concert by high school musicians at Interlochen, Mich. And the venerable Walter Damrosch, the best known and most beloved personality in American music, has written to Vice President Wallace (whom he evidently considers almost as important and influential as Mr. Petrillo himself) to lend his prestige and power to this fight 'to end dictatorship and one-man rule' both at home and abroad.

"Finally, there are other labor leaders who have been shaken out of their usual administrative and jurisdictional preoccupations by the tempest and are, quite properly, beginning to take fright. For it is no secret that various groups (some of them almost as tightly organized as Mr. Petrillo's own American Federation of Musicians) are watching with a general movement to curb the power of the unions can be launched.

"Some people seem to think that anything that Mr. Thurman Arnold or Chairman Fly of the FCC, or we daresay even Vice President Wallace, may attempt to do about Mr. Petrillo is doomed in advance to frustration because of the record of Congress, the National Labor Relations Board and the Supreme Court on any question concerning labor unions. We shall see what we shall see. When a popular howl is loud enough it has been known to reach even the ears of courts. Meantime, our urgent and well-intentioned advance to members of all labor unions, including Mr. Petrillo's own union, is to reflect carefully upon just whither such senseless abuses of the power they have so cheerfully and confidently delegated will lead them in the end."

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FCC EVIDENTLY LOOKS TO COURT TO STOP PETRILLO

Although Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission last week expressed opposition to the action taken by James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians in banning the broadcasts of the Interlochen High School Orchestra and the making of records for broadcasting, and declared that the FCC would investigate the situation, he admitted at his press conference Monday that that was probably all the Commission could do.

Mr. Fly said:

"Since our last conference here and I made my latest statement, the Department of Justice has moved in, as you know. That, of course, presents somewhat different face of the problem. We are investigating the matter. It is rather dubious as to whether or not we have any jurisdiction to act directly and that always leaves open the question as to whether we might look extensively on the situation with a view possibly to enact legislation. At the moment we are making basic inquiry on the factual and legal questions. We will probably hear something on that within a week."

"Will there be hearings?" the Chairman was asked.

"That we have not determined", the Chairman replied. "The present inquiry will endeavor to get the basic facts - the scope of the problem - the underlying problems - and propose the legal issues and determine our general course from there on out."

As a result of the Petrillo controversy, the National Broadcasting Company cancelled the Grant Park concert broadcast of which Mr. Petrillo is the sponsor. The cancellation followed receipt of an order from the Chicago offices of the Musicians' Federation to the NBC Program Department that the broadcast must not be fed to Station KSTP, the NBC outlet in the St. Paul-Minneapolis area.

This order was linked in radio circles with similar bans in the East designed to exert NBC pressure on KSTP to accede to the demand of the St. Paul-Minneapolis musicians' Local that a year's work be guaranteed to any member employed for thirty days.

"The union gives $50,000 a year for this Grant Park concert", Mr. Petrillo said, "but no one says anything about it."

The latest word is that injunction proceedings by the Justice Department may be filed in Chicago any day now against Mr. Petrillo to stop the music union head from enforcing his ban on recordings for broadcasting.

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SENATE BURNS AT RADIO AND PRESS PANNING CONGRESS

Touched off by a scorching double column front page editorial in the Washington Post of July 27, denouncing "Political Profiteers", there was a four-hour Senate debate Monday rebuking radio and newspaper critics of Congress. The Post editorial charged that "the November elections have thrown an ever increasing shadow on every war development in Washington. Most members are now home building political fences.

"They are assuring farmers that there will be no ceiling on their products. They are assuring labor there will be no ceiling on wages, far from it. They are telling voters that there need be no concern about rires and gasoline. They are assuring parents that 18-year-olds will not be drafted.

"In the meantime the threat of ruinous inflation comes closer to reality day by day. Businesses are closing, meat becomes scarce, every index shows black trouble closer - not because leaders do not realize the truth but because politics, and votes, and November come first."

The Post asserted that in Monday's debate there were never more than 25 Senators on the floor and that when Senator Taft of Ohio spoke, there were only 16 and concluded by saying, "Leaders conceded that a quorum of Senators was not in Washington."

The most severe critics of the radio and newspaper commentators were Senators O'Mahoney, of Wyoming; Chandler, of Kentucky, Taft of Ohio, and Lucas of Illinois. Senator O'Mahoney expressed approval of Raymond Gram Swing and Fulton Lewis, Jr., of Mutual. Elmer Davis, head of the Office of War Information, came in for a large bouquet. Senator Lucas made the suggestion frequently heard in Washington lately that Elmer himself go back on the air "with the facts".

"It seems to me as a practical suggestion", Senator Lucas said, that Elmer Davis, along with the Communications Commission, but especially Mr. Davis, could very well call in the sponsor of Carter's Little Liver Pills or the sponsor of this perfume, or that drug, and perhaps the owner of the station, and sit down with them and point out that during the last three months John Jones, the commentator, has said one thing after another which, in the opinion of Mr. Davis, was not in the best interests of unity, and which was not in the best interests of winning the war under the present very trying circumstances."

"Let me add to the Senator's suggestion - and that also, in the opinion of Mr. Davis, were untrue and false", Senator Chandler interjected.

"Yes", Mr. Lucas replied.

"I know that the Senator from Illinois has had the experience that the commentators and the columnists make charges based on hearsay, and which cannot be supported; but when the truth comes out, that is not news, and is not handled as such. It is passed over", Senator Chandler declared.

"There is no excuse for such conduct. Such persons have no hesitancy in undertaking to destroy the most priceless thing a man has - his reputation. They are character assassins; and for their own purposes, and not because they are interested in the people of the United States, they seek to destroy character regardless of the sincerity and honesty of the victim."

"Speaking of radio commentators, last Wednesday evening a radio commentator named Upton Close spoke over a national chain. I think it was an international broadcast", Senator Chandler said. "He thought so much of telling this lie that he told it at the expense of numerous persons. Among other statements he made, he said that the Senator from Kentucky had gone before the committee of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Lucas) and had requested $50,000 to take a trip to Alaska.

"That is not true. The Senator from Kentucky did not make any request of any committee for any funds to go to Alaska or anywhere else."

"Let me interrupt the Senator. I heard that broadcast", broke in Senator O'Mahoney. "At the time I heard it, I remarked to myself what the Senator has now stated. I know that the request for an appropriation to send a committee to the Aleutian Islands was made by the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Reynolds), Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee. I know that the Senator from Kentucky had nothing whatever to do with it."

"Moreover, I know that many persons in the United States are wondering why the Japanese are permitted to remain in Kiska Harbor. I hope that if the Senator from Kentucky goes to the Aleutian Islands he may find out why."

"I have made it a practice always to listen to Raymond Gram Swing, who is one of the most conscientious and able of all the radio commentators, because he is not a propagandist, because he always endeavors to report to his listeners the facts. Too many radio commentators and too many editors are merely propagandists, who are trying to convey to their listeners or to their readers the points of view which they themselves hold, even though in many cases they entertain these opinions without any factual basis", Mr. O'Mahoney continued.

"The air every night is filled with meaningless words uttered by radio commentators, whose opinions are based, not upon facts, but upon opinions, and who do not take the time to acquire the knowledge of facts which is necessary to convey to the people of the country an understanding of what is going on."

"Elmer Davis has not been on the air since he received his appointment as Director of the Office of War Information", Senator Lucas commented. "For some reason or other, he has ceased commenting upon public affairs throughout the world. To me this is most unfortunate. It may be that he has been so busy in connection with the duties of his new office that he has found it impossible to take the time to prepare a 15-minute radio address once or twice a week for the benefit of the millions of listeners he had throughout America prior to the time he accepted his present important position. It may be that as a matter of policy it is believed that it would be inimical to the best interests of the radio and communication service to have a Government employee making radio broadcasts throughout the Nation.

"But if Mr. Davis will take to the air twice a week with the facts which he has before him, and give to the American people the same honest type of broadcast which he gave before he was appointed to his new position, not allowing his governmental position to interfere with an honest analysis of what he sees before him, because of the confidence which the people have in him, in my opinion he can do more good toward national unity than any other single commentator. After listening to some of the amateur commentators who may be molding public opinion throughout the country, the people would wait for Davis before making up their minds as to what is the best policy for them to pursue.

"I sincerely hope that Mr. Davis will take this suggestion seriously. In my humble opinion, he would be doing a real service to his country at a time when a certain few radio strategists speak as if they know more about military, naval and air strategy than do the men whom we have spent millions of dollars to train.

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U.S. PUTS CURB ON PRIVATE RADIOPHONE

Clamping down tighter, the War Communications Board last week prohibited personal radiotelephone calls outside the Western Hemisphere, except England. Also all non-governmental Australian radiophone services were ordered closed. The order which in effect bars Madrid, Lisbon and Berne, was as follows:

(1) From and after the date hereof, no non-governmental business or personal radiotelephone call shall be made to or from any foreign point outside of the Western Hemisphere except England, unless such call is made in the interest of the United States and an agency of the United States Government sponsors such call and obtains prior approval therefor from the Chief Cable and Radio Censor; Provided, however, That this provision shall not apply to calls by press agencies approved by the Censor, or to addressed radio program service and cue channels used in connection therewith.

(2) All non-governmental point-to-point radiotelephone circuits between the United States and Australia be, and they are hereby, designated for closure and, effective midnight August 31, 1942, are closed.

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CHARGES NAVY OPPOSES INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH MERGER

In two letters addressed to Chairman Alfred L. Bulwinkle of the House Sub-Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, by James L. Fly - one as Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, and the other as Chairman of the Board of War Communications, the Navy was charged with making the chief, if not the only objection, to the merger of international telegraph facilities.

Indicating that he expected to push the matter further, Mr. Fly said:

"I am very much interested in the merger of the telegraph industries. That, I think, is one of the most significant problems that we have with us today and that we shall have in the course of the next few years, and I think anything that any of us can do to forward the aim of procuring an American control - comprehensive and efficient worldwide scheme of communications - ought to be done. The ground work ought to be laid for it right now, and any of us who are in a position to forward that aim and fail to do so at this critical juncture may well be deemed derelict."

"It is important to note that the opposition to the proposal does not come from the Director of Naval Communications himself; it apparently comes from other sources within the Department," Chairman Fly wrote to Chairman Bulwinkle. "It is also worthy of note that the chief communications officials of the War Department are in favor of the international merger. It may be observed, too, that neither the Federal Communications Commission nor the Board of War Communications was consulted by the Navy officials in their consideration of this problem."

"The notion that this important matter can be casually thrust aside for the period of the war, later to be studied, given legislative consideration and eventually negotiated and approved in due course, is, I think, unfortunate. Events in the world today are moving fast. Upon the termination of war the various activities and relations in the four corners of the earth are going to take definite shape with great rapidity. If it is now to be determined that we shall go into that era with an inadequate scheme of communications and with a world system predominantly under foreign control, I do not want the record to fail to show ghat at this critical juncture I raised a voice."

Mr. Fly's reference to "other sources within the Navy Department" are believed to refer to Admiral S. C. Hooper, former Director of Naval Communications, the Navy's radio and communication advisor, who has opposed the merger.

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TRADE NOTES

"What are you going to talk about, voluntarily?" Lewis Wood, of the New York Times, and President of the Gridiron Club, asked Chairman James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission at the latter's press conference last Monday.

"I don't know", Mr. Fly answered. "I seldom stick my neck out - but by the end of the day I usually have."

William L. Martin, trading as Waterbury Pen Co. and Radio Advertising Service, 706 Insurance Center, Chicago, engaged in selling Waterbury Fountain Pens, entered into a stipulation with the Federal Trade Commission in which he agrees to discontinue using the name "Waterbury" in connection with or as part of the trade name for his fountain pens. The respondent further agrees to cease disseminating any representation or agreement as a guarantee when it involves a service charge or calls for the payment of additional money, and to stop representing that his fountain pens conform to Army or Navy regulations.

Word has been received of the death of William Boehnel who was an assistant to Orrin E. Dunlap, Jr., when the latter was radio editor of the New York Times. At the time of his death, Mr. Boehnel was the moving picture critic of the New York World-Telegram.

Prediction is made by O. H. Caldwell in Radio Today that the war may eventually cause a reduction in the number of hours of broadcasting. Mr. Caldwell writes:

"At the IRE convention in Cleveland, the Canadian engineers present proposed that hours of broadcast operation be curtailed, and also that power of stations be reduced. Power output could be clipped without seriously affecting most listeners, and a good many broadcast transmitting tubes could be reclaimed and put back into service, utilizing tubes which had been previously retired. Cuts in both power and time-on-the-air are savings which U.S. broadcasters may soon face."

More than 70% of all radio stations in the country have now agreed to sell war bonds directly for the Treasury, Secretary Morgenthau reported that with the mobilization of 621 out of 868 stations, radio thus became the first industry to go outside its direct field of action to aid the Treasury in its twelve-billion-dollars-a-year bond sale campaign.

During 1941, Americans purchased 13,800,000 radio sets. That means 96 new sets were bought every minute of every working day last year - or 46,000 per day.

The following item appeared in the Goldfish Bowl, magazine of the National Press Club:

"A columnist and radio lecturer (whose column does not appear in the Times-Herald (Washington) wandered around the White House lobby and press room not long ago, clad in a naval uniform, and asked first this correspondent and then that one: 'Have you got a Mirror?' Ultimately he reached Mr. Jack Purcell with his query and was told: 'There's a mirror in the gents room.'

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FIRST WARTIME SIX MONTHS SHOWS 24% SPONSOR INCREASE

Ending its first wartime six months' period on June 30, 1942, WOR took stock on the changes and conditions of radio advertising since December 7, 1941. During the first half of this year, 201 accounts bought time on WOR. This represented an increase of 24% over the same period last year. 47 of these accounts, or 23.3% used WOR for the first time.

Among the first things to be undertaken was an intensive solicitation of accounts not so badly affected by the war and the preparation of a guide for sponsors, present and future. A confidential memorandum was written by the WOR Promotion Department on changes that might take place in radio selling and programming. Contained in that report were the following seven points which told radio advertisers what to look for in the months to come:

(1) Continued shifts in listening habits due to changed working hours and modes of living. (2) Increaed purchasing by the lower-income classes, brought about by higher salaries. (3) Increased desire on the part of the radio audience for program material containing, or consisting of, nostalgic music and memory-provoking incidents; "behind the scenes" news or commentaries on the war here and abroad, light comedy and variety entertainment. (4) Strip-show sponsors will have to re-examine the idea that Monday to Friday makes a week. They should pay increasing interest to Saturday and Sunday listening due to changes in working schedules. (5) War tension and advanced working hours will needle interest in all types of sports broadcasts. (6) The radio advertiser will have to pay less attention to show ratings as quantities rather than qualities. "How many listeners have I?" won't be half as important as "What kind of listeners are they?" (7) Generally, station choice will be made more and more on each stations "universal" appeal.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
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No. 1451

July 31, 1942

SENATORS WOULD MAKE COMMENTATORS ANNOUNCE SPONSORS

As a result of the recent denunciation of radio commentators, newspaper columnists and editorial writers in the Senate for their criticism of Congress, it is reported that a definite movement is on foot to try to muzzle these critics to the extent of making them announce the names of their sponsors the same as the names of sponsors of advertising programs are required to be broadcast.

Senator Lucas, of Illinois, first brought this up when at the conclusion of the heated debate on the subject in the Senate he declared that something should be done about the commentators. He had previously suggested that Elmer Davis, head of the War Information Office, could very well call in the sponsor of an offending commentator and tell him that the commentator in criticizing Congress was not acting in the best interests of winning the war.

Later Mr. Lucas read a provision in a bill introduced by Senator Wallace White, of Maine, now pending before the Commerce Committee. Whereupon Senator White arose saying:

"The provision to which Senator Lucas has just referred to has not made progress in the Senate."

Evidently feeling that in view of the resentment of members of Congress at the way they are being criticized that there might be more interest in his bill now, Senator White went on to say:

"Under present law there is a requirement that advertising matter shall be announced so that it shall be known that the advertisement of any particular article or thing is by a particular advertising concern. There was no provision in the law, however, concerning that to which the Senator has made reference and the section which he has read was intended to fill the gap. There was no provision in the law which required the identification of a person who spoke and discussed a particular question.

"It seems to me that if it is important that it should be made known to the people of the country that an advertiser is paying for a program, it is even more important that the people of the country should know, when a man speaks over the radio, whether he is speaking for himself or some other person, or some organization. That was the underlying reason for the section in the bill which the Senator has read."

"I heartily concur in what the Senator from Maine has said, and if the time ever comes when the bill reaches the floor of the Senate, I shall certainly support it, because I believe that the Senator is moving in the right direction", Senator Lucas replied.

"One of the troubles with many radio broadcasters is that they are not responsible to anyone, so to speak. One sponsor has them for 1 week or 6 weeks, and another sponsor has them for another 6 weeks. They are in a category wholly different from that of a newspaper, as I view it, and certainly we ought to have all the information we possibly can obtain in regard to the sponsor, the advertisement, and the individual who is commentating for 1 minute upon a particular article and during the other 14 minutes telling us what is wrong with the world."

Senator White's provision reads as follows:

"Sec. 330. No licensee of any radio-broadcast station shall permit the use of such station for the discussion of any public or political question whether local, State, or National in its scope and application, unless the person or persons using such station shall, prior to such use, disclose in writing and deliver to the licensee the name or names of the person or persons or organization upon whose instance or behalf such broadcast is to be made or conducted. Upon the making of any such broadcast the name of the speaker or speakers using the station, together with the other information required by this section, shall be announced both at the beginning and at the end of such broadcast."

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"READER'S DIGEST" SEEKS RADIO PROGRAM COMPLAINTS

A movement which is apt to cause immediate repercussions in the broadcasting industry has been started by the Reader's Digest, in seeking to establish a central clearing house for complaints on radio programs. The proposal is made in the August issue of the Digest, said to have a 6,000,000 circulation, in an article "Radio's Plug-Uglies" by Robert Littell, who starts out by saying:

"As you turn the radio's knob in search of entertainment, suddenly you hear a two-toned sound effect, like a bass fiddle in pain, and a voice says: 'There's nothing so dismal as a foghorn (sound effect) unless it's Beeee-Oh 'sound effect again). Livebuoy - from head to toe it stops B.O.' Then follows a drama in which one of the characters, 'Sad Sam the B.O.Man', is urged to use three cakes a day.

"The angry snarl of static that interrupts this pretty posy is probably Marconi turning over in his grave.

"To millions of people radio has given solace, laughter, immortal music, news from the whole wide world. But does that give it the right to shove the halitosis, varicose veins and suffering stomachs of mankind into the listener's ear? Do so many of the commercial plugs on radio programs have to be so insistent and so offensive?"

"A group of people who had been listening to radio's plug-ugliness with growing disgust decided to do something about it. As a first step they questioned at random over a hundred fellow citizens, from cooks to engineers. Result: 85 percent said they found most commercials completely obnoxious. The other 15 percent felt neutral. Not one had a genuinely good word to say for broadcast advertising.

"Then, knowing they were not alone in their disgust, the group organized a committee to 'renovate radio advertising', gave itself the name of 'Plug Shrinkers', and wrote letters to a number of sponsors.

"The replies of the sponsors were rather lame: 'Repetition makes reputation.' . . . . 'Our method has proved successful... 'We didn't invent sweat.'

"'Plug Shrinkers' also handed out a number of bouquets to sponsors whose advertising has been in good taste. For it can be done. Several years ago, Ed Wynn's heckling of the announcer and the plugs for Texaco was hilarious and refreshing. Milton Cross does a dignified, restrained job for 'Information, Please.'

"Radio is young. We listeners can make its advertising grow up - if we protest long and loud enough."

Along with the article was an application blank for membership in the "Plug Shrinkers" and the following appeal:

"Join the Plug Shrinkers and Purify the Air Waves!

"A Central Clearinghouse for Complaints

"The sponsor of a plug-ugly can't hear you when you snap off his program in disgust. But here's your chance to purge pent-up emotions. Simply join the Plug Shrinkers - the most painless organization to which you could belong. No dues, no officers, no obligations of any kind. Get something off your chest, and avoid high blood pressure, by filling out the coupon on the reverse side (or you may use a postcard) and mailing it today to Plug Shrinkers, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City."

The application printed in the Digest reads:

"Dear Fellow Plug Shrinker: I am with you, heart, soul and offended ears. Enroll me as an Outraged Member.

Please tell_____(give sponsor's or product's name) that his radio "commercials" are (check appropriate epithet) in bad taste .....hokum.... tiresome.....repetitious.....repulsive .....long-winded.....too intimate.....too anatomical.....silly..... syrupy.....poor sales policy.....

I understand that this entitles me to enrollment as a Militant Member, in token whereof Plug Shrinkers will refrain from sending me one life-sized scientific drawing, reproduced in natural colors, of the contents of the Human Stomach after a hearty meal.

Name_____Address_____
City_____State_____"

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BLUE NET ANSWERS CAPITAL PUBLISHER'S WINCHELL SUIT

The Blue Network Broadcasting Company filed an answer in District Court in Washington, D. C. last Tuesday to the $400,000 defamation suit brought by Mrs. Eleanor Patterson, publisher of the Washington Times Herald, against the network, Walter Winchell, radio commentator and newspaper columnist, and the Andrew Jergens Company, sponsor of Winchell's programs.

Mrs. Patterson had charged in her suit of March 18 that Winchell had falsely implied in a broadcast that the Times-Herald was connected with the activities of the late Senator Ernest Lundeen (Farm-Laborite) of Minnesota, and the convicted Nazi agent George Sylvester Viereck. The newspaper publisher asked for compensatory damages of $100,000 against each of the defendants and an additional $100,000 for punitive damages against Winchell.

In its answer, filed by Attorney John J. Sirica, the Blue Network contended that Winchell had not intended to convey to his listeners "the innuendoes asserted by Mrs. Patterson."

"Insofar as Winchell's utterances were expressions of opinion, they are fair comments made in good faith as honest opinion, without malice, concerning matters of public interest", the petition stated in presenting grounds for dismissal of the suit.

Mrs. Patterson's action arose out of Winchell's broadcast of March 15 in which he asserted that the Times-Herald had deleted portions of his column on several occasions. Winchell also remarked that a Times-Herald editorial on foreign policy had been praised by Senator Lundeen and printed in the Congressional Record at the Senator's request.

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COMMUNICATIONS COPPER RATINGS RAISED TO A-1-J

Higher preference ratings to enable communications companies to obtain copper necessary for operating construction, maintenance and repair have been granted by the Director General for Operations.

The action was taken in amendments to Orders P-129 and P-130.

P-129 raises the rating for telephone, telegraph, cable and radio companies for copper from A-3 to A-1-J. Copper order M-9-a restricts deliveries of copper to A-1-k or higher and Tuesday's action enables these communications companies to obtain materials in conformity with that order.

P-130 gives a similar rating for deliveries of copper necessary for operating construction by telephone companies, such as connection of subscribers, changes in central office equipment, and the like.

The A-3 rating continues in effect for supplies other than copper.

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MISS KELSEY, OF ZENITH, COMPILES HIGH FREQUENCY GUIDE

A "Reference Guide to Ultra High Frequencies" has just been compiled by Miss Elizabeth Kelsey, Engineering Correlator, of the Zenith Radio Corporation. A foreword to the guide by G. E. Gustafson, Assistant Vice President in Charge of Engineering, reads:

"Radio Engineers all over the country are becoming increasingly interested in the ultra-high frequencies, because of their important application to war time uses.

"Many articles on ultra-high frequencies have been written that make valuable reference material for radio engineers. They are scattered throughout engineering literature and if time is pressing rather difficult to find.

"The need for a bibliography and consolidated reference information was recognized many months ago by Miss Elizabeth Kelsey of Zenith Radio Engineering Division. Miss Kelsey, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences, associate member of the Institute of Radio Engineers and the International Television Society, has spent many patient months in reading the literature, compiling, and collating the present bibliography on ultra-high frequencies. She has been notably successful in this type of self-imposed task. Her bibliography on frequency modulation is regarded as a definite contribution in this field, and is included in, although separated from the present bibliography on u.h.f.

"The present bibliography covers 593 articles on ultra-high frequencies and associated subjects. These are to be found in leading physics, engineering and electronic publications in English. There is also included a comprehensive list of foreign publications.

"We present the results of Miss Kelsey's labors to you with the compliments of the Zenith Radio Corporation in the interests of the Victory program."

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BELLIGERENTS SPAR AS PETRILLO DEADLINE APPROACHES

On the eve of the Petrillo ban going into effect - if indeed it is to go into effect August 1 - both sides are sparring for an opening.

Mr. Petrillo came back at Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission with a vigorous defense of his ultimatum and declared "Our order to cease making records has not changed."

A reply was also expected from the Music Federation head to Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, who had appealed to Petrillo on patriotic grounds and urged him to desist until after the war.

A dispatch from St. Paul said that KSTP, whose musicians were the first to be called out by Mr. Petrillo, had signed a contract with the St. Paul Musicians' Union for a period of two years from March 15. The station said that the Union finally agreed to its claim that its orchestra should not be frozen through a requirement that the station retain a man for a whole year after he had worked for a period of four weeks, regardless of how the man fitted into the musical organization. This was the sole matter in dispute, the station said.

On the other hand, Mr. Petrillo ordered out all remote control dance bands over the Mutual Broadcasting System discontinued as a result of a dispute between musicians union and two of the network affiliates - KRFC in San Francisco and WARM in Scranton, Pa. Fred C. Weber, General Manager of Mutual, said that Mr. Petrillo had ordered the move without notifying the network, and that the ban, stopping pickups of the orchestras had been put into effect through local unions.

Mr. Petrillo offered no comment on the action, which followed a walkout of 12 union musicians in a controversy over wages and hours at San Francisco and a similar dispute at the Scranton station. William Pabst, KFRC station manager, said the union demanded unspecified wage increases and the doubling of musicians' employment from six hours a week to 12.

An opinion was expressed that the defense of Mr. Petrillo against the injunction of the Attorney General might be the Norris-LaGuardia Injunction Act limiting the jurisdiction of the Federal courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes.

This reference was made to the situation in an editorial in the Washington, D.C. News, a Scripps-Howard newspaper:

"Saying that he wants to create work for members of his union, James Caesar Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, has banned making recordings for radio broadcasts and juke boxes and is issuing other high-handed decrees.

"Contrast Petrillo's tactics with the attitude of Daniel J. Tobin, president of another A. F. of L. union, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. War shortage of rubber, making restriction of trucking necessary, threatens to destroy the jobs of many men in his union. To them Mr. Tobin says, in the brotherhood's monthly magazine:

"'Our people everywhere must try to understand that we are to be called upon to make sacrifices. . . . Complaining or grumbling will bring us nothing. We must be good soldiers, like the men across the water. We must prove that we can take it.

"'We will have, perhaps, before the end of this year, 100,000 of our members unemployed. I repeat what I have said - if you are laid off don't wait around complaining; go out and get a job at anything you can get and fill.

"'It isn't a question of picking out our employment or deciding to stay where we are. We must face this battle that confronts us as real men, real Americans, because if we lose the battle the slavery that will confront us is awful even to think about.'"

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PETRILLO SAYS GOVERNMENT PROTECTS RADIO STATIONS

Banging back at James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians charged that the Government was on the side of the radio stations' advertising agents and record makers.

"It may be surprising to the public to know that 95 per cent of the music in the United States and Canada heard today is canned music", Mr. Petrillo wrote Chairman Fly. "Only 5 percent is left for the poor professional musician who studied all his life so that he might make a living for his family. This is not a question of being a 'czar' or a 'dictator'. It is a question of a large group of men fighting for their very existence.

"I shall encourage action on the canned music situation until such time as these people who are getting rich on our services while our people get no money, see fit to employ members of the American Federation of Musicians.

"Not one recording or transcription company has approached the A. F. of M. with any suggestion to overcome this problem.

"They sit back and say, 'We will all combine - the radio stations, recording companies, advertising agencies - and we will bring pressure on Washington to fight our battles for us.' That is just what has been done.

"No agency, not even the agencies of the government have asked the A. F. of M. to explain the situation. All we have been getting are threats through the press that unless we do this or that, we are going to have this or that done to us."

The Music Federation chief said the 500,000 juke boxes in this country and Canada had thrown 8,000 musicians out of work.

Mr. Petrillo estimated there were 500 radio stations which did not employ a single live musician. He said that it was not the aim of the Federation to put the stations out of business.

"Nevertheless, I ask why should all big revenues go into the pockets of these radio station officials and others without paying one dollar to the musician?"

As for the Interlochen Camp, Mr. Petrillo said that he regarded the school there as a "commercial proposition". Unlike public schools offering free tuition, he said, it charged $275 for an eight-week instruction course. Fees paid by some pupils, he said, ranged as high as $400.

Despite the ban Mr. Petrillo said his musicians will continue to make recordings and transcriptions for the armed forces of the United Nations and any records requested by the President of the United States.

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ELMER DAVIS CITES WAR IN PETRILLO PLEA

The appeal of Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information to James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, was in the form of a letter, which follows:

"On December 27, 1941, you wrote an open letter to the President and the People of the United States. In that letter you said:

> "Each and every member of the Federation and its officers pledge themselves on this occasion to do everything possible to aid in the fight for Freedom . . . to fight with every weapon at their commend.

In this fight we realize that morale plays a most important part. And in the building of morale the Federation and its members can and will do its share. For music has always been and is today one of the finest media for maintaining high public morale and the business, the profession, the very life work of the Federation and its members is Music.

To this new slogan, this new theme for the new year, then, the Federation dedicates itself: MUSIC FOR MORALE."

"Despite this public and published pledge you sent a communication on June 25, 1942, to all companies engaged in the making of phonograph records, electrical transcriptions, and other forms of mechanical recording of music advising them as follows:

"From and after August 1, 1942, the members of the American Federation of Musicians will not play or contract for recordings, transcriptions, or other forms of mechanical reproductions of music."

"I am informed that if you enforce this edict three direct consequences will be the elimination of new electrical transcriptions for the use of radio stations, the elimination of new popular records records for so-called 'juke boxes', and the elimination of new popular and classical records for home consumption. I am further informed that this move in all probability will lead to court fights, possible strikes, and definitely curtailed musical service to the public in the critical months ahead - months which may well decide the fate of this country's war effort.

"Since several hundred small, independent stations which are cooperating wholeheartedly with the Government in the war effort depend for their major sustinence on electrical transcriptions, your order may well force them out of business and thus seriously interfere with the communication of war information and messages vital to the public security. Since, as you say yourself, 'music is today one of the finest media for maintaining high public morale', the elimination of records for home use, for use in restaurants, canteens and soda parlors where members of the armed forces go for recreation, and for use in factories where war workers use juke boxes for organized relaxation, can scarcely fail to have a negative effect on morale.

"Therefore, on behalf of the people of the United States and on behalf of the War Department, the Navy Department, The Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, the Treasury Department, the Office of Civilian Defense, and the Office of War Information, I sincerely urge that you consider it your patriotic duty to stand by your pledge of December 27, 1941, and withdraw your ultimatum of June 25, 1942."

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TRADE NOTES

Leo T. Crowley, Alien Property Custodian, has announced the vesting by his office of more than 1,500 patents, all German-owned, in the fields of radio, television, chemicals and aircraft propellers.

NBC's International Division has announced the addition of fourteen New Mexican affiliates to the NBC Pan-American Network, bringing total affiliation to 139 stations in the Americas, North, Central and South.

"Neville Miller's tenure of office as paid president of the National Association of Broadcasters, is again a matter of rumored deadlines", says Variety. "The latest deadline is about Sept. 15, with Miller then supposedly getting some sort of a cash adjustment on his contract. Miller weathered a previous drive against him last Spring and had no real trouble at the Cleveland convention. Now the latest rumors of his retirement do not mention Chairman Fly of the FCC as the primary cause, but another trade issue of more direct war reference.

"Meanwhile the gathering clouds of another industry fight (A.F.M.) currently engages the paid president's attention and his leadership therein seems to contradict rumors of his being seriously jammed. Miller was interviewing possible public relations assistants for the NAB's fight with Petrillo over the week-end."

John C. Wooden has been named Supervisor for the Mid-Western District of ASCAP, succeeding R. W. Rome who is now a Lieutenant, J.G. in the Navy. Mr. Wooden was formerly District Manager for ASCAP with headquarters in Des Moines, Iowa. He will be succeeded in Des Moines by Martin Meltzer, formerly of ASCAP's New York staff.

Someone asked what the nationality of James C. Petrillo was. This led to a reference to "Who's Who in America" where it was revealed that Mr. Petrillo had one of the shortest biographies in the 1942-43 edition of "Who's Who". It read:

"Petrillo, James C., Union official; married; 1 son, LeRoy. Pres. Chicago Federation of Musicians since 1922; also pres. American Federation Musicians. Home: 1039 N. Austin Boulevard; office 175 W. Washington Street, Chicago.

The largest class in the history of the Signal Corps Officers Training School at Fort Monmouth, N. J., many majoring in radio was graduated from there recently. Commissioned were 855 second lieutenants. The 90day classes are expected to be the immediate forerunner of monthly graduations of 1200 men or more.



A semi-plastic material, made from alcohol has been pressed into service to release large quantities of rubber heretofore required to operate machines used to build RCA radio tubes.

Intense fires are required for several steps in the manufacture of modern radio tubes now needed so urgently for communications equipment in every branch of the armed services of the United Nations. Custom has made rubber tubing standard for the flexible hoses needed to feed the fires with gas. In addition, moulded rubber sections of almost pure gum have long been used as connectors between valves, traps, pumps and gauges in evacuating lines.

RCA engineers took steps to see that as much rubber as possible would be saved. Trials of flexible plastics and synthetic rubber-like materials were made to develop an alternate. All were discarded as unsuitable except "resistoflex", a semi-plastic made of polyvinyl alcohol.

Charles Singer, in charge of WOR's 50,000 watt transmitter at Carteret, N. J., is leaving shortly to take a civilian Signal Corps post in the War Department in Washington, D. C. He will be the Director of the Maintenance Unit of the Optional Research Group of the U. S. Signal Corps.

The work of the Optional Research Group is military in nature, but its members are civilians who have volunteered their services. The Group is headed by Professor Everett of Ohio State University.

Idella Grindlay, Office Manager of the NBC Production Division in New York, has been appointed Administrative Assistant to the Army Air Force's Chief of Radio, Public Relations. In private life she is Mrs. Edgar P. Kempf, wife of a former NBC supervisor of master control now on active duty with the Navy. Her superior in the War Department post will be Capt. Howard L. Nussbaum, former NBC Assistant Production Manager.

Hygrade Sylvania Corporation - Six months to June 30: Net income, $483,062, or 79 cents a common share, against $530,693, or $2.19 a share, last year; the stock was divided two for one on Sept. 16, last.

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NAVY RADIO CONTROL FORCED BY U-BOATS, KNOX SAYS

Secretary Knox said that anti-submarine operations and security requirements made Navy control of coastal ship-to-shore radio stations essential. Operators, he added, must be naval personnel.

His statement was made in a telegram to Chairman Bland of the House Merchant Marine Committee, in response to an appeal from Mr. Bland that whatever steps necessary be taken to forestall closing of 15 commercially operated stations along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

Mr. Bland's appeal followed hearings earlier this week before his Committee at which representatives of the American Communications Association, radio operators' union, protested the closing as an additional serious threat to the safety of the Merchant Marine. The stations were being forced to close, they explained because of the lack of commercial business, although they handled 75 percent of the distress calls received from ships at sea.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1452

August 4, 1942.

TIRED OF BEING KICKED AROUND, SAYS ANTI-RADIO PRINTER

"Let's stop being kicked around."

That was the keynote of an address made to his members by John B. Haggerty, ofWashington, D. C., President of the International Allied Printing Trades' Association, the man who would advocate a tax of millions of dollars on broadcasting because ofhis claim that radio has put thousands of printers out of business.

Mr. Haggerty again swinging into action at this particular time is significant in that his renewed attack upon the broadcasting industry follows so closely the cracking down of James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians.

"The latest evidence of this picking upon and kicking around of labor was the recent attempt on the part of alleged friends of labor in the Ways and Means Committee of the Congress to saddle a tax of some 90 millions of dollars on those employed in and engaged in the production and distribution of Magazines, Periodicals and Newspapers", Mr. Haggerty declared.

"The same Congressmen, who voted so cheerfully to impose this undue burden on those employed in the Printing Industry, this year, refused to vote for an excise tax on the highly profitable radio networks and commercial broadcast stations, despite their own knowledge of the unusual profits those in the radio industry secure, plus the fact that these profits are secured through the holding of a Government franchise for which the Government receives nothing.

"You will recall that last year, after the Treasury Department had reported that the radio industry, especially the networks, after paying a proposed Excise Tax of some ten millions of dollars yearly, in addition to other taxes, would still have yearly net profits on their investments of from 100 per cent to 600 per cent, the Ways and Means Committee levied a tax of some $12,500,000 on radio networks and the larger radio broadcast stations.

"It would be worthwhile to ascertain from some members of the Ways and Means Committee why these gentlemen this year, allegedly seeking new avenues of taxation, refused to levy at least the same tax on the radio industry that they voted for last year.

"Printing trades workers should definitely ascertain from candidates for high public office, especially those seeking election to the Congress and the Senate of the United States, how the candidates are going to stand on matters directly affecting the jobs of those in the Printing Industry and then support those candidates, who, when elected, will not give us the boot, as has happened so often in recent years."

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DCB TAKES OVER CBS SAN FRANCISCO LISTENING POST

That the Defense Communications Board has taken over the Columbia Broadcasting System's WestCoast listening post was made known by Chairman James L. Fly at his press conference Monday.

"We have assumed the operation of the Columbia Broadcasting System's listening post in San Francisco", Mr. Fly said. "That listening post had been in operation for a considerable period and recently had been operated in cooperation with the Office of War Information, but it was thought best generally to combine the various listening services and so CBS facilities are being made available to the Commission, and we shall take over the operation of them - I think we took them over as of August 1st. This, of course, is useful to us in increasing the coverage of the Pacific area. This you understand has to do with the coverage of the broadcasts of various foreign countries and particularly those of the Pacific and Far East."

"What is the significance in taking over that post? Is it the only one, or the first of that kind?" the Chairman was asked.

"Well, we are not taking over the ownership of it", he replied. "From the standpoint of the Government taking it over - from that angle, there is really no significance. The significance is only that the CBS itself is in effect going out of the listening business there and that work is to be carried by the Commission and coordinated with all of the other listening and reporting activities which are handled by our Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, formerly known as the Foreign Broadcast Monitoring System."

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PROBE OF BROADCASTERS' BACKGROUND PROPOSED

Investigations of the ancestry and personal background of the personnel of radio broadcast stations by another governmental intelligence unit to be set up within the Federal Communications Commission has been recommended to that body.

The proposal was offered to the Commission by its Law Department. It calls for an appropriation of approximately $190,000, a part of which would be used for the employment of investigating agents. The proposal to create its own agency came, it was said, when the Commission was informed that the FBI could not undertake such an investigation, due to the heavy burdens of other features of wartime activities.

In the beginning, it was said, the investigators would seek the personal history of workers in the foreign language and international broadcast stations.

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SARNOFF URGES WORLD RADIO MERGER

Commending the New York Times on an editorial, "International Communication", David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, wrote:

"There is pending in Congress a bill to permit the merger of companies engaged in domestic telegraph communications. Chairman James Lawrence Fly of the Federal Communications Commission has urged that the bill be broadened to permit as well the merger of companies in the international field. Your editorial subscribing to the principle of merger, informatively pointed out the economic and engineering considerations which favor merger in the communications field. However, you seem to have misunderstood the scope of Chairman Fly's proposal with respect to merger of international communications.

"In foreign countries the business of international communication is conducted either as a government or private monopoly. In the United States nine private companies compete in that field. Chairman Fly has not urged a merger of the foreign monopolies and the American companies. His proposal is confined to a merger of the American companies only. Thus understood it becomes apparent that he is in order in suggesting that such a merger should be 'fully under American control and direction'.

"Uniquely in the recent experience of government-industry relationships, the principle of merger of the American companies has been approved not merely by those companies themselves; it has been approved as well by the Federal Communications Commission.

"The American companies engaged in international telegraph communication operate duplicate and competing services. When they come to deal with a foreign monopoly upon such a vital issue as the division of tolls for messages jointly handled the foreign monopoly is able to play one of the American companies off against another and thus to drive a bargain at the expense of the American companies and ultimately of the American public.

"We should not face that day without having prepared and adopted an American policy in the important field of international communications. To find ourselves at the peace table without such a policy would be most unfortunate, for it would throw away the opportunity now available to our country to formulate a national policy which would enable us to meet on equal terms of strength and prestige the foreign countries with which we must maintain communications."

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New York City radio stations have been pressed into service by the Army, Navy and City authorities to broadcast suggestions by the New York Edison Company for dim-outs to cut out the sky glow.

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PRESS CONTINUES TO HAMMER PETRILLO

A surprising thing is the way the press has taken the side of the broadcasting stations in the Petrillo fight - papers such as the New York Times, New York Herald Tribune, the Washington Post, and others which do not own radio stations. Life, which also has no interest in any station, this week devotes six pages profusely illustrated to Mr. Petrillo. Extracts of the article follow:

"A year and a half ago, to promote interest in national defense, the Mutual Broadcasting System scheduled a series of variety programs from Fort Dix, using Army talent. Petrillo announced that Army bands couldn't be allowed to play over the air - at least not until he and Secretary of War Stimson had had a chance to talk it over and mark out terms. 'Sure, Stimson', he explained. 'Why fool around with these little guys? We got to get this thing straightened out.' As it turned out, Stimson was busy with other matters and Petrillo was reduced to negotiating with some generals. 'You know how them generals are', he remarked later. 'Pin a couple of tin medals on 'em and you can't do a thing wit' 'em.' Petrillo soon had them eating out of his hand, however. The upshot was that Army bands could play, provided Petrillo was notified and gave his consent beforehand."

"When pleased, Petrillo has a benign, grand-fatherly look set off by crinkly gray hair and a high, balding forehead. Ordinarily, however, his mouth turns down in a querulous line, and behind his rimless spectacles his pale blue eyes are cold and suspicious. He has a dazzling command of profanity which he delivers rapidly in a rasping voice out of the right side of his mouth. Although he is only 5 ft. 6 in. tall, he weighs almost 180 lbs. Sitting at his desk, he suggests an elderly frog that has just eaten a big and somewhat bitter dragonfly."

"Most notably of all, Petrillo service has been directed against mechanical devices which put live musicians out of work. After he became head man of Local 10, he forced both political parties in Chicago to give up sound trucks in favor of van loads of union musicians. Later, in 1936, he forbade Local 10's members to make radio or phonograph recordings. The ban lasted 18 months and cost the Chicago musicians an estimated $275,000 in recording fees, an example of such nobility that finally the A.F.M. convention passed a blanket anti-recording resolution. The radio and recording companies didn't wait for this resolution to be put into effect. After negotiating with the union, the record firms agreed to pay bigger fees to musicians. And at the same time the radio chains and their affiliates agreed to take on an extra 1,000 musicians, at a cost of more than $2,000,000 a year. The bargain lasted until a few weeks ago, when Petrillo refused to renew the recording companies' licenses and started the current battle.

"As might be supposed, all this service was not performed without opposition. Petrillo has been bombed, sued, investigated by the Department of Justice and reprimanded by the courts. With

equal lack of success so far his opponents have tried reason, threats, bribery, religion and tears. Throughout it all, Petrillo has remained physically indestrictible and emotionally unmoved."

"Last week two branches of the Federal Government came to the simultaneous conclusion that James Caesar Petrillo himself was being unreasonable. The Justice Department filed a bill under the anti-trust laws to restrain him from enforcing his ban on recordings. At the same time the Federal Communications Commission, spurred on by Senator Vandenberg, demanded 'a full statement of the facts' from him as to why he canceled the Interlochen broadcasts.

"It looked at last as if Petrillo had collided with a power greater than his own. But the wise men of the amusement business were making no bets. Petrillo has tangled before with units of the Government, including the anti-trust division of the Justice Department. He has always won."

The Washington Post Monday morning devoted another editorial to Mr. Petrillo, which it captioned "J. Caesar Dixit":

"It is now quite evident that Mr. Elmer Davis' appeal to the nobler instincts of Mr. Jimmy Petrillo was a sad mistake. The New York Herald Tribune the other day compared it to the appeal sent by President Roosevelt to the Japanese Emperor just a day or so before the dirty work at Cavite, Pearl Harbor and elsewhere.

"All the same, though Jimmy has allowed himself to be maneuvered into a logically, morally and perhaps legally indefensible position - although we dare say that causes him no serious loss of sleep. His union has gone on record as declaring music to be indispensable to morale, and very probably it is. It has also been pretty generally agreed that morale is one of the indispensable ingredients of victory, and very likely it is. Very well: Jimmy has decided that if America needs music to win a war it will get it on his terms or not at all. Thus Jimmy is in solitary control of an absolutely essential war industry. If that doesn't suffice to bring Jimmy and his union under the jurisdiction of the War Labor Board, instead of the sadly ineffectual Labor Relations Board, we shall abandon our last faint hope of ever again living in a rational universe.

"Meanwhile, we hear that Mr. Petrillo is a big indignant about being called a 'dictator'. Come to think of it, very few dictators since Roman times have actually called themselves by that name: it seems to be pleasanter to think up a brand-new title like 'Duce', 'Fuehrer', 'Caudillo', 'Chef d'etat', or what not. As a matter of fact, we can think of a lot of other names to call Mr. Petrillo and so, we have no doubt, can Mr. Elmer Davis."

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ADVISES ELMER DAVIS TO LAY OFF BROADCASTING

Opposing the suggestion of Senator Lucas, of Illinois, that Elmer Davis, War Information Director and a former CBS commentator return to the microphone twice a week "to counteract a bunch of radio strategists", the Editor and Publisher, and the New York Times advise against this. The Editor & Publisher says:

"Much as we have admired the work of Elmer Davis as a newspaperman, and more recently as a news broadcaster, we hope that he does not heed the call of Congressmen and Senators to return to a broadcasting schedule. The fact that he excelled both as a writer and as a radio man was responsible for his selection as Director of the Office of War Information, which we regard as a full-time job, one of the most important in the conduct of the war. His attention should not, in the public interest, be diluted by the necessities of preparing and delivering regular broadcasts. It is needed for the production of news about America's war, and we believe that we are safe from contradiction when we say that the few weeks of his directorship have produced more genuine war news than we had had in the previous six months.

"Mr. Davis is being called upon to go back on the air as an antidote to the outgivings of less gifted broadcasters, who, the Senators say, give their programs life by interposing 'punch words' in the official releases. There are some who do, and they make us extremely tired - just as tired as newspapers make us when they put an eight-column studhorse head over the sinking of a Jap destroyer or the defeat of a minor air detachment. There isn't any quick or ready answer to those departures from strict truth and balance. We have to take them along with the steady and factual performance that is rendered by the best of our newspapers and radio stations. Public opinion, in the long run, will catch up with the liars and the people who have to rely on big headlines and extra-punchy words and screaming staccato over the air. They don't last. The screamers come and go, but chaps like Davis either go forward doing their own jobs well or are called to larger spheres of employment."

The Times follows through with:

"Congressional leaders and earnest organs of opinion clamor for Director Elmer Davis of the War Information Office to go on the air again, this time on all the networks, to give the country news of the war in his canny and dispassionate way. It is argued that the sound of his calm Hoosier voice at stated intervals would have a salutary effect on the national morale. Members of the opposition in both House and Senate go even so far as to promise that, if he will perform this patriotic service, they will not raise the cry that the Administration is trying to propagandize the electorate.

"While Dr. Davis' public duties are thus being arranged for him, readers of superior fiction rise to suggest that he might also be drafted to dash off a novel from time to time, preferably in the vein of his "Friends of Mr. Sweeney"; or at least an occasional

short story. A briefyarn from him the same kind of victory and one taking less time than the seven years to 1783.

"Then, as now, the Spitfire spat the same wrath, the wrath of the righteous, and our British allies of today have readily remarked the likeness of the cause."

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MILLS BACK IN THE HARNESS AS SPA GENERAL MANAGER

The appointment of E. C. Mills, for so many years identified with the American Society of Composers, as General Manager of the Songwriters' Protective Association was announced by Sigmund Rombert, President of SPA, at a dinner in New York last week. Reviewing the 10 years' accomplishments of SPA, Mr. Romberg said:

"The time has come for the next great step forward. When Mr. Mills recently resigned from ASCAP, I regarded it as an exceptional opportunity to persuade him to put his unusual talents at our service. For a quarter of a century he has been the premier tactician and strategist, first for the publishers and later for the publishers and writers jointly, in numberless campaigns for the betterment of the art and industry of music.

"His reputation as an organizer, negotiator, copyright authority and business executive is international. He is known to be a fair and just man. Publishers, no less than writers, have been the recipients of millions of dollars in royalties from sources which were non-productive of revenue until Mills showed us how to get the money."

In his speech of acceptance, Mr. Mills stated that the open meeting was not the place for a discussion of plans, but that he would go into them at the next SPA meeting, schedule for August 11. He did state, however, that in their dealings with musicpublishers 'we songwriters will accept in the future no less than is our fair due and will demand no more than is coming to us'.

'A lot of the rules are going to change', he stated. 'The old order, the control-and-compel policy of capital, will inevitably yield to a new rule of fairer and more generous rewards to the actual producers and creators of the world's products, both material and intellectual. I propose that the songwriters, as one very important segment of the producing and creating class, shall under the new order come into their own.

"Improvement in contractual relationships between writers and publishers, certain amendments of the Copyright Law, establishing a close affiliation with other protective groups of creative workers, organizing the songwriters into a world-wide group, establishing the United States after this war as the new center of world culture in music are just a few of the objectives toward which I hope the SPA can successfully lead the American songwriters in the near future."

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FEDERAL HEARING FRIDAY SETS STAGE FOR PETRILLO TEST

With the Government filing its suit against James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians Monday, and the hearing scheduled for next Friday (August 7) before Judge Michael L. Igoe in Chicago, the stage is set to test the power of the man now dubbed the modern musical "Caesar".

The complaint filed in the U. S. District Court in Chicago charged that Mr. Petrillo's order forbidding Union members to make phonograph records for "juke" boxes and radio stations will eliminate competition between music produced by mechanical means and that produced by live musicians and deprive the public of "inexpensive means of entertainment over the radio, in restaurants, hotels, music halls and in the homes".

The eight charges enumerated in the Government complaint alleged that the conspiracy was designed:

"(a) To prevent the manufacture and sale of all phonograph records and electrical transcriptions.

"(b) To eliminate from the market all manufacturers, distributors, jobbers and retailers of phonograph records and electrical transcriptions.

"(c) To prevent radio broadcasting stations from broadcasting musical compositions recorded on phonograph records and electrical transcriptions.

"(d) To prevent the use of phonograph records in so-called 'juke boxes' located in hotels, restaurants and dance halls.

"(e) To prevent the use of phonograph records in homes.

"(f) To prevent the sale of phonograph records to radio broadcasting stations and 'juke box' operators by requiring manufacturers to boycott all distributors, jobbers and retailers who sell such records to radio broadcasting stations and 'juke box' operators.

"(g) To eliminate all musical performances over the radio except those performed by members of the American Federation of Musicians, and

"(h) To require radio broadcasting stations to hire unnecessary "standby" musicians, members of the AFM, whose services are neither necessary nor desired, by requiring radio networks to boycott affiliated stations which refuse to meet the defendants' demands for the hiring of 'standby' musicians."

It was alleged that ban really fell upon three companies which manufacture 99% of the records - RCA Manufacturing Company, Columbia Recording Company, and Decca Records, Inc.

The Government also accused the Union of ordering all its bands to boycott all radio stations in Southern California affiliated with the Don Lee Broadcasting System. This the Government charged was "for the purpose of forcing radio station KFRC of San Francisco, an affiliate of the Don Lee System, to hire a larger and more expensive orchestra, although no dispute of any kind existed between the A.F.M. locals and any radio station affiliated with the Don Lee Broadcasting System except radio station KFRC".

The Government also struck at Mr. Petrillo's order banning from the air the 12-year-old series of school children's concerts from the national music camp at Interlochen, Mich. The series for this Summer was to have begun July 11, with the boys and girls of the camp's symphony orchestra playing each Saturday afternoon over the National Broadcasting System.

In reply to Mr. Petrillo's contention that 50% of his men were out of work, the Government asserted that not more than 50 per cent of the members of the Musicians' Federation are dependent solely upon music for a livelihood. The assertion was further made that Mr. Petrillo draws two salaries - one of $26,000 a year as President of the Chicago Federation of Music, and $20,000 as President of the American Federation of Musicians.

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BRAGDON "OF THE SUN" IS NEW NBC TRADE NEWS EDITOR

Everett L. Bragdon, for nearly two decades one of the Nation's leading radio editors, has joined the National Broadcasting Company as trade news editor in the network's Press Department.

During his 19 years as radio page editor of "The New York Sun", Bragdon acquired a national reputation for his authoritative interpretations of all aspects of radio. Radio "hams" have found his reports on technical advance in wireless, broadcasting and television both concise and readable. Bragdon also contributed regular articles on popular aspects of broadcasting, many of these appearing under the pseudonym of "K. W. Strong".

The new NBC trade news editor recently revised "The Radio Amateur's Handbook", authoritative manual on radio circuits and construction principles.

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TRADE NOTES

By action of the Federal Communications Commission, the name of the Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service was changed to Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service. It was believed that the term "monitoring" describes the single operation of listening, whereas the service also involves news intelligence and news analyses.

No radio station in Argentina will be allowed to broadcast local Argentine news unless it is supplied by an Argentine agency. An Argentine agency is defined as one whose owners or share-holders are native Argentines or persons naturalized at least ten years ago.

Either by chance or design, the only agency that will be affected by this new rule is The United Press. It is believed probable that the measure was prompted by the fact that this news agency distributed some news that gave grave offense to the government.

International Station KGEI at San Francisco has been authorized by the Federal Communications Commission to add frequencies 7250, 9550, and 15210 kilocycles.

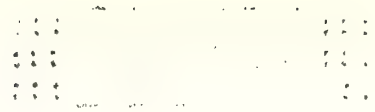
Walter G. Tolleson, will become top account executive for the new A. E. Nelson Company when that organization has its formal opening in San Francisco, early in August. For the past 18 months Mr. Tolleson has been a senior account executive with the National Broadcasting Company in San Francisco and has been of important service to business men of San Francisco and Oakland in the development of hundreds of effective sales and advertising campaigns.

Designed to fill the war need for a guide to the student of radiotelegraph code - a fast growing need now that many themselves in dot-dash communication as valuable training in the war effort - a special booklet entitled "Learning the Radiotelegraph Code" has been published by the American Radio Relay League at West Hartford, Conn.

Bert Silen, NBC's Manila correspondent, who has been missing since the fall of the Philippine capital, has been interned there by the Japanese, according to word received which also confirmed earlier reports that Don Bell, associated with Silen in NBC's broadcast of the bombing of Manila, had been killed and mutilated by his Japanese captors.

Station KMPC, The Station of the Stars, Inc., Beverly Hills, Calif., has been granted a modification of construction permit as modified, for increase of power, installation of directional antenna for day and night use, new transmitter and move of transmitter, for extension of its completion date from Aug. 2 to September 2, 1942.

Two more European languages have been added to the CBS Shortwave News Department schedule - twice-daily broadcasts in Czech and twice-weekly broadcasts in Slovenian.



Another blow at phonograph record making was a war order virtually halting civilian use of shellac. It was said that it is possible that no shellac will be allocated for record making. Record manufacturers had been able to obtain 30% of shellac they formerly used.

T. D. Christian, NBC engineer for the last seven years will become plant supervisor of the Brazilian Telephone Company at Rio de Janeiro. Before entering NBC employ in 1935, Mr. Christian was associated with the International Telephone Company in Central and South American posts for several years.

Armed services of the United States claimed 130 NBC staff members during the month of July, raising the total of NBC men in service to 332, it was announced this week. Of these the New York division departments have sent 217. The totals do not include figures for the network's affiliate stations.

To acquaint adult America with the "School of the Air of the Americas", CBS is to broadcast three special programs, typical of those heard regularly on the air school, on Fridays, August 14, 21, and 28, 8:30 P.M., EWT.

The "School of the Air", said to reach 8,000,000 children always is broadcast during school hours as a classroom aid. The evening programs are to give parents an idea of what they are like.

Completing a 10-month course in radio engineering, 33 men received diplomas from the Capital Radio Engineering Institute in Washington.

Dean S. S. Steinberg, Dean of the College of Engineering at Maryland University, and Regional Supervisor for the engineering science and management war training program of the U. S. Office of Education, spoke to the graduates and presented the diplomas.

The next class, sponsored by the University of Maryland, with tuition paid by the Federal Government, starts this week.

Edwin Kraft of Ketchikan, Alaska, has applied for a license for a new station to broadcast on 930 kilocycles, 1 kilowatt, unlimited time, the facilities now assigned to KGBU at Ketchikan.

Lt. Barron Chandler, USNR, former member of NBC's page staff at Radio City, has been killed in action somewhere in the South Pacific according to word received at Radio City. Lieutenant Chandler, commander of a motor torpedo boat, was previously reported missing. He was the fourth NBC man officially reported killed in action.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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No. 1453

NEW WARTIME FM AND ST STATION POLICY

Because war conditions have caused great shortages in materials, equipment and skilled personnel necessary to radio broadcasting, the Federal Communications Commission has announced that holders of construction permits for new frequency modulation (FM) radio stations may obtain licenses during the war to operate present existing facilities, provided construction has reached a point construction has reached a point where the transmitter is presently capable of being operated to render a substantial public service. FM broadcasters securing licenses under this policy will have to show that additional construction is not possible at this time and must assure the Commission that construction will be completed according to Rules, Regulations and Standards of the FCC as soon as the required materials and engineering personnel have become available.

According to FCC records there are 5 licensed FM stations now in operation. Twenty-three stations are operating under special temporary authorization pending completion of construction in accordance with the construction permits. Upon appropriate application these would receive licenses to replace the special temporary authorizations. An additional 7 stations are now conducting program tests and have filed applications for operating licenses. The new policy under which the FCC will consider applications for operating licenses on the basis of partial construction probably will affect also 21 other holders of FM construction permits. Six permittees now building studio transmitter links (known as ST), which connect with station transmitters, would come under the policy. Applicants for new facilities however are barred, except under special circumstances, by an earlier "freeze" pllicy announced in the Memorandum Opinion of April 27, 1942, which recognized the necessity for conserving critical materials and banned new grants for FM as well as most other types of broadcast radio.

The Commission observes that the Communications Act does not contemplate extensions of time within which to complete construction unless it appears that construction can be completed within a reasonable length of time. Nor is it desirable to continue the issuance of special temporary authorizations upon a short term basis. However, it is desirable to encourage such service as it now possible to listeners having FM receivers. Accordingly, the Commission will give consideration to applications for licenses to cover partial construction of FM and ST stations where such construction has proceeded to the point where it is possible to provide a limited but satisfactory FM service. The Commission will also consider applications where construction has been completed and the permittee has been unable to secure equipment and technical personnel to make measurements, required as a prerequisite to issuance

of a license. Such licenses will be granted on the definite understanding that immediately the required materials and personnel are available, steps will be taken to comply fully with the original construction permit.

To secure a grant of such an application for license, it will be necessary for each applicant to show (1) diligence in proceeding with construction and the reasons for failure to complete construction; (2) the actual status of construction which the applicant believes sufficient to provide an acceptable FM service; (3) the materials and technical personnel needed to complete construction and make proof of performance (Section 6, Form 320); and (4) the applicant's determination to proceed to final completion in accordance with the Rules, Regulations and Standards of the Commission when materials for further construction and needed technical personnel become available.

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PRINTERS DEMAND SENATE RAISE RADIO TAX TO $25,000,000

Double anything yet proposed, John B. Haggerty, President of the International Allied Printing Trades Association, advocated to the Senate Finance Committee an excise or franchise tax of $25,000,000 in net time sales of radio networks and commercial broadcast stations.

Mr. Haggerty called attention to the "unusual" condition wherein last year the Treasury advocated $10,000,000 excise tax on radio while this year they recommend a special tax of only $1,500,000. He present figures purporting to show net yearly profits, after taxes, of from 100% to 680% on cash invested in many of these companies.

"It is possible, as we have been told by some members of the Ways and Means Committee, that the levying of excise taxes on the radio broadcasting industry, as recommended by the Treasury, of $1,500,000 was too small to be bothered with", Mr. Haggerty states.

In addressing the Senate Finance Committee, President Haggerty, aggressively continuing his long-time fight because of the contention that radio had put so many printers out of business, challenged figures of the Treasury and called attention to the allowance radio stations made to secure business, which he said was from 63% to 80%.

"The Treasury reported to Ways and Means Committee last year that industry had yearly net income of $33,296,708 on an investment of $40,055,000", Mr. Haggerty stated in his appearance before the Senate. "The Treasury also reported: 'The desirability of a special tax on radio broadcasting, distince from a tax on advertising, is indicated by several considerations. The principal

operators in commercial broadcasting earn high rates of return on relatively small investments. They possess unusual taxpaying ability which, in view of Government's present revenue requirements can properly be subject to special taxation.'"

"The need for increased taxes is so great that your Committee, we understand, as well as the House of Representatives have voted to levy substantial and burdensome taxes on the incomes of workers who try to maintain a wife and a home on a meagre income of even less than $30 per week, and, on single workers with weekly incomes of even less than $15 per week.

"There has been no protest on the part of the workers against the levying of these taxes they are called upon to pay despite the evident sacrifices the payment of these taxes will entail on the part of those least able to pay.

"We do protest, however, the imposition of such taxes if those with proven ability to pay, and, especially those who obtain unusual and enormous yearly net profits through governmental grants are to be privileged to escape paying their fair share of the tax burden."

"It is our understanding that taxes, in view of the unusual demands of the War expenditures, on radio networks and broadcast stations and everyone else this year are to be increased. If that is true then we challenge the accuracy of the figures presented by the Treasury Department and the Federal Communications Commission. The Columbia Broadcasting System in one of the trade publications boldly publicized the fact that after paying the proposed 40 percent normal tax and other taxes and the proposed 94 percent excess profits tax, this company would still have yearly net profits of some 680 percent on their invested capital, other than on the stock issued as stock dividends.

"The National Broadcasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting System, and Stations WOR and WHN alone, which radio stations and networks secure less than 50 percent of the net yearly income of the radio broadcasting industry, paid into the Treasury last year some $7,800,000 in taxes, or some 20 percent more than reportedly is to be paid by the whole radio broadcasting industry this year in corporation taxes voted by the House of Representatives, if the figures of the Treasury are correct.

"These companies, after the payment of all taxes last year, were able to pay dividends in the case of the National Broadcasting Company of some four and one-half millions of dollars; the Columbia Broadcasting System of some three and one-half millions of dollars; in the case of radio station WOR, we understand, that this station had a net income of more than half a million dollars, and in the case of Station WHN, we understand that this station had a net income of more than six hundred thousand dollars.

"We have cited these figures simply as illustrative of the fact that the radio broadcasting industry has the ability to

pay, as the Treasury Department in its brief of last year and in its presentation this year states 'The desirability of a special tax on radio broadcasting (distinct from a tax on advertising) - one medium of which is radio - is indicated by several considerations. The principal operators in commercial broadcasting earn high rates of return on relatively small investments. They possess unusual taxpaying ability which, in view of the Government's present revenue requirements, can properly be subjected to special taxation.'"

"It is our understanding that Station WHN, with a capital and paid in surpluse of $11,000, had a net income for the two years 1940 and 1941, after ample allowance for depreciation and the payment of all taxes, in excess of $400,000; that the Columbia Broadcasting System, with a capital, other than that represented by stock dividends, of less than $500,000, had a net income after allowing some $1,400,000 for depreciation, and after the payment of all taxes, of some $10,000,000; that Station WOR, with a capital of $275,000, and property used for broadcasting purposes valued at some $250,000, after ample allowance for depreciation, and the payment of all taxes, had a net income for the same period of more than $1,000,000."

"Stress is always laid upon the alleged injury, which the levying of such taxes would inflict on the small radio station owners. It will interest your Committee to know that the radio stations located in cities of less than 30,000 population receive some eighteen (18½%) and one-half percent; those stations located in cities of less than 75,000 population secure thirty percent (30%) and those stations located in the larger cities secure only thirty-seven percent (37%) of the advertising dollar which is paid to broadcast over these stations."

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EMERGENCY DEFENSE UNIT ENLISTS HAMS

An emergency radio service for Civilian Defense in which radio "hams" will be enlisted for communications duties, has been established in Prince Georges County, Maryland, near Washington, D.C.

Amateur radio enthusiasts were urged to volunteer for emergency communication work in the event of a breakdown of regular telephone channels. Used radio parts will be collected for the assembly of transmitters and receivers.

The Federal Communications Commission has assigned a channel to be used exclusively for civilian defense work.

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FTC QUERIES CIGARETTE BROADCAST ADVERTISING CLAIMS

The Federal Trade Commission has issued complaints charging Philip Morris & Co., Ltd., Inc., and R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., manufacturers and distributors of cigarettes and smoking tobacco, with misrepresentation and false advertising. Philip Morris cigarettes, Dunhill cigarettes and Revelation smoking tobacco are named in the complaint against the Philip Morris company as the products misrepresented, and Camel cigarettes and Prince Albert smoking tobacco are involved in the complaint against the Reynolds Company. Both complaints allege that in newspaper advertising, radio broadcasts and through other media, the respondents have made false and misleading representations concerning the merits of their products.

The complaints against the two companies cover three and a half typewritten pages, single space. The complaint against the Philip Morris Company alleges that the respondent has falsely represented and advertised, among other things, that Philip Morris cigarettes cause no throat or nose irritation, and that when smokers have changed to Philip Morris cigarettes every case of irritation of the nose and throat due to smoking has cleared completely or has definitely improved.

The Commission charges that the R. J. Reynolds Company has falsely represented, among other things that the smoking of Camel cigarettes is good for and aids digestion, that science so proves, and that this fact is backed by millions of smokers; that it is an aid to digestion no matter where, what or when one eats, at odd hours and in all sorts of places, and enables one to eat his favorite dishes any time he pleases; that good health follows or is fortified or sustained by indulgence in Camel cigarettes.

The complaint also charges that the respondent has represented in its radio broadcasts that certain voices used in them are those of persons named by it and by its representatives when in fact such voices were not those of the persons so represented by it and such persons were not present at the broadcasts.

Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp., Louisville, Ky., stipulated with the Federal Trade Commission to cease certain representations in thesale of "Kool" mentholated cigarettes.

By radio or other means the respondent corporation agrees to cease advertising that during the cold months the smoking of its cigarettes will keep the head clear or give extra protection, or that they are an excellent safe-guard; and that these cigarettes constitute a remedy for colds or that by changing to this brand a person having a cold may expect healing or curative results.

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NEWS, RADIO'S MOST IMPORTANT WAR USE, STUDENTS TOLD

Outlining the important ways that American radio is contributing to the war effort, William B. Lewis, Chief of the Radio Bureau, Office of War Information, told a radio workshop session at Northwestern University that broadcasters have it in their power to aid tremendously in the creation of a better post-war wold.

Mr. Lewis outlined in detail the progress of radio coordination as it has enlisted the help of American broadcasters to further the progress of the nation's war effort. One of the greatest problems, he declared, has been not to disrupt the general pattern of broadcasting while doing so, but rather to "superimpose" the war and necessities of wartime life upon it.

"News", he said, "is the most important commodity that wartime radio handles. The public has increasingly demanded it." Mr. Lewis called also for radio to tell the truth, simply and often, so that the major issues of this war become clear to every listener. He stressed also the importance of broadcasting as a builer of public morale, so that the people know why they fight, what they're fighting against, and the things they must do to insure victory. "good morale", he told his listeners, "means that we have a people who know - beyond any inner, unexpressed doubts - that they'll win not only the war, but the better world we'll have to build after attaining victory."

The OWI Radio Bureau head described the chaos prevalent immediately after the war started, when dozens of Government agencies all attempted to secure radio's aid at the same time. Last January, however, the Office of Facts and Figures - of which Mr. Lewis was Assistant Director - was designated to coordinate Government radio activities.

The mechanics of radio co-ordination occupied the greater part of his hour-long address. These include the OWI "Allocation Plan" for the scientific placement of Government messages on network radio programs, and the "Radio War Guide" which is issued periodically to advise local, non-network stations on the relative importance of various official campaigns, appeals and other activities. Mr. Lewis also discussed in detail many other OWI Radio Bureau projects, including the preparation of background material on war issues for radio writers and producers; methods used to determine the results of radio co-ordination on public thinking; special programs of a nationwide nature planned and presented by, or with the help of, the OWI; and extensive plans which the OWI has for the future.

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In a paragraph directed to the Federal Communications Commission, Leonard Lyons writes:

"During Friday night's blackout in New York, the city station WNYC, stayed on the air 22 minutes past its scheduled closing hour. WNYC - which has been petitioning for a license to broadcast at later hours - now can prove that there'll be no conflict with other station."

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PETRILLO PROSECUTION GOES OVER TO SEPT. 16 AT U.S. REQUEST

The Government seeking and securing a postponement of the injunction suit against James C. Petrillo in Chicago until Wednesday, September 16, and the fact that Thurman Arnold, Assistant U. S. Attorney General, will personally argue the case is seen in certain quarters as further evidence that the Justice Department feels that it is on rather shaky ground in applying the Sherman Act to this particular case. Certainly quite a legal battle is ahead and one which will unquestionably reach the Supreme Court.

In the meantime, Mr. Petrillo has made the concession to George S. McMillan, Secretary of the Association of National Advertisers that he would permit his members to make transcriptions for commercial broadcasts provided the recordings are played only once over a station and then destroyed.

Stanley E. Hubbard of KSTP, St. Paul, following his union labor difficulties with Petrillo, which Mr. Hubbard is reported to have settled by an expenditure of $24,000 annually, proposed to take the lead in organizing a new Broadcasters' Association with "a Willkie" to head it.

"Just as complacency has been the democracies' besetting sin, so is a smug 'every-man-for himself attitude among the broadcasters going to bring them to the point, at some not too distant date, where they, too, are going to have to arm themselves and fight for their very existence against the legion of would-be dictators who are attempting a divide and conquet technique on us", Mr. Hubbard was quoted as saying.

"The answer is a militant, aggressive, powerful affiliation of broadcasters - a trade association to which all segments of the industry can belong. Without one, the broadcasting industry is vulnerable, indeed - subject to the whims of any Petrillo, any pressure group, any force that arises, seeking to destroy us.

"But here again we are weak. Such an affiliation needs strong, respected, dynamic leadership, and, frankly, where today within the broadcasting industry are we to find that leader . . . What we want is a $50,000 executive actually worth twice that amount - a Willkie."

Mr. Hubbard also scoffed at the claim of Petrillo that such a large number of musicians were unemployed.

Strongly sympathizing with the broadcasters but expressing the belief that the legal odds were against them, the New York Times said:

"In prosecuting Mr. Petrillo under the Sherman anti-trust act, the Department of Justice starts with two strikes against it. Almost the whole previous strength of the executive, legislative and judicial arms of the Federal Government has been on the side of

Mr. Petrillo. The Supreme Court has decided that labor unions enjoy sweeping immunities from the anti-trust acts and from the Federal Anti-Racketeering Act. It has validated previous conspiracies in restraint of trade when committed by unions. Congress has lacked the courage to change the law, and the Administration has stood in the way even of such changes as the House wished to make.

"Indignation against Mr. Petrillo will be stupid or hypocritical unless it recognizes the need for changing the state of law that makes possible the kind of irresponsible private dictatorship that he represents. The special immunity of labor unions from the anti-trust laws and the anti-racketeering laws must be removed. Labor unions which receive compulsory recognition under the Wagner Act must be forced to conduct their affairs democratically and responsibly. They must be prohibited from making arbitrary exclusions from membership, or from charging excessive initiation fees and dues. They must have regular and unintimidated elections of officers. They must make their finances public and be subject to audit. They must not be permitted to force the 'employment' of men, such as 'stand-by' orchestras, who are not needed and who do not work.

"Only when such changes have been made in the law will the Government be able to restrain union bosses of the Petrillo type. If the Administration is powerless to stop Mr. Petrillo it is only because it has made itself powerless."

The Washington Star stated:

"The principal obstacle that stands in the way of the Government suit is the Hutcheson case decision in which the Supreme Court interpreted the Clayton and Norris-LaGuardia Acts so broadly as virtually to foreclose any chance of successful anti-trust action against labor unions. The Justice Department now contends, however, that the offenses alleged in the present proceeding are outside the scope of the Hutcheson decision, as the actions complained of have no bearing on 'terms or conditions of employment', and therefore are not entitled to the protection intended for labor by the Clayton and Norris-LaGuardia Acts."

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The Metropolitan Television, Inc., New York City, has been granted an application for the modification of its construction permit for experimental television station for extension of commencement and completion dates, subject to submitting to the Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission within 30 days a satisfactory report as to plans, personnel, and program of research and experimentation.

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OHIO AND MICHIGAN ALSO HAVE OVER A MILLION RADIOS

States with over a million radios in the homes are becoming numerous. The latest reported by the Census Bureau are Ohio and Michigan.

OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS WITH RADIO FOR STATE AND LARGER CITIES OF 25,000 OR MORE: 1940

(A dwelling unit was enumerated as "with radio" if it contained a usable radio set or one only temporarily out of repair)

AREA - MICHIGAN	Total	With Radio	No Radio	Not Reporting on Radio
Total dwelling units (including urban)	1,396,014	1,271,499	89,522	34,993
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	252,211	224,307	22,325	5,579
Rural-farm dwelling units	218,890	178,353	34,798	5,739
Battle Creek	12,874	11,929	543	402
Dearborn	16,061	15,509	274	278
Detroit	425,547	401,543	12,454	11,550
Flint	40,567	38,318	1,441	808
Grand Rapids	47,523	44,158	1,913	1,452
Jackson	14,416	13,624	565	227
Lansing	22,481	21,219	681	581
Pontiac	17,252	16,229	585	438
Saginaw	22,386	20,804	993	589
The following released for use of afternoon papers on August 8.				
OHIO				
Total dwelling units (including urban)	1,897,796	1,697,672	154,646	45,478
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	338,164	290,910	40,340	6,914
Rural-farm dwelling units	268,384	210,038	51,995	6,351
Akron	66,501	62,337	2,373	1,741
Canton	29,466	27,202	1,403	861
Cincinnati	135,809	123,783	9,012	3,014
Cleveland	242,267	227,519	11,116	3,632
Columbus	83,597	76,513	3,771	3,313
Dayton	59,740	55,291	2,773	1,676
East Cleveland	12,131	11,904	97	130
Hamilton	14,165	12,814	981	370
Lakewood	20,842	20,191	301	350
Springfield	20,093	18,345	1,247	501
Toledo	79,341	74,535	2,740	2,066
Youngstown	41,197	37,448	2,559	1,190
Zanesville	10,962	9,851	795	316

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TRADE NOTES

Claude A. Mahoney, news commentator, who is doing such a good job in place of Earl Godwin on the Blue each morning at 7:45 A.M. (EWT), sounds like the reincarnation of Gen. Hugh Johnson. Not quite so emphatic but voices very much the same.

Mr. Godwin, who likewise is doing splendidly on the Ford Hour is now devoting his full time to preparing for this important 8 P.M. broadcast. It is also on the Blue Network.

Mr. Mahoney, like Elmer Davis and Edwin C. Hill, is from Indiana. He covers the Navy Department for the Washington Star and formerly did the White House for the Wall Street Journal.

Reports of a critical shortage of spare equipment for transmitters including vacuum tubes come from Rio where it is feared many stations may be forced off the air. A similar situation is reported from Latin-America where it is feared about half the stations may have to close down within the next twelve months unless the United States comes to the rescue.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. and subsidiaries reported a profit of $1,647,738 for the 26 weeks ended July 4, equal to 96 cents a share, against $2,435,197 or $1.42 a share in the 26 weeks ended June 28, 1941.

Farnsworth Radio and Television Company has scheduled thirteen pages in a list of six weeklies and one monthly in a campaign to maintain a ready market for its products after the war, through N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc.

In connection with the census of radios in the homes, Washington correspondents received the following notice;

"If the Census Bureau, in its 152 years of browsing around, has picked up any little item of information that you need, you can get it now by telephoning to Suitland, Maryland. Phone Trinidad 3000, Branch 201, 202, or 203. It is a local call.

"In case personal contact with any Census Division is required, the route is across the Anacostia River, on Pennsylvania Avenue to 38th Street and right to Suitland Road. Turn left on Suitland Road. The new Census Building is 5½ miles from the Capitol. This is a shorter route than by Cape of Good Hope and Suez."

Control of the Columbia Broadcasting System's San Francisco listening post has now been formerly taken over by the Defense Communications Board. The CBS station, which has recorded hundreds of enemy news and propaganda broadcasts since Pearl Harbor has been working in close cooperation with the Office of War Information and is now fitting into the wide operations of the FCC's Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service.

Admiral Luke McNamee, President of Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, announces that arrangements have been completed for establishing direct radio-telegraph service between the United States and Bermuda. It is expected that the service will be opened next Monday (August 10). This will be not only the first radio-telegraph service between the United States and Bermuda, Mackay Radio states, but the first direct telegraph service of any kind between this country and Bermuda since all messages now go by land telegraph to Canada and then to Bermuda by cable. The announcement states that all classes of commercial telegraph messages will be included in the new service. In Bermuda the new radio link will be operated by Cable and Wireless, Ltd., the British communication system.

International station KWID, The Associated Broadcasters, Inc., has been granted modification of construction permit to add the frequency 7230 kilocycles with unlimited time of operation, and extend completion date to 180 days after grant. (KWID is located in San Francisco, Cal.)

The Sonotone Corporation reported net profit for the six months ended June 30 was $128,951, equal to 16 cents a common share, compared with $188,748, or 24 cents share, for the like period of 1941 sales for the period were shown 17.4 percent above the 1941 first half.

Radio products and lighting equipment for direct war work and lighting equipment for war plants accounted for the largest portion of the $14,540,010 which Hygrade Sylvania Corporation reports as net sales for the first six months of 194. According to figures issued this week (unaudited and subject to year end adjustment) the above figure is 61 percent greater than the net sales of $8,992,878 which the company did in the first six months of 1941. While net income before tax provision was $1,724,112 as compared to $1,061,385 in 1941, earnings available for dividends after tax provisions were made amounted to $483,062 for the first six months of 1942, as compared to $530,693 in the first half of 1941.

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UNITED NATIONS AND SALVAGE NEW OWI RADIO THEMES

Explaining two more of the major issues important to America's war effort, the Radio Bureau of Office of War Information next Monday will issue brochures of radio background material on the United Nations theme, and Salvage. Both have been prepared for the use of radio writers and producers throughout the nation.

These are the latest releases in the new OWI series, designed to cover all major issues of the nation's war effort and to provide program people with a source of accurate factual data they may use to put across Government war messages more effectively.

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No. 1454

August 11, 1942.

WHY MR. FLY? PRINTERS ASK HIM FOR OPPOSING RADIO TAX

Singled out for a little special attention in a letter, John B. Haggerty, President of the International Allied Printing Trades Association, has just sent to his members is James Lawrence Fly. "Why Mr. Fly?" the labor leader asks the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, because the latter last year opposed the proposal of the House to tax the broadcasting stations $12,500,000.

Mr. Haggerty's letter was to notify the members that the printers have now demanded of the Senate Finance Committee that that amount be doubled and the broadcasting stations taxed $25,000,000. Furthermore the Allied Printing Trades members (the letterhead says there are 190,000 of them) are urged to get busy and not only write to the Senators from their own States but to the members of the Senate Finance Committee. Mr. Haggerty's letter follows:

"Dear Sir and Brother:

"Are you interested in protecting your own job?

"Printing Trades workers are dependent, for the most part, on the production of publications, Newspapers, Magazines and Periodicals for their livelihood. These publications are dependent on their securing of sufficient advertising to meet the payrolls.

"We know that the diversion of advertising from printed publocations to Radio broadcasting has already deprived more than 25,000 skilled printing trades workers of their job opportunities. We know that the constant threat of the possible loss of advertising, because the Publishers seemingly fear to increase rates, has prevented many additional thousands of printing trades workers from securing better wages and working conditions.

"The employers in the Publications industry, so far as we know, have yet to indicate a willingness to assist in our fight to deprive the Radio Monopoly of the many unfair competitive advantages which they have over printed publications. We have been told that Publishers are fearful the Advertising Agencies which are said to control the great bulk of National Advertising, which Agencies secure fabulous profits through placing advertising with the Radio Monopoly, would deprive the Publishers of the National Advertising the Publishers now secure if they indicated any hostility to the Radio Monopoly.

"Is it any wonder that Advertising Agencies advise the placing of advertising on radio stations when they pay the radio

stations only 20% -- 30% -- or 37% of the Advertising dollar? Has anyone ever heard of a legitimate publication paying from 63% to as high as 80% in the form of commissions, discounts and rebates to secure national advertising? The local advertiser pays the full rates.

"In view of the exorbitant net yearly profits which we have brought to light is any Congressman or U. S. Senator justified in levying taxes on the workers if the Radio Moguls, with net profits of from 100% to as high as 680% on their investments, are to continue to escape their payment of their proper share of the tax burden?

"The Federal Trade Commission Law was enacted and the Commission created to eliminate this type of unfair competition - the paying of commissions and rebates of from 63% to 80% when competitive concerns were paying only 15%. Why does the Commission condone this vicious practice?

"You will note also the deliberate effort of the Treasury Department and the Federal Communications Commission to deceive the Congress by submitting incorrect figures which we challenged. Incidentally, last year, after the House of Representatives had levied a tax of some $12,500,000 on the radio networks and highly profitable broadcast stations the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, James L. Fly, appeared before the Senate Finance Committee in opposition to this tax. Why?

"The Senate Finance Committee will soon act on this question. We have asked that the Radio broadcasting industry pay taxes of not less than $25,000,000 yearly. Based on the findings of the Treasury Department last year, with figures presented to back up their findings, the radio broadcasters would retain for themselves after the payment of all taxes, including excise or franchise taxes of $25,000,000, more than 20% yearly net profits on their investments.

"We urge you, your union, your family and your friends to petition the individual U. S. Senators from your State, and those Senators who are members of the Senate Finance Committee, insisting thatExcise or Franchise Taxes be levied on the net time sales of radio networks and commercial radio broadcast stations to insure that Radio Broadcasting will be forced to pay its proper share of the tax burden.

"Such action now on the part ofyourself, your union, and your friends, if successful in prevailing upon the Congress to levy Excise or Franchise taxes of some $25,000,000, will protect and better the job opportunities of many thousands of printing trades workers. Immediate action is necessary. Can we count on you?"

There is a note at the bottom of the letter in bold-face type which reads:

"Illustrating the need for such legislation is the fact that one large radio station with net yearly profits of $250,000, pays local and State taxes of $8,000, while competing publications in same city pay $400,000."

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WRITTEN CONFIRMATIONS OF RADIOGRAMS OR CABLES OUT

A statement clarifying the procedure of the Office of Censorship regarding radiogram or cable confirmations has been issued by Director Byron Price.

"Censorship regulations prohibit the sending through the international mails of confirmation copies or any direct quotations from cablegrams, radio, radiotelephone, or land wire messages sent between any point in the continental United States and any point outside the United States", Mr. Price pointed out. "This prohibition is designed entirely to restrict possible use of these communications facilities by enemy agents to transmit information harmful to the war effort."

Messages to and from Canada are exempted. The restrictions, Mr. Price explained, apply to "word for word confirmation copy" and to direct quotations in whole or in part from messages. Any quotation from or reference to a cablegram in telegraphic language or code is banned. However, reference may be made to cablegrams by name, date, number or subject matter if ordinary language is used. Rulings now in effect apply both to incoming and to outgoing messages, but do not apply to messages sent from anyone within the continental United States to anyone else within that area, or to messages between two points outside the continental United States.

"We have no intent to hamper legitimate business", Mr. Price said, "and our enforcement of these rulings has as the sole purpose the crippling of communications between agents of foreign powers or inadvertent betrayal to the enemy of vital war information."

The prohibitions, he added, apply equally to cinformations or quotations from messages when these are sent by anyone other than the original sender or are sent to a person or firm other than the original addressee.

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In its crusade to weed out "sentimental slush", the British Broadcasting Corporation has banned the following British and American songs from the air: "Miss You", which placed third this week in a compilation of the 10 most popular tunes on the networks. "Singing Sands of Alamosa", "Homecoming", "I'll Just Close My Eyes", "Moonlight Cocktail", "You Walk By", "Autumn Nocture", "If You Haven't Got Dreams You've Got Nothing At All", "Mandy Is Two", "Goodnight Daddy".

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U.S. CHARGES NEW RADIO MANUFACTURING MONOPOLY

In Philadelphia last week Thurman Arnold, head of the Anti-trust Division of the Justice Department, declared in Federal Court that the Radio Corporation of America, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and other big radio corporations "are now engaged in a new monopoly covering the whole radio field".

Mr. Arnold's charges came during argument on a Government petition to dismiss a 10-year-old consent decree against nine radio and electrical manufacturing firms which the Government charged had violated anti-trust statutes.

Declaring that the old consent decree had become an "unholy vehicle for the enforcement of the law in this case", Mr. Arnold told Judge Albert B. Maris that Attorney General Francis Biddle believes the decree now is ineffective.

The decree divorced the RCA from General Electric Co. and Westinghouse and prohibited the firms involved from claiming exclusive rights to certain radio patents.

Other companies affected were International General Electric, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., R.C.A. Communications, Inc., RCA Photophone, Inc., RCA Radiotron Company, Inc., and RCA-Victor Co., Inc.

Mr. Arnold declared "the course of events since then (1932 when consent decree was entered) indicated that the decree has not removed the unlawful restraints of trade and prohibited the monopolies."

He added that the original 14 defendants in the case "together with new parties are now engaged in a new monopoly covering the whole radio field, including television and frequencey modulation".

Bruce Bromley, New York attorney for the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., strenuously objected to vacating the 1932 decree, asserting Mr. Arnold's motion was a "typically ingenious device to get rid of . . . the defense we could enter to a new suit which he plainly contemplates bringing against us".

Counsel for the other corporations also objected to dismisal of the decree. They contended that the defendants had made new license agreements with their customers on the strength of the decree and that the firms would lose millions of dollars if it were vacated.

The decree was entered in the United States District Court at Wilmington, Del. Judge Maris, a member of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals, was especially assigned as a district judge to consider Mr. Arnold's motion. His decision will be handed down in Wilmington.

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WAR WILL BRING MANY POLICE RADIO DEVELOPMENTS

Vast developments being made in the radio industry as a result of the tremendous task which the industry has in equipping American and Allied armed forces with radio equipment "better than the enemy's" will make available many new electronic products for the police communication officer in the post-war period, Herbert DuVal, Jr., General Electric radio engineer, told the 9th Annual Conference of the Associated Police Communication Officers in St. Louis.

Among such developments is a circular-type antenna which gives a higher field strength for a given transmitter power, both for station and mobile use, Mr. DuVal said. Another development is a resonant inverter to replace dynamotors and vibrators. "Present vibrators have to break the full-load current of the apparatus whereas the new resonant inverter has electrical and mechanical resonant circuits such that vibrator contacts break only during periods when the current through the contacts is zero", Mr. DuVal explained. "Such a unit requires very little maintenance and should give service longer than dynamotors or present vibrators, the latter being unsatisfactory for high-current interruption."

The most important job of the police communication operator at this time, Mr. DuVal pointed out, is in the care and maintenance of his apparatus. Now also is the time for police communication officers to help the radio industry and the F.C.C. by formulating plans to use super-high frequencies in the post-war period to relieve congestion now existing on police radio and other frequencies.

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STRIKE-BOUND NEWSPAPERS ISSUE "AIR STATIONS"

The pressmen's walkout which prevented publication last Wednesday of all three ofCincinnati's newspapers did not keep the people from getting the news because of the fact that each one of the papers had a regular tie-in with a broadcasting station.

Station WCPO, owned by Scripps-Howard Radio, presented several editions of an "Air Post". A microphone was moved to the Post's newsroom and news was presented in full. The Post's comics were presented in a special broadcast.

The Times-Star operated similarly with WKRC, which it owns. Many of the Times-Star features were read in full and the comics were presented by radio.

The Enquirer, which has a working arrangement with Crosley-owned WSAI, presented its department editors Wednesday night in a special feature, "First Edition". Jack LaRue, Managing Editor, presented local news. The feature was repeated in the "morning edition", Thursday.

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FLY CALLS HUGE TAX "TRAGIC"; DENIES SHUTDOWN RUMORS

Evidently hitting back at John B. Haggerty, President of the International Allied Printing Trades Association, James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission decried the proposed $25,000,000 tax on broadcast time demanded by the printers. He also called rumors of forced shutdowns of stations on account of scarcity of materials "eye-wash". At his press conference Monday, Mr. Fly said:

"It seems that most everybody is trying to jump on the broadcasting industry these days. I am reminded of a couple of those instances, with which you gentlemen are probably already familiar. One is some rather extravagant demands from adverse competitive sources that a heavy tax be laid upon the industry. Of course we have been through that problem time and time again, and I think it is obvious to everybody that a tax of 25 or 30 million dollars on the industry as has been suggested from some quarters would not merely be unfortunate but it would be tragic from the standpoint of the industry. The broadcast industry just simply couldn't carry any such burden. "I doubt if serious consideration would be given to those extravagant demands, but it's just as well if we all stand up and be counted on that question.

"There's another thing that has given me a little concern and that is the stories that have been spreading in certain competing advertising circles that radio stations may have to go off the air for lack of materials. Now that's a lot of eye-wash. It is true that we have problems in the broadcasting industry just as there are in many industries and as there must be in competing industries. But I have talked this matter over with the War Production Board representatives and others concerned with it and I find no reasonable justification for any such rumors. We not only plan to have the broadcasting industry continue to do its job but that is quite essential from the standpoint of general morale, war information, and other essential purposes. It is not merely true that every effort be made to keep broadcasting going but we see no basis for any suggestions that there be any demolition of the service. I think it very unfortunate that these adverse interests display themselves in these forms at a time like this. Broadcasting industry is doing a big job in the war effort. It is rendering a great deal of public service and is carrying on very splendidly. When it is moving along successfully with this burden it should not be bothered with this bunch of pups snipping at its heels all the way.

"In connection with that tax situation, would you care to say who is suggesting this tax of 25 or 30 million dollars. No one has appeared before the Finance Committee?" Mr. Fly was asked.

"Yes, I think the records would show that", he replied.

"What sort of tax is this, an excise profit tax?" a question was put in.

"I wouldn't know exaxtly", was the answer. "The Treasury submitted one which was worked out in conference with our people. It would appear to be a feasible form of taxation. I think the total tax problem covered there was on a gross figure of about 8 million, but in light of the excise profit taxes the amount would be very much less. I don't know what to call this tax."

"I think he called it a franchise tax", Edgar Jones, FCC Press Relations head, volunteered.

"Yes, I think he did, but I am not sure what the provisions in the tax bill call it", the Chairman replied.

"That 25 million was suggested to the Senate Committee?" a correspondent asked.

"Yes", the FCC Chairman answered.

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PETRILLO DENIES ONE TIME BROADCAST RECORDING AGREEMENT

There was a speedy denial by James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians that he had agreed to allow his members to make recordings which would be broken up after broadcasting them a single time.

George S. McMillan, Secretary of the Association of National Advertisers, announced in New York the Union had assured him it would permit its members to make transcriptions for commercial broadcasts provided the recordings were played only once over a station and then destroyed.

"Mr. McMillan is misinformed", Petrillo said in Chicago. "I gave no such permission nor did any other officer of the Federation. Any recording company wishing to make such an agreement would have to apply to us in writing and none has."

Mr. Petrillo continued on the warpath in threatening to blacklist the Springfield, Mass., Municipal Auditorium if the non-Union Boston Symphony Orchestra, which he has been fighting for years, is allowed to play there.

One report that was heard in connection with Petrillo's fight with the broadcasters was that it might be compromised if the National Association of Broadcasters found a way of getting rid of its president, Neville Miller, who holds a long-time contract with the Association.

The Government suit against Mr. Petrillo and his Union will start in Chicago September 16 when the defendants will be asked to show cause why an injunction should not be issued. Thurman Arnold, "Trust Buster No. 1" will personally prosecute the case.

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For Release Thursday, August 13

HYGRADE CHANGES NAME TO SYLVANIA PRODUCTS COMPANY

Hygrade Sylvania Corporation, third largest manufacturer of incandescent lamps, second largest manufacturer of radio tubes and one of three largest producers in the fluorescent lighting field, Thursday will officially become Sylvania Electric Products Inc.

The change in name was voted by stockholders at a special meeting held on July 30, and becomes official Thursday with the fulfillment of the necessary legal steps incident to the move.

Walter E. Poor, Executive Vice-President of the Company, described the step as "going deeper than a mere change in corporate name". While the policies and products remain the same, he said, various current trade relations hips are effected, and the "modernized" name will help prepare the company for an even larger role in the post-war electronics and lighting industries.

"It is a necessary step in the program of development and expansion that has been under way since the merger of the Hygrade Lamp Company and the Sylvania Products Company and Nilco Lamp Works, Inc., in 1931", Mr. Poor said. "The company has achieved a high rating in the fields in which it has operated, and has potentialities for even greater development in the future. Even in these uncertain war times the company's management must prepare to meet the opportunities peace will bring."

The company's present position in its own trade circles and its relations with the public will be clarified by the change, he explained. Nothing in the former name indicated the nature of the company's operations, Mr. Poor said, citing the fact that one large-city telephone directory lists ninety-three companies doing business in everything from belts to upholstery under the name of Hygrade or some minor variation.

The company's operating divisions have used separate trademarks and brand names. The Lamp Division specialized in Hygrade lamps, the Tube Division was known for its production of Sylvania radio and other tubes, while in the fluorescent field, in addition to Hygrade fluorescent lamps, the company manufactured Miralume fluorescent lighting units. Hence the company was known variously as the Hygrade company, the Sylvania company and the Miralume company to many of its customers, depending on the field of electronics concerned. The over-all activities of the company on several fronts have been relatively unknwon to the public.

Eventually, it was stated, all products of the company will be issued under the single Sylvania brand.

The company is filling large orders for the military services, including the manufacture of many new developments in electronics. Net sales for the first six months were $14,540,010, as compared with $8,992,878, for the same period last year. The company's eight plants are located in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

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TRADE NOTES

Commander E. F. McDonald has coined the phrase "1917 War Run by Telephone - 1942 War Run by Radio". It is now stamped on the front of all Zenith correspondence envelopes.

The new list in which OPA has defined the essential occupations, the following eligible individual is specified:

"A person engaged in, and requiring a bicycle for delivery of messages, materials, goods and products essential to the public welfare or the war effort, including wholesale delivery and delivery to the ultimate user. Such messages, materials, goods and products include but are not limited to foods, drugs and medical supplies, radiograms, cables, telegrams, newspapers, magazines, periodicals, etc."

With letters still coming in, more than 10,000 applications have been received for membership in "Plug Shrinkers" as a result of the protest made by Reader's Digest against certain types of radio advertising. (See our release of July 31).

At the request of Senator Wheeler of Montana, Senator Truman had an editorial from the New York Times of July 29 on the subject of "International Communications" and a letter from David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America to the Editor of the Times on August 1 commenting upon the editorial inserted in the Congressional Record.

The War Manpower Commission is classifying technicians in the broadcasting industry. It was said that the Commission was "active on it and that it is getting active consideration".

Though Dame Fashion is now on limited rations, and has more priorities than anything else for style suggestions, beauty is still her accent of design, as W6XAO lookers saw when Thomas S. Lee's television program in Los Angeles recently presented a review of wartime "ersatz fashions". Under the supervision of Harry R. Lubcke, Don Lee Television Director, Nancy Dixon, KHJ-Don Lee fashion authority, presented the review with models showing the replacements for wool, silk, rubber and other clothing materials now in demand for war production.

Reflecting the increase in radio listening since the beginning of the year, WOR's mail volume has hit a four-year high. 675,000 pieces have been received during the first seven months of 1942, as compared with 610,000 letters for the same period in 1941, and 495,032 in 1940. Corresponding figures in 1939 were 620,503, and in 1938, the total soared to 824,575.

New orders and extensions of current contracts at WOR during the first week in August reflected the same upward trend in business which was set during the biggest July in the history of the station, according to a statement from that station.

It was reported at the FCC that the foreign language radio stations had made a lot of progress in policing themselves in connection with the war effort. "It is receiving continuing attention from the Commission and the other interested Government departments. It's always a serious problem. It's one of those things that is always with us", Chairman Fly said.

"Would you care to say whether you feel that the representations of the Society of Loyal Americans of German Descent were justified?" he was asked.

"No, I would not want to say whether or not it is justified. I don't know. We are looking into the facts and will have some judgment on that later."

It is expected that the song-writers will resort to the courts in an effort to combat the censorship by the British Broadcasting Corporation of certain songs, item about which appears on another page in this issue.

"As a startling innovation, how about producing some radio program whose commercial plug asks the public to use the product because they will like it, instead of because it will build morale to help win the war?" - Washington Star.

German-hating residents of Europe's occupied countries are risking their lives daily to listen to short-wave programs from the U.S. - and the assurance of eventual liberation from the Nazis, broadcast continually by radio, is enabling the conquered people to endure privations and continue underground warfare against the enemy.

This is revealed in letters, smuggled out of the continent, which are trickling into WGEA, General Electric's international broadcasting station in Schenectady.

An analysis of what has happened to radio listening in England and Canada in wartime was presented by British and Canadian experts in New York meeting of the American Marketing Association's discussion group on radio listening habits. W.B.B. Ferguson, Managing Director of the London office of Lord & Thomas, and Walter Elliott, President of Elliott-Haynes, Ltd., Toronto, research organization, were the speakers.

Word has been received of the death of Valdemar Poulsen, 63 years old, Danish co-inventor of a wireless telephony system and discoverer of the Poulsen arcs and waves upon which his method of radio-telegraphy was based.

With the late Professor Reginald Aubrey Fessenden, American physicist and engineer, Dr. Poulsen was credited with being the inventor of the wireless telephone, but world-wide notice came to him in 1899, when he invented the telegraphone, an ingenious apparatus for recording telephone conversations on a steel wire electromagnetically for repetition at will.

With the aid of his colleague, Professor P. O. Pedersen, Dr. Poulsen was credited with breaking the Marconi monopoly in the British Empire. It is said that many admitted that his claim to recognition as an inventor and developer of wireless communication was as strong as that of the noted Italian.

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MULLEN ANNOUNCES PLANS FOR "FALL PARADE OF STARS"

Using special recordings of top-ranking artists of commercial network features as the nucleus of its plan, the National Broadcasting Company, early in September, will launch a novel campaign to promote locally, through affiliated stations, a Fall Parade of NBC stars. The campaign will be accompanied by an intensive exploitation program to tie up the transcription series with newspaper cooperation, window displays, community events and all other effective promotion means that may be at the disposal of the individual outlets. According to Frank Mullen, NBC Vice President and General Manager, more than two-thirds of the affiliated stations already have expressed definite intentions to utilize the unusual exploitation scheme, with more enthusiastic acceptances arriving daily. Similar approval has been registered by advertising agencies and advertisers who have had a chance to study the previews.

The Fall Parade plan, according to Mr. Mullen, is six-pointed. It aims, 1) to create interest in approaching Fall features and build up listening audiences for them; 2) to strengthen good-will ties between advertisers and stations; 3) to strengthen ties between advertising agencies and stations; 4) to build prestige for stations by identifying each outlet with the network's most popular program features and their stars; 5) to build up an inventory of human interest material from which popular local programs may be constructed and, 6) to create newspaper good-will by supplying topical newsworthy stories, photos and mats of celebrated radio personalities.

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FEARS MEXICAN STATIONS MAY HAVE TO SHUT DOWN

Emilio Azcarraga, head of the 43-station Mexican network led by Mexico City's Station XEW, and affiliated with the NBC Pan American Network, arrived in New York from Mexico City last week where he was greeted by Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company.

During his stay here, Mr. Azcarraga is expected to consult with broadcasting officials regarding the serious shortage of replacement parts and tubes for Latin American transmitters.

"Six months more and we may have to do a fadeout", said Mr. Azcarraga, in commenting on the rapidly diminishing supply of tubes and other parts.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.

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No. 1455

STIRRED UP BY PETRILLO, FCC MAKES RECORD USE SURVEY

Regardless of how much power it may or may not have if it finally acts in the matter, the Federal Communications Commission has ordered a questionnaire on the extent of the use of recordings and electrical transcriptions sent to all standard broadcast stations.

This is another move in the Commission's investigation of the cancellation by James C. Petrillo of the Interlochen, Michigan, High School broadcasts and the order by Mr. Petrillo causing A.F.L. union musicians to cease making records which might be used for broadcast purposes.

Just how Thurman Arnold, No. 1 trust buster, who is to personally prosecute the Government suit against Petrillo in Chicago next month, views the matter is outlined in an interview with him by David Lawrence, who writes:

"One might wonder why the Justice Department files merely a civil suit against James Petrillo and his musicians union for alleged restraint of trade when businessmen usually are indicted under the criminal provisions of the Sherman law.

"Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General in charge of anti-trust prosecutions, gave the writer the explanation today and it discloses the interesting background on which the forthcoming suit is going to be fought.

"Mr. Arnold says that wherever the law is uncertain or where the previous decisions would indicate that the case might not be successfully prosecuted criminally, he prefers a civil suit and that in this particular case, if there were a criminal procedure and the jury voted for acquittal, there would be no way to get the case up on appeal to the Supreme Court.

"The Assistant Attorney General, it is announced, will handle the case himself and he will attempt to obtain a reversal of the judgment in the so-called Hod Carriers' case, in which, oddly enough, no written opinion was filed by the Supreme Court. The issues in the Hod Carriers' case turned on the use of automobile engines for mixing concrete while en route, whereas the union insisted that this war work that should be done by employees at the place of the construction job. In other words, the union demanded equal payment of wages for the number of men who would have been employed if the work had been done by the union members.

"The Supreme Court did file a written opinion in the so-called Hutcheson case, but this turned largely on a fight between two unions in a jurisdictional dispute. Mr. Arnold feels he will have no

difficulty in drawing a distinction between the Hod Carriers' case and the Hutcheson case.

"It is to be noted, however, that the written opinion in the Hutcheson matter was used by the Supreme Court as a basis for the order dismissing the Hod Carriers' case, so Mr. Petrillo doubtless believes he was acting lawfully in instructing his musicians not to help make canned music for broadcasting or juke boses unless pay was given just as if bands had been used.

"But Mr. Arnold thinks the attention of the courts can be focussed on the difference in issues and thus obtain a reversal. It is interesting to observe that the opinion in the Hutcheson case was rendered by a 5-to-2 vote. Justice Frankfurter wrote the opinion, and he was supported by Justices Black, Reed and Douglas, while Justice Stone wrote a concurring opinion. The dissent was expressed by Chief Justice Hughes and Justice Roberts. It happens that Justice Murphy did not participate in hearing the case and there were only eight justices on the bench at that time because Justice McReynolds had retired and the vacancy was not yet filled.

"Since that time Justices Jackson and Byrnes have joined the Court, so it may be that we shall have what Justice Frankfurter has on one occasion referred to as a 'reconstructed' court sitting on the Petrillo case when it comes up from the lower courts."

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NEW FCC INFORMATION DIRECTOR APPOINTED

The Federal Communications Commission announces the appointment of Russell R. Clevenger as Director of Information to fill that position during the absence of George O. Gillingham, now on active duty with the Army. Edgar Jones, who sometime ago was appointed Assistant Director of Information, and who during the absence of Mr. Gillingham, has been acting as Director, will now continue with the Commission in his regular capacity.

Mr. Clevenger was on the staff of the New York Times for five years, spending part of that time in Europe writing special articles. He has had wide experience in the field of public relations and is now on leave of absence as Vice President of Albert Frank-Guenther Law, Inc. He received his B.A. and B.Litt., from Columbia University. Mr. Clevenger was born in 1899 at Wilmington, Ohio; is married and has one child.

During the past several years he has advised the following firms on their public relations: Warner Bros. Picture Corp.; Texas Corp.; Crucible Steel; Dow Chemical; New Jersey Central; Baltimore & Ohio; Consolidated Edison; National Power and Light; Virginia Public Service; Columbia Gas & Electric; Chase National Bank; Marine Midland Trust Co.; New York Curb Exchange and the Automatic Phonograph Manufacturers' Association. In 1940, he established the public

relations department of Broadcast Music, Inc., during the days that organization contested for music supply for broadcast radio with ASCAP, and he conducted its operations until March 1942. More recently he has been a consulting expert to the Secretary of the United States Treasury.

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20,000 RCA EMPLOYEES PLEDGE WAR ALLEGIANCE

Robert Shannon, President of the RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc., last Wednesday presented to William L. Batt, Vice Chairman of the War Production Board, a book containing names of more than 20,000 employees who have pledged themselves to "beat the promise" on war production.

With Mr. Shannon were F. R. Deakins, Vice President of the RCA; George W. Breunig, suggestion supervisor; and Miss Ann Stankus, a Harrison, N. J. RCA plant employee, who was recently given the Award for Individual Production Merit by the labor-management committee in the plant.

In connection with the War Production Drive in the five RCA plants, a "Let's Go to Batt, for MacArthur" suggestion contest was held. It was inaugurated during a visit to Mr. Batt to the Camden plant on April 7, the day the last phonograph radio rolled off the assembly lines and the plant was put on a complete war basis.

Miss Stankus' suggestion was to change a plate in small radio tubes, thereby reducing shrinkage to the extent that less skilled operators are now able to produce better tubes. Her suggestion resulted in an increased output and improved quality of tubes for war use.

For her suggestion she received a $100 cash prize and a furlough to Virginia Beach. Because she was too busy on war production, she gave up the Virginia Beach trip and was given its equivalent in cash.

Miss Stankus is 29 years old and lives at 326 Johns Street, East Newark, N. J. She is a graduate of the Harrison, N. J. High School.

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From reports so far received, the Democratic U. S. Senatorial nominee from Idaho, appears to be Glen Taylor of Pocatello, who is described as "a guitar strumming radio entertainer who campaigned on horseback."

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OF 2,000,000 CALIFORNIA HOMES, ONLY 146,000 LACK RADIOS

With a batting average of 95.1, California has more than 2,000,000 home radios.

OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS WITH RADIO FOR STATE AND SOME CITIES OF 25,000 OR MORE: 1940

(A dwelling unit was enumerated as "with radio" if it contained a usable radio set or one only temporarily out of repair)

AREA - CALIFORNIA	Total	With Radio	No Radio	Not Reporting On Radio
Total dwelling units (including urban)	2,138,343	1,933,031	146,792	58,520
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	393,950	338,996	44,217	10,737
Rural-farm dwelling units	175,841	143,588	27,171	5,082
Berkeley	28,210	26,893	567	750
Glendale	26,250	25,226	406	618
Long Beach	58,385	54,352	1,857	2,176
Los Angeles	493,087	458,209	22,678	12,200
Oakland	99,325	92,673	3,772	2,880
Pasadena	27,361	25,746	950	665
Sacramento	32,178	29,398	1,897	883
San Diego	63,692	59,454	3,209	1,299
San Francisco	206,011	188,028	11,188	6,795
San Jose	21,634	19,842	948	844
Santa Monica	18,025	17,104	615	306
Stockton	14,848	13,320	1,137	391

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TIME MAGAZINE BUYS INTO STATION WQXR, N.Y.

Time, Inc., publishers of Time, Life and Fortune Magazines, Tuesday moved into radio via a deal with WQXR that gave Time, Inc., 1,000 shares of preferred stock and representation on the Board of Directors of the Interstate Broadcasting Co., which operates the station. In return, the use of Time's manpower to produce radio programs and access to the publishing organizations newsgathering facilities go to WQXR.

According to John V. L. Hogan, President of Interstate Broadcasting, "There will be no changes in the policy of WQXR. The station will continue to emphasize good music, and the addition of Time's facilities will now make it possible to supply authoritative news of a quality as high as our musical standards."

The deal is subject to the approval of the IBC stockholders, said approval regarded as definite. Meanwhile, Time, Inc. has named David Brumbaugh, its secretary, and Frank Norris, Managing Editor of March of Time on the Air, as its representatives on the Board of Directors. Publishing organization also assigned a group of people headed by Norris, Joel Sayre and Finis Farr, of the March of Time editorial-radio staff to work with Elliott M. Sanger, WQXR General Manager of the station, on the development of new programs.

"The deal, which does not affect the common stock or ownership setup of the radio station, figures out as a profitable deal for all concerned", Variety comments. "The station gets the crack writing, idea and producing brains that turn out the March of Time aircasts; and, in addition to bolstering its programming, will also spruce up the routine newscasts. The mag. likewise, does nicely since it grabs off the cream-of-the-crop WQXR audiences, all of whom are ideal prospects for Time, Life, Fortune and Architectural Forum. And, since the deal does not say anything about exclusive use, it is to be assumed that the March of Time staffers will showcase some of their newer ideas and, if they click, shift them over to the networks to plug their mags. on a national scale."

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NAVY PLANE CRASH KILLS NOTED BYRD RADIO EXPERT

Comdr. Malcolm P. Hanson, 47, U.S.N.R., of Washington, D.C., who was Chief Radio Engineer with Admiral Richard E. Byrd on the South Pole expedition of 1928-1930, has been killed in an airplane accident somewhere in the North, probably Alaska, according to word received by the family this week.

Commander Hanson was widely known in Washington, since he had been in charge of the radio test laboratory at the Anacostia Naval Air Station from 1930 to 1937 and was associated with the Washington Institute of Technology in the study of instrument-landing in 1939. Late in 1939 he was on active duty in the Bureau of Ships in the Navy Department and in January 1940, was transferred to the Bureau of Aeronautics.

He was born October 19, 1894, of American parents residing in Berlin, Germany. Naval records show that his father, Albert Parker Hanson, was a Milwaukee engineer and inventor who laid the first telegraph line across Iceland in 1890.

Commander Hanson attended the University of Wisconsin, leaving in 1917 to join the Naval Reserve for World War duty. He was a radio electrician with shore station duties until the Summer of 1918 when he was commissioned Ensign and assigned to aircraft radio development duties.

From 1919 to 1920, he was a radio operator in the Merchant Marine. He resumed his studies at the University of Wisconsin in 1920 and later constructed the first-owned broadcast station (WHA) and was an instructor in Physics in Radio.

In 1924, he went to the Naval Research Laboratory at Bellevue near Washington.

Commander Hanson was radio consultant to the Byrd-Wilkins Arctic expeditions in 1924, 1925 and 1926 and to the Byrd trans-Atlantic flight in 1927.

He was in charge of the Radio Department of the first Byrd Antarctic in 1928-30, before going to the Naval Air Station at Anacostia.

Commander Hanson

For his work with the Byrd expedition,/who was then a Lieutenant, was awarded the gold medal of the Veteran Wireless Operators' Association in 1929. The honor was presented during the month of September over a short-wave radio broadcast heard also over a national network while Mr. Hanson still was in the Antarctic.

In 1938, Commander Hanson was Vice President of the Radio Navigational Instrument Corp., New York. He held the World War Victory Medal, and the Byrd Antarctic Medal, awarded by Congress in 1930.

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ANOTHER CBS MAN GOES TO OWI

Lyman Bryson, Chairman of the Adult Education Board of the Columbia Broadcasting System, was appointed Educational Advisor in the Office of War Information, Gardner Cowles, Jr., Director Domestic Operations of OWI, announced.

Mr. Bryson will continue his work with the Columbia Broadcasting System, serving the Office of War Information part time, without compensation. His immediate work will be to assist the Domestic Branch of the OWI in perfecting a better flow of war in-information to the public schools via radio and other channels. He will also assist in the establishment of an adult education branch of the OWI which will stimulate discussion of the war and the war aims of the United Nations among all organized groups in the country.

Mr. Bryson has had extensive experience throughout the country in the adult education field. His work with the Office of War Information will be done in close cooperation with the United States Department of Education.

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MIDNIGHT STATION CLOSING SUGGESTED BY WPB

Excitement was occasioned at the Federal Communications Commission by the New York Herald Tribune printing a letter which had been received at the FCC, but which had not been given to the press, from the War Production Board recommending closing down of most of the broadcasting stations at midnight in order to conserve war materials.

About all that the FCC would say was that such a letter had been received and that it would be considered at the next meeting of the War Communications Board probably next Thursday. A spokesman added, however:

"The letter is not as drastic as it appears to be. We are constantly receiving recommendations and suggestions. These are considered by Committee 4 of the WCB on which Neville Miller and other broadcasters are serving. I imagine before the WCB took any definite action, it would see what the result is of the questionnaire which was sent out with regard to the tube situation. The replies are now being tabulated. The work is not finished but somebody who glanced over a handful of replies said that those he saw would indicate that the tube situation was not quite as dark as it was painted."

The New York Herald Tribune story follows:

"The Communications Division of the War Production Board has recommended to the Federal Communications Commission that all radio stations, with the exception of a number of key stations scattered throughout the country, should shut down operations at midnight each night in order to conserve materials, it was learned today.

"The suggestions, drawn up by the W.P.B. Communications Branch, call for the operation after midnight of certain large stations for emergency purposes only. Radio materials and equipment are getting scarce as the W.P.B. diverts more and more of the strategic and critical metals to war production.

"To offset this, the W.P.B. has suggested that no equipment should be sold to any broadcasting station unless the owners return the old or worn-out parts. It also urged that on the basis of an FCC study of police radio stations, the Commission eliminate duplicating systems where they overlap.

"Small radio stations, or chains, which are experiencing difficult times because of the war as a result of lower earnings, should be taken off the air, the WPB believes. It contends that these stations should be permitted to cease operations voluntarily and to resume after the war. Under FCC rules, suspension of operations usually means loss of license.

"The report, which has been submitted to the FCC recently, has not been acted upon."

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OPPOSING MERGER FEARS COMMUNICATIONS BREAKDOWN

In a letter to the Washington Post (Aug. 14) Daniel Driesen, International Representative of the American Communications Association, C.I.O, opposing the telegraph merger writes, in part:

"Because of the tremendous load placed on the communications systems of the Nation and the fact that no steps have been taken to convert the communications industry to a wartime basis, there is immediate danger of a breakdown in communications which will seriously hamper our war effort.

"Today the telephone system is operating at capacity. Service in telegraph has declined to the point where thousands of man-hours of production are lost because of delayed telegrams.

"In line with your policy of vigorous support of the successful prosecution of the war we believe that it would be much more appropriate to call upon Mr. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, to place into effect a war communications program along the lines already put into practice by Mr. Eastman of the Office of Defense Transportation."

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SAYS GENERAL FOODS HAS SPENT $5,000,000 ON KATE SMITH

An article in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post (Aug. 15) estimates Kate Smith's audience (based on a Crossley survey) at 75,000,000. Of Miss Smith's earnings the Post says:

"In three years, for radio time alone, the La Palina company paid $730,000, and the star of the program meanwhile filled vaudeville engagements on the side, running eleven weeks at the Palace alone and setting a record for longevity there which has never been topped. Beginning in 1934, Miss Smith switched to Hudson Motors, which, in a two-year period, shelled out $183,000 for radio time. Her next sponsor, Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, bought $990,000 worth of air in three years. Since 1937, when General Foods took her over, her radio time has cost around $5,000,000.

"This figure does not include what General Foods pays the Kated Corporation. The Friday evening show brings $11,000 a week into the corporation's coffers, of which about $4000 is spent on production - for bands, singing groups, comedians, guest stars, and so on. The daily philosophy broadcast gets $5,000 a week, which is practically all velvet, as Kate and Ted Collins are the only performers. The weekly net take for Kated is thus between $11,000 and $12,000. The Kated Corporation has offices at 1819 Broadway and employs a staff of fifty-five, including press agents, secretaries, script writers, musicians and actors. Miss Smith is thirty-three.

"She has starred in a motion picture and occasionally she appears as a guest star on other programs, at from $3,000 to $5,000 a crack. Her phonograph-record sales have run up into the hundreds of thousands."

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I. T. & T. ELECTS NEW SECRETARY AND TREASURER

Oswald C. Buchan has been elected Treasurer and Charles D. Hilles, Jr., Secretary of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

Mr. Buchanan is a native New Yorker, educated at Oxford and Cambridge Universities, England; Lieutenant and bombing pilot with Allied Air Forces 1916-1918, and Senior Accountant with the firm of Lybrand, Ross Bros. and Montgomery in New York for six years after the war. He joined I. T. & T. in 1926 and was European Comptroller from 1928 to 1931. He returned to New York as Assistant Comptroller and in 1935 was assigned to Rumania where, from 1935-1937, he successfully carried out important international financial transactions as Comptroller of the Rumanian Telephone Company which was then an I. T. & T. subsidiary. He returned to New York in 1937 as I. T. & T. Assistant Comptroller.

Mr. Hilles, the son of C. D. Hilles, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and N. Y. Republican State Chairman, is a native of Lancaster, Ohio, but has resided for most of his life in New York City. He is a graduate of Yale College in 1924 and the Yale School of Law in 1927. He was associated with the law firm of Root, Clark, Buckner & Ballantine as Attorney from 1928-1941 and served on special assignment with the Allied Purchasing Commissions during 1940 and 1941. He joined I. T. & T. on September 1, 1941, as Assistant General Attorney and Assistant Secretary.

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This one from the Broadcasters Victory Council:

"Not long ago the Navy arranged for a certain Mrs. Mildred H. McAfee, who is the new head of the WAVES - which, in turn, is the involved abbreviation of the new Women's Naval Reserve - to appear on a certain Washington station for an interview. She arrived at the studios dutifully, in ample time before the particular program was scheduled to go on the air.

"Now...by one of those impish coincidences...the show just ahead of the one on which she was supposed to be a guest also featured interviews. The receptionist, in a blue-eyed haze, whisked Lt. Comdr. McAfee into the wrong studio - already on the air - where she was duly introduced, interviewed and everything - without so much as a rehearsal. What the following program did - besides play fill-in transcriptions - has not been related to us."

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TRADE NOTES

Matthew Gordon, News Editor of the Columbia Broadcasting System, has accepted a post with the Office of War Information in Washington.

His book "News Is a Weapon", is to be published this Fall by Alfred A. Knopf. Gordon's new duties are to deal largely with all incoming foreign news, with particular reference to Axis material reaching this country.

With Jane Cowl heading the list of guest entertainers, a special program, commemorating the 20th anniversary of WEAF, will be broadcast over the NBC network Saturday night, August 15 at 11:15. On August 16, the actual birthday date, WEAF is to celebrate with a 60-minute program, from 4:30 to 5:30 P.M.

Philco Corporation Wednesday declared a dividend of 10 cents a common share, payable September 12 to stockholders of record August 28. The same amount was paid in the preceding quarter.

The Clear Channel Broadcasting Station group with headquarters in the Shoreham Building, 15th and H Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C., has issued a pamphlet "The 25 American radio stations Hitler likes least." You've guessed it - they are the clear channel stations.

A move, patterned closely after recommendations made several months ago by FM Broadcasters, Inc., the national trade association of FM stations tells us, recognizes that war conditions have caused "great shortages in materials, equipment and skilled personnel necessary to radio broadcasting". Therefore holders of construction permits for new FM stations will be permitted to secure regular commercial licenses - for the duration - allowing them to operate with such equipment as they now have, "Providing construction has reached a point where the transmitter is presently capable of being operated to render a substantial public service."

FM broadcasters who take advantage of this FCC wartime policy will be required first to show that additional construction is not possible at this time, and must also assure the Commission that construction will be completed "according to Rules, Regulations and Standards of the FCC as soon as the required materials and engineering personnel have become available."

Indicating a stiffer policy in connection with the regulation against soldiers carrying on civilian activities, the War Department refused to allow Ezra Stone, now a staff sergeant in the Army, to go on with his role in "The Aldrich Family" on NBC.

Columbia's Board of Directors last week voted a 30¢ dividend on Class A and Class B stock of $2.50 par value. Dividend is payable Sept. 41, 1942, to stockholders of record at close of business on August 21, 1942.

Supposedly on a vacation in New Martinsville, West Va., John K. Hutchens, Radio Editor of the New York Times, writes (Aug. 9) of the listening habits of the people of that section:

"And what they listen to chiefly, as far as casual investigator can learn, is news and news analysts. The older listeners, that is. The favorite commentator appears to be Gregor Ziemer of WLW, Cincinnati, who comes on late at night with a review of the day's events. Lowell Thomas, Gabriel Heatter, Raymond Gram Swing and H. V. Kaltenborn are also much admired. Back in the hills a little way the most valued news programs concern commodity prices; gone is the day, thanks to the radio, when city slickers could outsmart the rural folk. When tire rationing went into effect, and car owners hurried to near-by country towns to stock up at the expense of unsuspecting merchants, they found the latter wise and adamant about prices. Their battery-equipped radios, charged by windmills, had kept them informed. The younger generation also listen a good deal to news, but obviously prefer swing music."

Radio stations in and around metropolitan New York have organized, with the approval and cooperation of General Hugh A. Drum, who heads the Eastern Defense Command and the First Army, a "radio central" to facilitate the coperation of the stations under actual air raid conditions.

Funeral services for Mrs. J. M. Devoe, Editor of Sylvania Radio Tube News of the Hygrade Sylvania Corporation, were held in Emporium, Pa., Wednesday, and were attended by her brother, Lieut. General Joseph T. McNarney, Deputy Chief of Staff of the War Department, and her son, Private Joseph Devoe.

After receiving her Bachelor's Degree in Arts from Penn State College, Mrs. Devoe taught English and Literature at the Emporium High School. Later she studied at Columbia University.

In 1929, Mrs. Devoe returned to Emporium from Buffalo to become founder and first editor of Sylvania Radio Tube News, which today reaches 40,000 domestic and foreign readers. She is survived by a son and daughter, one grandchild, and three brothers. Her brother, Wilfred McNarney, is a maintenance engineer in the Sylvania Emporium, Penna. plant.

Roberto Unanue has been appointed Assistant Director of Latin American relations for the Columbia Broadcasting System. He replaces Dr. Antonio C. Gonzalez as aide to Edmund A. Chester, Director of shortwave broadcasting and Latin American relations. Unanue also retains his former post of Latin American news editor.

Foster May, 37-year old Omaha radio announcer, was paired against a Republican organizer in the fight for the Nebraska Senate seat now held by George W. Norris. Mr. Norris has not disclosed his plans. He did not run in the primary but his friends have predicted that he would again be an independent candidate in November.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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No. 1456

August 18, 1942.

RADIO SERVICE NOT IMPAIRED BY WAR, FLY REASSURES

That there would be a minimum of impairment to the broadcasting service or curtailment of broadcasting hours was the assurance given by Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission at his press conference last Monday. Mr. Fly referred particularly to the recommendations made by the Communications Division of the War Production Board that all radio stations with the exception of a number of key stations scattered throughout the country should shut down operations at midnight each night in order to conserve materials. This was first printed in a New York newspaper and the suggestion of such a sharp curtailment of broadcasting hours caused wide comment in the press generally to the evident displeasure of Mr. Fly, who said:

"I have seen some rather alarming news accounts in the press generally, that is particularly in the daily papers, and I only want to reiterate that those accounts are markedly out of order. No measure has been suggested by anyone in the Government or in the industry which is not aimed toward establishing stability and durability - establishing and maintaining stability and durability of broadcasting service and coverage. No suggestion has been made which would result in any real impairment of the service being rendered to the public by radio or the service rendered to advertisers.

"There have been a number of points raised for consideration from different sources, including our own staff and including the staffs of the War Production Board, but all of those suggestions are aimed along constructive lines. There are a number of dope stories in the industry press that are pretty accurate in terms of matters under consideration. For example, the article in today's Broadcasting (August 17) and the article in Radio Daily - I suppose of August 15.

"This morning's issue (August 17)", Edgar Jones, Acting FCC Public Relations head put in.

"Well today's issue of Broadcasting and of Radio Daily Now, the various suggestions will be given study by the Domestic Broadcasting Committee of the Board of War Communications. That will be done quite promptly. The Committee will have the benefit of the survey of tubes which was conducted by the Board. I don't think that returns are complete yet and, of course, it is essential that the Committee have the benefit of that survey since the tubes are almost undoubtedly at choke point. I have great confidence that we shall come off with some constructive results in terms of conservation and in the renewed assurances of continuity and stability. In light of the job which broadcasting has been doing for the war effort I don't think anyone will sit by and permit that service to be impaired."

The program now under consideration by the Board of War Communications and the FCC, as set forth by Broadcasting, (one of the "dope" stories mentioned by Chairman Fly "as pretty accurate in terms of matters under consideration") was as follows:

1. A possible sign-off of all stations at midnight, except key stations which would be maintained on a stand-by basis.

2. Revision of FCC regulations to allow stations to divide time.

3. FCC authorization to enforce the reduction of output by 1½ DB (compromise may produce a 1 DB reduction).

4. FCC amendment of the engineering standards to allow relaxation of distortion and performance standards for the duration.

5. FCC amendment of regulations to allow stations to suspend service for the duration, without loss of license.

6. Coordination of police radio systems.

The recommendations of the War Production Board suggesting the closing of the stations at midnight which brought the present discussion to a head has not yet been considered formally and probably will not be until the BWC meets later in the week. It was reiterated, however, that this was but one of the many letters of recommendations and suggestions along similar lines; that even the WPB recommendations were not nearly "as drastic as they appeared to be" and that there was no occasion for alarm on the part of either the broadcasters or the advertisers at this time.

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WANTS PUBLIC CENSORED SAME AS RADIO AND PRESS

Stating that radio and the press were doing their part, Byron Price, Director of Censorship, addressing the Indiana State Bar Association at Indianapolis, last week, asked how about the public?

"We have been able to preserve freedom in this nation because we have looked upon it as a relative, and not an absolute principle. Our free Constitution has stood the test of time because our courts have viewed its provisions as fluid and elastic, to be applied for the greatest good of the greatest number according to the circumstances and requirements of our recurring national crises. The right of free speech is a relative right. I need not point out to a group of lawyers that no one can maintain a constitutional right to commit libel or slander, or indulge in indecency of expression. Neither can any one contend successfully that the press, the

radio, or any individual has a right in wartime to be criminally careless with information, or preach sedition."

"No one should be deceived into believing that a voluntary censorship will ever function perfectly. With every publisher and every broadcaster his own censor, there will always be honest differences of judgment within the framework of the Codes we have provided", Mr. Price declared. "Yet so universal has been the loyal cooperation of these industries that incalculable good is done every day by the withholding of information about troops and ships, and munitions and tanks and planes.

"Is it too much to ask that the process now be carried one step further and that the public itself participate in censorship? If restraints can be accepted by publishers and broadcasters, whose livelihood depends upon disseminating facts, why should any individual consider himself above a similar cooperation with his Government? In a sense, every one of us became a broadcaster as soon as he was old enough to talk, and he became a publisher as soon as he learned to write. No American is doing his share unless, as a part of his self-discipline, he remembers always that the enemy is listening and is thankful for even the smallest scraps of military information."

Mr. Price then went on to say:

"Essentially the Office of Censorship has two functions. One the one hand it censors all communications entering or leaving the country, by mail, cable, radiotelegraph, radiotelephone, or any other method of communication. On the other hand, in the domestic field, it administers Codes of Wartime Practices for press and radio and so withholds certain information of military value from circulation even at home. In a legal sense these operations are of a distinctly different character although in a practical sense they are interwoven intimately with one another.

"The Censorship of international communications rests upon a solid legal foundation. We are censoring the mails and cables under specific Congressional enactment, embodied in the First War Powers Act by which the wartime authority of the Commander-in-Chief was defined. In this field a very wide discretion is placed in the hands of the censor; in fact, even 'absolute discretion' is conferred by the Executive Order creating the Office of Censorship, and the Director of Censorship is made responsible to no one but the Commander-in-Chief."

"The second part of the responsibilities of the Office of Censorship relates, not to international communications, but to the circulation of harmful information within the country itself. This undertaking rests, in essence, upon the voluntary enlistment of newspapers, broadcasters, and other agencies of dissemination. The Government, by consent, plays the part of umpire. It informs press and radio what classes of information would be helpful to the enemy if disseminated freely within the States. It asks that such information be kept out of circulation unless disclosed by an official source; but there is no compulsion unless the information concerned

is of so secret and vital a nature that its disclosure would constitute violation of the long-existing statutes dealing with espionage.

"Two guiding principles govern this entire procedure. The first is that the requests for suppression must not be so restrictive that they will keep the American people in ignorance of the progress of the war. In a democracy, the public is entitled to essential information. It is entitled to know about the tough realities of this war, and it must not be subjected to such a black-out of news as now pervades totalitarian countries. In its approach to this problem the Government has followed consistently the democratic belief that American news columns and American broadcasting can remain the freest in the world and still keep vital information from the enemy."

"Another principle underlying domestic voluntary censorship is that it deals only with information, and does not invade the realm of editorial or other opinion. Every request made by the Government has been confined to some topic of factual information. There has been no request that any publisher or any broadcaster refrain from expressing his opinion or from indulging in criticism."

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BROADCASTERS SEEK TO FILE BRIEF IN PETRILLO CASE

Definite action was taken by the National Association of Broadcasters in New York yesterday (Monday) to seek permission of the Federal Court in Chicago for the NAB to file a brief as the court's friend in the Government anti-trust suit against James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians.

Neville Miller, President of the NAB, said he had been assured that the Department of Justice would welcome the intervention of the broadcasters.

"Evidence that the broadcasting industry's interests are concerned with the problem", asserted Mr. Miller, "is that over 75 per cent of the broadcasting stations in the country have already returned a questionnaire sent out only about 10 days ago by the NAB, questioning broadcasters with respect to the musicians' union situation.

"The material so obtained is being assembled and will prove useful in connection with the Government's suit * * * as well as informative to the public."

In the meantime the Federal Communications Commission has asked all standard broadcast stations to report under oath their labor relations with musicians and musicians' unions, and to detail their use of transcriptions and recordings in broadcasting.

Among the 23 questions were some relating to the employment of colored musicians, including the number and the periods for which they have been employed.

Radio stations are asked to say whether they operate under a written contract with a musician's union and if they do, to submit a copy of the contract. In the absence of a written contract, they are asked whether they have a verbal agreement or understanding and if so, to describe it.

The stations must describe the use made of non-professional musicians, including amateurs and such organizations as the United States Army Band. The FCC is asking also whether at any time in the past three years the station has had instances where amateur musicians have been kept off the air or permitted to broadcast only after professional "stand-bys" were specially employed for the occasion.

Stations are asked to say whether they ever have been denied a network program for reasons believed to have been connected with a labor dispute involving musicians.

The injunction petition is to be argued in Chicago September 16, and it is understood that a summary of the information obtained from the questionnaires will be made available to the Justice Department. The questionnaires must be returned within five days after receipt.

Despite the threat of Mr. Petrillo to blacklist the Springfield, Mass. Municipal Orchestra if the Boston Symphony Orchestra plays there, Springfield City Property Committee voted two to one last week that it lacked authority to bar any musical group from the hall where the Boston orchestra has been booked for a Winter concert by the Community Concerts Association.

The Committee Chairman, William S. Lowe said that the city might obtain an injunction against Mr. Petrillo if the auditorium were blacklisted, preventing union organizations from playing there.

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USO ASKS FOR RADIO SETS FOR SOLDIERS

An appeal for 50 radio sets to be used by small military units on detached duty around Washington, D. C., was made yesterday by Philip Coyle, Director of United Service Organizations mobile services for the Washington area. The sets would be used for the entertainment of men cut off for periods from community contacts and usual sources of news, Mr. Coyle said in his appeal to Washington residents.

"Individuals or organizations giving them at this time will be rendering a great service to units which are a vital part of the defense of the Capital", he said.

People having sets they wish to donate are urged to communicate with the Washington office, 1615 H St., N.W.

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ILLINOIS BOOMS IN WITH ALMOST 2,000,000 RADIOS

Also among the leaders in the big league, Illinois has very nearly 2,000,000 radio equipped homes. Chicago has almost a million itself.

OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS WITH RADIO, FOR COUNTIES, AND FOR SOME CITIES OF 25,000 OR MORE: 1940

(A dwelling unit was enumerated as "with radio" if it contained a usable radio set or one only temporarily out of repair)

AREA - ILLINOIS	Total	With Radio	No Radio	Not Reporting On Radio
Total dwelling units (including urban)	2,192,724	1,974,604	164,421	53,699
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	310,446	261,420	41,458	7,478
Rural-farm dwelling units	249,261	195,614	47,541	6,106
Chicago	949,744	891,841	36,434	21,469
Cicero	17,918	17,389	368	161
Danville	11,248	9,963	934	351
Decatur	17,298	15,898	920	480
East St. Louis	21,148	18,215	2,224	709
Evanston	18,150	17,364	336	450
Oak Park	19,104	18,738	142	224
Peoria	30,459	27,626	1,797	1,036
Rockford	24,822	23,136	909	777
Springfield	21,585	19,050	1,217	1,318

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PATENT ISSUED FOR ONE-TUBE RADIO RELAY STATION

What may be a one-tube radio relay station is revealed in a patent (No. 2,291,767) issued to Henry Shore of New York City and assigned to the Radio Corporation of America.

Picking up weak radio signals, the tube amplifies them, and sends out revitalized signals. Basis of the new tube is an electron multiplier, a device comprising a series of parallel plates between which electrons are bounced back and forth, each bounce knocking out new electrons from the plates and thus multiplying the number of original electrons. In this way it is held that powerful electrical impulses can be built up from weak ones, without the use of a number of conventional amplifying tubes.

A feature of the new tube is the building right into the electron-multiplying tube of a receiving antenna to the output of the electron-multiplier, and a broadcasting antenna to the output of the electron multiplying tube. This makes the construction of the relay station more compact.

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IN WARTIME WHAT NEWS SHALL THE NATION HAVE?

In a joint interview with Arthur Krock in the New York Times last Sunday (August 16), Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information and Byron Price, Director of the Office of Censorship gave their answers to pertinent questions. Here are some of them.

Question - How well has the censorship been functioning under the code?

Mr. Price- The operation has not been 100 percent. The Army and Navy have continued in some cases to lay down prohibitions, but there is less and less of that as time goes on. At the present time, our worst difficulties arise from Army sources, that is, the activities of lower-ranking Army officers in the field. In almost every case where a newspaper or a broadcast station complained to me that a local Army officer has attempted to lay down unreasonable prohibitions, the War Department has agreed with me that the request was unreasonable and has taken steps to work it out.

If the curtain is drawn too tightly on the official side, so that there is a blackout and nothing is given out, of course newspapers and broadcasters will not go along voluntarily. We do have an interest, because if our voluntary effort is to succeed, there must be ample official news given out.

Question - Has the cooperation with you by the press and radio been good?

Mr. Price- I should say that cooperation has been better than good. It has been excellent. There have been some violations, but in every instance where we investigated such a violation we have received a complete acknowledgment of error, an apology, and assurances that effective steps have been taken to prevent recurrence.

There is no penalty we can impose and we have not attempted to impose any. We try to make the point so forcefully that the offending newspaper or radio station will take measures to see that it will not happen again.

Question - Do you not feel from past experience that if any newspaper or broadcaster did defy the code, others in the industry would back you up?

Mr. Price- I have every reason to think so. The codes, before publication, had been approved by representatives of the industries affected and the attitude of those representatives has been all on the side of doing what they could to enforce discipline in the industry.

Question - Mr. Davis, will you discuss for a moment the functions of the Office of War Information?

Mr. Davis - Mr. Price tells them what they can't print. We give them stuff we hope they will print.

Question - What about the general public?

Mr. Price - The newspapers and broadcasters are doing a much better job in keeping information from the enemy than private individuals and public officials are. A friend of mine came back recently from Latin America where he had heard in various countries everything that was going on in Washington - all about the troops in Australia, about the details of the damage at Pearl Harbor. Yet none of this had gone out of this country over any cable or by radio or mail, or been printed in any newspaper or broadcast by any radio station in this country or in Latin America. The information got around from travelers, including public officials talking their heads off.

Question - Mr. Price, the other day in your press conference we had a discussion about the difficulty of keeping members of Congress from talking so much.

Mr. Price - It is a large subject. We sent a copy of the Press Code and a copy of the Broadcasting Code to every member of the House and Senate with a covering letter. I think the vast majority of members of the Senate and House have taken these restrictions to heart and are doing what they can to avoid dangerous disclosures of military information. Naturally, I wish more of them would do so, but there is little we can do about that. If a Congressman is determined to say something, he has the privilege of putting it into the Congressional Record, and we would be in a most untenable position if we asked newspapers not to print something which is printed in The Congressional Record.

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RADIO SILENCE MAKES HURRICANE DANGER GREATER

Hurricane danger in Gulf and Caribbean regions is increased this year because of the radio silence imposed on ships at sea by the submarine menace. In pre-war times, ships' reports of encounters with violent storms gave warning of their approach long before they reached land. Now, the only radio reports that can safely be made are those from West Indian islands.

With the number of Army camps, flying fields and Navy stations greatly increased in the South, especially in Florida, special precautions are being taken to guard against storm damage and to be ready to move swiftly to the relief of any locality where a hurricane might strike.

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CLAIMS F.D.R. GAVE RADIO FRIENDS RUN AROUND

In his column "The Washington Merry-Go-Round", Drew Pearson writes:

"The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, appointed to handle the delicate problem of color and race discrimination, is complaining bitterly, backstage, that it has been given the run-around by the White House itself.

"The committee faces one of the most difficult tasks of the war - trying to assure Negroes and other racial groups a fair break at war jobs. Chairman of the Committee is Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, white, who is President of a Negro college, Hampton Institute. Other committee members include Roosevelt's close friend, David Sarnoff, head of the Radio Corporation of America; Mark Ethridge, former President of the National Association of Broadcasters, and Manager of the Louisville Courier-Journal; William Green of the A. F. of L.; Phil Murray of the C.I.O.; Milton P. Webster and Earl Dickerson.

"About a month ago they began holding hearings in Birmingham, Ala., regarding complaints of discrimination against Negroes in war jobs. Witnesses were brought from Mobile, New Orleans, Savannah, and Chattanooga, under a procedure adopted in other cities.

"However, Alabama's Governor Dixon, seconded by Georgia's Gene Talmadge, launched a barrage against the Committee, especially against the fact that its Chairman is the President of a colored college - even though Dr. MacLean is white.

"The protests began to spread. And when the Committee announced hearings in El Paso, Tex., on discrimination against Spanish-American workers, Texas got as excited as Birmingham.

"By this time a deluge of protests had been received at the White House. And very quietly, the President transferred the Fair Employment Practice Committee from the WPB, where it was semi-independent, to the Man Power Commission. Under the new set-up, the Committee will be directly under the thumb of Paul McNutt.

"Inside the Committee, this is interpreted as a move to throttle activity, make it mere window-dressing. As a result, some of the President's best friends, including David Sarnoff of the Radio Corporation, are sore, threaten to resign."

In protest against the placing of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee under the War Man Power Commission headed by Paul V. McNutt, a mass meeting was held in Washington last Sunday under the auspices of the Washington Committee of the Negro March Movement. Cooperating with the Committee in the meeting were the Industrial Union Council of the C.I.O., the B'Nai Brith and the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

A resolution was passed asking the President to rescind the order placing the Committee under the Man Power Commission and seeking further extension of the powers of the Fair Employment Practice Committee.

Edward E. Grusd, editor of the National Jewish Monthly, urged cooperation of Negro and Jewish people in fighting Fascism here and abroad. The fight of the Negro and white members of the C.I.O. in the South against a "reactionary poll-tax Congress", was reviewed by Jack Zucker, Vice President of the Industrial Union Council.

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INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS MERGER EDITORIAL CITED

Senator Truman of Missouri had printed in the Congressional Record (Aug. 13) an editorial from the Washington Post dealing with the merger of American companies engaged in international communications which read in part as follows:

"Back of the bill before Congress to merge the telegraph companies is the same sound common sense which 20 years ago brought about the merger of the telephone companies. But it has one hole in it, and a very big one. The bill does not include provision for a merger of the American companies engaged in international communications. There are 12 of them, all told; and the corrosive competition of these companies is a drag upon the prosecution of the war.***

"Yet, if our communications remain in a state of disunity, we shall find ourselves in difficulty in making new installations and generally in adjusting our communications to our war career.*** Under a unified system our radio and cable facilities could be pooled to meet these eventualities.

"The argument in favor of a merger of the companies operating our international communications is reinforced by our requirements in the post-war world. Our many have to compete with one in every other country. That one is either a government concern or a private monopoly. What would happen to our unintegrated system after the war would be precisely what happened in pre-war days - there was a playing-off of our companies one against the other by the single, strong organizations of our foreign competitors.

"An example of what this means was given recently by David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America. For 18 years one American radio communications company operated a service to Japan on the basis of equal division of tolls with the Japanese monopoly. In 1934 another American company established a duplicate service. This company offered more than half the tolls to the Japanese and took less than half for itself. Obviously the first company could not obtain any business from the Japanese monopoly unless it met the new terms. The result was more revenue for the Japanese and less for the American.

"The bill providing for the merger of the telegraph services has passed the Senate and is now awaiting action in the House. The provision for a merger in the 'international' field slipped out of the Senate measure.* * *But unification in communications as in command is a vital wartime need, and moreover, the only way to be ready for the post-war world is to get ready now."

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TRADE NOTES

Officials of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (C.I.O.) in New York said their annual convention, scheduled to open in Indianapolis on Labor Day, has been taken away from that city because hotels refused to admit Negroes. No new convention site has been selected, the Union said.

The National Broadcasting Company has just completed an arrangement with the Australian Broadcasting Commission which will make available to American troops Down Under a series of broadcasts featuring leading NBC sustaining shows. For several months, a number of NBC's commercial programs have been available to American troops in Australia by shortwave. However, under the new arrangement, NBC shows will be broadcast for the first time over stations operated by the Australian Radio Commission.

Station WLAB, Larus & Brother Co., Inc., Richmond, Va., has been granted modification of construction permit which authorized construction of a new relay broadcast station, for changes in transmitting equipment and decrease in operating power from 100 watts to 31.4 watts.

A patent (2,292,307) has been issued for a television "juke" box on the screen of which can be viewed any one of a number of pre-selected films, to Matthew P. Warner and Selig S. Liese, of Freeport, N. Y.

C. L. Menser, NBC Vice-President in Charge of Programs, is spending the week-end with Dr. James Rowland Angell at "Firwood", the Summer home of NBC's public service counselor, at Seal Harbor, Me. Messrs. Menser and Angell will discuss public service programs planned for the remainder of the year.

"Boake Carter, radio commentator has disclosed that he has embraced an informal 'Biblical Hebrew' religion, which is not an organized faith", the Washington News states. "He adopted this creed about a year ago while seeking causes of the world's troubles, after a re-examination of the original Hebrew texts of the Old Testament. Carter previously was a member of the Church of England."

PM, Marshall Field's New York newspaper, recently charged that Mr. Carter in the New York Mirror, which publishes his column, had said in a Biblical reference that "we should not be surprised if England may make a separate peace." "This", PM adds, "is the standard Goebbels line. It was also the standard isolationist line before Pearl Harbor."

William E. Leigh, communications expert, has been appointed Director of the USO Overseas Service Division.

Station KAOY, Don Lee Broadcasting System Portable-Mobile, area of Los Angeles, Calif., has applied for a modification of construction permit which authorized construction of new relay broadcast station for extension of commencement date to 8-27-42 and completion date from 8/27-42 to 1/23/43.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1457

August 21, 1942

ARMY ENDS OVERSEAS "HELLO" BROADCASTS

There will be no more personal messages exchanged between soldiers overseas and friends and relatives at home whether by short-wave or by disks shipped to the United States and rebroadcast locally.

These broadcasts will be abolished by Gen. George C. Marshall acting under orders from Secretary of War Stimson.

Stating that the practice of sending personal messages by the form covered in the order has been "found dangerous to the national security, and is an unsatisfactory means of personal communication since there is no assurance that messages so recorded will reach persons for whom they are intended", General Marshall served notice that spoken messages would be "discontinued" in the future.

Other reasons given at the War Department were that the overseas message broadcasts have been assuming such proportions that there would not be enough radio time in which to broadcast all of them. Also that there were not enough disks for the great volume of messages those in the overseas camps desired to send in.

"This does not mean that soldier programs from overseas camps will be discontinued or anything like that", a War Department official said, "but simply that the 'Hello Mom' type of message will have to be cut out. As General Marshall's order states, there is always a danger of something slipping through that might be of aid to an enemy listening in.

"Likewise we realize that the broadcasters will not be able to give the time required to say nothing of our not being able to supply enough disks when already a disk shortage is in sight."

Although the broadcasters have given their time liberally for this type of message and were willing to give even more, with an army of 8,000,000 men in the immediate future, the personal message problem was one that troubled them greatly. Obviously every soldier overseas couldn't be heard so at best only the messages of a lucky few would be able to get through.

There is nevertheless a tinge of regret on the part of the broadcasters in having to give up the service. It is heightened by the receipt of such a letter as one just received from Private Warren Altman, 24 years old of Brookline, Mass., now some place in the Pacific, 15,000 miles from home, talling how he had heard in a greeting from his mother in Boston via the General Electric's short-wave station.

Private Altman did not know in advance his mother would speak on this program. He had been notified by the War Department, as have all camps of American soldiers in foreign service, that Boston would be included in the series of salutes. He had hoped only to hear a voice from his home town and, according to a letter just received from him, "it was the wonders of all wonders when I heard my mother say "Hello, Warren, this is Mother." Here I am 15,000 miles away listening to a short-wave program and who do you think I heard. It was my mother and I've never been so thrilled in my life. All the other boys with me got a big kick out of the program too."

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RADIO PROGRAMS NOT RESTRICTED IN FOREIGN PHONE BAN

Radio programs or press messages are not restricted in the Board of War Communications order to terminate certain radiotelephone calls. The order reads:

"(1) No non-governmental business or personal radiotelephone call shall be made to or from any foreign point outside of the Western Hemisphere except England, unless such call is made in the interest of the United States or the United Nations and unless an agency of the United States Government sponsors such call and obtains prior approval therefor from the Office of Censorship; Provided, However, That this provision shall not apply to American press calls or radio broadcast programs, or to such other press calls and radio programs as may be specifically approved by the Office of Censorship.

"(a) No calls of any nature, over the radiotelephone circuits under the jurisdiction of the United States, no matter where such calls may originate, unless sponsored and approved as provided in paragraph (1), shall be permitted to, from, or on behalf of, the following thirteen countries: Egypt, Finland, France, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey.

"(3) Personal calls other than those prohibited in the foregoing paragraphs may be completed between two points in the Western Hemisphere.

"(4) All non-government point-to-point radiotelephone service between the United States and Australia, Be and It Is Hereby, Designated for Termination and, effective midnight, August 31, 1942, Is Terminated, except as to the transmission of duly authorized radio broadcast programs.

"Subject to such further order as the Board may deem appropriate.

"Nothing herein shall apply to existing regulations governing the use of cable, telegraph or radiotelegraph communications."

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REPORTED U.S. TO OPERATE S-W STATIONS

It is again reported and with no denial from the Federal Communications Commission that the Federal Government shortly will assume control of the U. S. short-wave stations, all of which are now independently operated. This time the assertion is made by PM, Marshall Field's New York newspaper, a recognized Administration mouthpiece which states that as yet details of the Government's plans haven't been worked out in full.

The stations affected will be:

WGEA and WGEO, General Electric stations in Schenectady; KGEI, GE station in San Francisco; KWID, San Francisco; WCBX, WCRC, WCDA, CBS stations in New York; WRUL, WRUW, WRUS, non-profit stations in Boston; WRCA and WNBI, NBC stations in New York; WBOS, Westinghouse station in Boston; and WLWO, Crosley station in Cincinnati.

The story which appeared in PM last Wednesday follows:

"The Office of War Information (OWI) has been furnishing European programs for the last four months. This and the Schenectady stations, it is said, will be the first to go under direct Government operation. May happen any day.

"Although the Government operates a number of short-wave stations on both coasts, there is no precedent in radio for the proposed step. As worked out, the plan follows:

"The Government will lease the stations for the duration, on a 20- or 24-hour-a-day basis. Operations will be under a three-man committee, including an OWI and FCC representative. The latter may be T. A. M. Craven, FCC Commissioner and expert in international radio.

"There will be three program sources, the OWI, NBC and CBS. These programs will be fed to the other short-wavers, in effect creating an American short-wave network. NBC and CBS programs will be produced under much closer Government control.

"There are two principal objectors to the Government control, CBS and WRUL, but for widely divergent reasons. A CBS official told PM Monday that his network believes independent operation is more efficient; that Government operation will lessen listeners' trust in news broadcasts; that it would put the Government in basic competition with industry.

"WRUL demurs because it operates on a non-profit basis and does not sell time; its programs, except for news, are largely educational. It is asking the Government to give it time to maintain this program policy.

"An NBC official told PM that his network was prepared to give way to the Government.

"The purposes of Government operation of America's short-wavers are to coordinate and concentrate the most powerful voices on the psychological front. The Washington Star, in a widely quoted story, recently charged that present operators, with few exceptions, have failed to do a satisfactory job. Another reason for Government operation is to eliminate competition, such as is still going on between NBC and CBS, for the duration."

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TRANSMITTER ADVISORY COMMITTEE BEGINS WORK

The Radio Transmitter Manufacturers' Advisory Committee of the War Production Board recently formed, is now functioning under the direction of its presiding officer, Chief of the WPB Radio Section. Its members are:

W. J. Barkley, Collins Radio Co., New York, N. Y.; H. C. Bonfig, RCA Mfg. Co., Camden, N. J.; Sosthenes Behn, President, International Telegraph & Telephone Co., East Newark, N.J.; Walter Evans, Westinghouse Electric Co., Bloomfield, N. J.; Fred M. Link, President, Link Radio Corporation, New York City; A. Lloyd, Manager, Hammerlund Co., New York City; Charles M. Srebroff, President, Radio Engineering Laboratories, Long Island City, N. Y.; M. H. Willis, Spokane Radio Co., Spokane, Wash.; H. N. Willets, Western Electric Co., New York, N. Y.; C. E. Wilson, President, General Electric Co., New York, N. Y.

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SIGNAL OFFICER TELLS OF CRITICAL ALLIED SITUATION

Maj. Gen. Dawson Olmstead, Chief of the U. S. Signal Corps, was presented with the Poor Richard Club's Award of Merit for his work in developing military communications. General Olmstead, who recently returned from London, addressing the Poor Richard Club in Philadelphia, said the scales of the war were still heavily in favor of the Axis, adding:

"Few of us fully realize how critical the situation in Britain was and still is."

"If we are ever tempted to become complacent", he added, "all we need do is repeat a list like this: Poland, Dunkirk, Greece, Crete, Singapore, Philippines, Bataan, Corregidor, Java, Malaya, Burma, Sevastopol, Tobruch and Caucasus. We can try to balance that with such glorious victories as Coral Sea, Midway and the bombing of Japan.

"Do not misunderstand me. The United Nations are going to win this war. But we will never succeed until we put blood and sweat into it. * * *"

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CONGRESSMAN SAYS RADIO AND PRESS FACE GAG

Representative Delaney, (D.), of New York, dolt the House earlier in the week that "the time is fast approaching when newspapers, magazines, radio announcers and others dispensing news will be subjected to the blackjack of blackmail if they don't express views or opinions in consonance with the viewpoint of their readers and listeners."

Mr. Delaney referred to an advertisement published Sunday in Washington Times-Herald reproducing an anonymous letter from an advertiser suggesting in effect a boycott of certain newspapers because of their editorial expressions. The letter accused the Times-Herald, the New York Daily News and the Chicago Tribune of "following the Axis line".

Earlier, Representative Holland, (D.), of Pennsylvania, had told the House that the New York Daily News and the Times-Herald were "recognized as the spokesmen of the Nazi point of view in this country by the enemies within our gates."

It was the third speech Mr. Holland had made in as many weeks on the two Patterson publications, both of which recently called him "a liar" in their editorial columns.

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IF MR. FLY FLEW TO CALIFORNIA, WHY DID HE FLY?

There seemed to be considerable mystery about the sudden absence of James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission. One report was that he had flown to California. Commenting on this, an FCC spokesman said that if such a trip were made, he saw no reason for the Chairman flying - that he knew of no urgent business he had out there. It seemed to be the impression around the Commission that Mr. Fly was simply away on another of his vacations.

One report was that the War Communications Board contemplated putting on 60 or more lawyers and that Representative Clifton A. Woodrum of the House Appropriations Committee had suggested that it might be well if someone else made the request rather than Mr. Fly and that the reason Mr. Fly flew was so as not to be available to the Committee for questioning.

There was no indication as to when the Chairman might return.

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NEW GE 100 KW SET ONE OF WORLD'S MOST POWERFUL

A new 100-kilowatt radio transmitter, one of the most powerful in the world, has completed extensive tests and is now operating full power for WGEO, one of the two General Electric international broadcasting stations in Schenectady, it was announced August 13 by Robert S. Peare, G-E broadcasting manager.

The transmitter replaces one of equal power released at Government request last December to KWID, San Francisco, to augment the programs of KGEI, General Electric station there, and to increase California short-wave facilities to combat Japanese propaganda in the Pacific.

"The new transmitter enables the WGEO signal to cut through interference better than before and, over most of the world, should make its reception easy", said Mr. Peare. "We have very favorable reports from Australia and New Zealand where some WGEO programs are rebroadcast.

"From the mention that Berlin has made lately of 'Radio Schenectady', we are confident that the new signal, as well as that of WGEA, our 50-kilowatt station here, is also strong to Germany and the occupied countries of Europe."

During construction of the new transmitter, WGEO continued on the air without loss of time by the use of a previously licensed 25-kilowatt transmitter.

The station beams an English language program to Australia and New Zealand from 6 to 8 A.M., EWT, on 9650 kilocycles. The New Zealand National Broadcasting Service rebroadcasts the Anzac Hour on long wave.

WGEO carries English, Spanish or Portuguese programs to South America from 5 to 11:45 P.M., EWT, on 9530 kilocycles. Czech and English programs are beamed to Europe on the same frequency from midnight to 1 A.M.

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CONTENDS NEW PATENT BILL WOULD HELP WAR EFFORT

Introducing a new patents bill Thursday (Senate Bill No. 2730), Senator Lucas, of Illinois, said:

"The Committee on Patents for a number of weeks has been holding lengthy hearings upon Senate Bill 2303, a bill which primarily deals with patent reform, which, as everyone knows, is obviously necessary from time to time.

"However, practically all the evidence which has been taken before our Committee deals with another subject matter entirely. This evidence reveals primarily a long series of international cartel agreements between the I. G. Farbenindustrie of Germany and powerful private concerns of this country and England. There can be little doubt that under these cartel agreements there is a complete control by private minorities over domestic and foreign commerce supplied to the economic fields covered by these agreements.

"The bill which I am introducing seeks to curb the restrictions on production by those who use the patent privilege as an instrument of business policy rather than for its constitutional purposes to promote the progress of science and useful arts. In my opinion the enactment of the bill would prevent the slowing down of the war effort insofar as any of the agreements referred to are concerned."

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YALE ESTABLISHES NATIONAL VOICE LIBRARY

A large collection of vocal phonograph records of leaders in letters, politics and the theatre has been given to Yale University by Robert Vincent of New York, a sound engineer formerly on the staff of the Radio Corporation of America. Included in the collection are the voices of Queen Victoria, William E. Gladstone, P. T. Barnum, William Jennings Bryan, Thomas A. Edison, Edwin Booth, Sarah Bernhardt, Somerset Maugham and Calvin Coolidge.

Yale obtained the records, according to the New York Times by asking for them, Bernhard Knollenberg, librarian, revealed. Mr. Knollenberg said that he read a magazine article about the collection and suggested to Mr. Vincent that it would be a good idea to house it at Yale.

"The collection will be known as the Yale National Voice Library", Mr. Knollenberg said, "and when completed will number about 7,000 records. Mr. Vincent has volunteered to act as curator. The collection will be housed in a special room in the Yale library."

Mr. Vincent began collecting the records as a boyhood hobby, the librarian said, and has been adding to it. He will assist in expanding the collection still more, to include contemporary stage, screen, radio and political personages, and will advise in preserving the old records, many from the early days of the phonograph. Mr. Knollenberg said that special equipment would be installed to facilitate the use of the records by qualified students.

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TRADE NOTES

WABC, key CBS outlet for the New York City area, states that it has added fourteen accounts in the last three-week period. Of these fourteen, three are new sponsors never before on WABC, eight are sponsors who are returning to WABC, while three are current sponsors renewing. The three new sponsors are The Musterole Company; Penn Tobacco Company and the Savings Banks of New York State.

In the 19 enemy alien homes raided by the FBI in Flint, Mich., last Wednesday, 12 short-wave sets were seized in addition to 20 cameras and a quantity of firearms.

Pat V. James, trading as The N-A Company, Laurel, Miss., engaged in the sale of a medicinal preparation variously designated as "N-A No. 7", "Vicine", "Nature's Aid", and "N-A", has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from misrepresentation of his product.

The Commission finds that through radio broadcasts and other media the respondent has represented his preparation as a powerful germicide; a powerful antiseptic, a splendid iron tonic, etc. The Commission finds that these representations are grossly exaggerated, flase and misleading.

The 1942-1943 season of the NBC Symphony Orchestra will be formally launched over the NBC network Sunday, November 1, under the baton of Arturo Toscanini, according to an announcement made as of Sunday August 23 (Release date on this item Sunday, August 23, 1942) by Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company. Maestro Toscanini will conduct a total of twelve concerts during the 24-weeks season, the remaining twelve Winter programs to be directed by Leopold Stokowski.

More than 2600 General Electric men entered the armed forces of the United States in May and June, bringing the Company-wide total to 7653 in the fighting forces at the end of June. This brings the percentage of male employees of the Company now in the armed forces up to 7.4, with the men enlisting or being called to service at the rate of almost 300 a week.

Alberto Miranda, Director of Telegraphic and Radio Communications in the Republic of Bolivia, this week visited John F. Royal, NBC Vice-President in Charge of International Relations. Mr. Miranda is here to discuss relations between Bolivian stations and NBC and to obtain priorities for vital communications equipment needed in Bolivia.

Because of the increasing need for conservation of critical materials, the War Production Board has halted further construction of electric power and light projects which had been permitted under prior authorization with respect to projects 40 percent complete on December 5, 1941.

Rudy Vallee, now a bandmaster with a Chief Petty Officer's rating in the Coast Guard, will continue his program for the time being, according to the NBC. He has been placed on inactive duty for one week in order to wind up his business affairs.

A project to enlist the cooperation of United States businessmen in maintaining advertising in the other Americas has been undertaken by Nelson A. Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Requests for such cooperation have gone out to about 500 United States manufacturers and business firms interested in foreign trade. These includ many companies which for years have done a large export business and extensive advertising in the other American Republics.

The project has been worked out in cooperation with the Department of Commerce, the Treasury, State and other government agencies.

Cuba's Ministry of Education has taken over a short-wave radio station, owned by a Captain in the Cuban Army, and from it will transmit "cultural programs".

With the departure last Saturday of eight pages and guides for the armed forces, the NBC guest relations department lost approximately ten percent of its page-and-guide personnel.

Lyman Bryson, CBS Director of Education and Chairman of Columbia's Adult Education Board, has accepted a part-time post as Educational Advisor in the Office of War Information.

Chairman Donald M. Nelson has appointed Stephen E. Fitzgerald, Director of the Division of Information of the War Production Board. A former special writer for the Baltimore Evening Sun, Mr. Fitzgerald studied at Harvard University in the academic year 1939-40 under a Nieman fellowship.

An average of one-third of all radio sets are tuned in on some broadcast at any time between 7 P.M. and 11 P.M. on weekdays, according to the annual report of the Cooperative Analysis of Broadcasting. The report covered the year ended April 30. Sunday night listening was found to be somewhat better, with an average of 40 per cent of all sets tuned in during that period. Daytime use of sets was roughly half of that at night.

Five hundred of the enlisted personnel of WAVES, Navy Auxiliary Women, to whom preliminary application blanks will go out beginning September 11, will go to the University of Wisconsin for a four months' course in radio communications. Six hundred will go to Indiana University and 500 to the new school, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater, to train as yeoman (clerks and stenographers).

Everett R. Holles has been appointed News Editor of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Mr. Holles, who leaves the post of United Press day cable editor in New York to assume his duties with CBS, has had extensive experience on home and foreign news fronts. At CBS he succeeds Matthew Gordon, who has joined the Office ofWar Information.

Captioned "No Need to Flaunt Ignorance on Radio", Variety carries this paragraph:

"No nation can raise an Army and Navy of 10,000,000 men and not pick up a few intellectual dumbells. But does the Army and Navy need to expose the latter fact by allowing men in uniform to appear on radio quiz shows and reveal personal ignorance that is sometimes stupendous? For example, the sailor who didn't know that battleships were named after States and a soldier who didn't know who his commanding general was."

Pow-A-Tan Medicine Co., Huntington, W.Va., engaged in selling a medicinal preparation as a cure or remedy, designated "Powatan Herb Tonic", is charged with misrepresentation in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission.

In newspaper and periodical advertising and by radio broadcasts, pamphlets and other advertising literature, the respondent is alleged to have represented the preparation as a cure or remedy and an effective treatment for all common human ailments. The representations, the complaint charges, are grossly exaggerated, false and misleading.

Home is where you hang your hat, so a stranger hung his hat in the house of the Oliver Judsons, who were away for the Summer, an A.P. dispatch from Philadelphia relates. He cooked oatmeal, the first four days, then pawned a clock to get funds for a more varied diet. As he was playing the Judsons' radio one day the police arrived. "We can give you new quarters and three pretty fair meals a day", said Magistrate William J. Bell, "but I can't guarantee the radio."

The appointment of William ~~M~~. Spire, formerly with the Office for Emergency Management, formerly with McCann-Erickson, was announced last week in the first moves to set up machinery to help stations and networks campaign to solicit public aid for war work. He has the title of Coordinator of Campaigns and works directly under Douglas Meservey, Assistant Director of the Radio Bureau.

Ken Dyke is Chief of the OWI Bureau of Campaigns. Mr. Spire will be the link between Dyke's bureau and the broadcasters. Phil Cohen continues to be the Government liaison man and will have charge of distributing transcriptions for different solicitation campaigns.

In the Washington Merry-Go-Round", Drew Pearson wrote:

"On August 12, one day after isolationist Congressman Ham Fish was renominated on the Republican ticket, Elmer Davis' Office of War Information sent out the following teletype directive to all shortwave radio stations:

"'The renomination of incumbents in yesterday's primary elections is largely a matter of domestic interest and use of the story on shortwave would not be helpful."

"Next day, August 13, the same OWI sent out the following teletype message:

"'Two outstanding isolationists were defeated in Tuesday's primary elections for the American Congress. They were Representative Harry B. Coffee of Nebraska and Representative Martin Sweeney of Ohio.'"

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NBC SAYS GOODBYE TO THE "RED NETWORK"

Effective September 1st, the National Broadcasting Company will drop the designation "Red Network", as applied formerly to stations under its operation. In the future, only the terms "NBC", or "The National Broadcasting Company", will be used when referring to this group of outlets.

Since the complete separation of the "Red" and "Blue" networks some months ago, the phrase "Red Network" has been gradually eliminated in the company's advertising and promotion.

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CBS ACQUIRES WEEI, BOSTON

The Columbia Broadcasting System has made an agreement with the Boston Edison Company under which it will purchase the operating facilities of Station WEEI, effective August 31st. Columbia, as licensee of the station, has operated WEEI for the last six years under lease from the Edison Company.

These new arrangements involve no change in policy, personnel, or program set-up, and WEEI is to continue as Columbia's key station in Boston. The same public services will be continued, and the management and operation of the station will remain the same. Studios and offices will be continued in the Edison Building at 182 Tremont Street, facing famed Boston Common, but additional space will be added to the premises occupied by WEEI which will give the station three full floors.

Harold E. Fellows, General Manager of WEEI since CBS leased the station in 1936, and prior to that date Commercial Manager of the station under the Edison Company's operation since 1932, is to continue in his present post.

WEEI operates 5,000 watts fulltime on 590 kilocycles. The transmitter is located on the Mystic Valley Parkway in Medford, Massachusetts.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1458

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August 25, 1942.

RADIO INDUSTRY FIRST TO OFFER U. S. ITS PATENTS

Setting a splendid wartime example to all of the other industries, the major companies of the radio and communications industries have agreed to give the Army Signal Corps free patent licenses on practically everything they have. This is a tremendous step forward which will not only save the Government an incalculable amount of litigation and money but will save time which at this critical stage of the war is more important than anything else.

This program, which please note was formulated by the radio industry itself, speeds up negotiations and acceptance of contracts with the Signal Corps, of which Maj. Gen. Dawson Olmstead is the Chief Signal Officer, by an estimated average of two weeks and in complicated cases the time may run into months.

The most authoritative appraisal of just how much speed and economy may result from the cooperation between the Signal Corps and the radio manufacturers may be found in an article in the August issue of the Signal Corps Information Letter which states:

"The patent situation affecting Signal Corps activities is very complicated. Between 20 and 30 thousand patents relating to communication are now outstanding. The greater proportion of these patents are held by a relatively small number of licensing companies, but it is nearly impossible to make any piece of Signal Corps equipment without employing inventions controlled by several different licensors."

The article goes on to say that two major results of the program undertaken by the Signal Corps and the radio manufacturers are evident:

"The first of these is a freer interchange of research and manufacturing information. The members of the industry unanimously undertook to disclose all technical information relating to any Signal Corps research or manufacture to any party designated by the Government. As a result of this undertaking, manufacturers and researchers are receiving their competitors into their laboratories and factories and are disclosing research techniques and results and manufacturing 'know-how' wherever such disclosures are necessary or desirable to speed the war effort.

"The second aspect of the program relates directly to patent licenses. Up to June 18, between 50 and 60 radio patent holders have offered licenses directly to the Government, and 21 executed license

agreements have been received. Under these licenses the Government may have equipment made by whomsoever is best fitted to make it without danger of patent suits against either the manufacturer or the Government.

"In the case of most of the patent owners, who are also manufacturers, the licenses to the Government are free; where the patents are held by individuals without manufacturing facilities or by organizations primarily devoted to research, who cannot otherwise realize upon their inventions, suitable royalty arrangements have been made. A few more licenses remain to be negotiated for the Government. Under the licenses already negotiated, the Government is free to use more patents than any one in the radio field has ever been able to do in the past.

"With the Government substantially completely licensed, the necessity for placing the responsibility for patent infringement upon the manufacturer is past. This relieves manufacturers of the necessity of making patent searches before undertaking a contract, or insuring themselves against liability for infringement.

"It is difficult to estimate the actual saving in money to the Signal Corps through this program. Much more important gains, however, are speeding up the initial stages of manufacturing necessary equipment, the greater cooperation between the manufacturers of related equipment, and the freedom from friction between manufacturers and the Government which would otherwise arise from the fear of future litigation.

"The program not only solves the difficulties actually experienced by the Signal Corps, but will prevent any future delay or blocking of production through so-called monopolies.

"It is an outstanding case where members of an industry get together to solve their own problems, within the law and without restraint of competition, to the benefit of both the industry and the Government."

While it is true in the main that all of the licenses granted to the Armed Forces by the radio manufacturers are free there are and will be a number of licenses calling for a royalty payment. Most of these are couched in such terms that they will in all probability result in royalty-free licenses, but some of the licenses contain no such provision and royalties will probably be paid on these for the entire duration of the war.

There follows a list of all those whose licenses to the Government have thus far been received by the Signal Corps, including both free and paid licenses, with the date of their receipt. This list omits a number who have promised licenses but have not yet forwarded them, in most cases because their boards of directors have not yet had an opportunity to formally act on the matter:

American Telephone and Telegraph Co., 5-1-42; Charles Asbury, 7-7-42; Belmont Radio Corporation, 5-23-42; Bendix Radio, 7-30-42; Bliley Electric Company, 6-4-42; Breon Laboratories, 7-20-42; Daughetee Manufacturing Company, 7-28-42; Doolittle Radio Incorporated, 5-25-42; Eitel & McCullough Incorporated, 5-27-42; and

Farnsworth Television and Radio Corp., 8-3-42; Federal Telegraph Company, 6-14-42; Galvin Manufacturing Company, 6-6-42; General Electric Company, 5-13-42; General Motors Corporation, 6-26-42; General Radio Company, 6-23-42; The Hallicrafters Company, 5-21-42; Harvey-Wells Communication, Inc., 6-4-42; Hazeltine Service Corporation, 6-16-42; Heinz & Kaufman, Ltd., 7-26-42; Higgins Industry, 8-4-42; G. C. Hunt & Sons, 8-10-42; and

International Tel. & Radio Mfg. Corp., 6-14-42; International Tel. & Tel. Company, 6-25-42; International Standard Electric Corp., 6-14-42; Ken-Rad Tube & Lamp Corporation, 5-25-42; Link Radio Corporation, 5-18-42; John Meck Industries, 8-11-42, National Union Radio Corporation, 7-12-42; North American Philips Co., 7-24-42; Operadio Manufacturing Co., 5-22-42; and

Philco Corporation, 6-22-42; Philips Metalix Corporation, 7-27-42; Precise Development Company, 7-19-42; Radio Corporation of America, 8-11-42; Radio Engineering Laboratories, Inc., 6-3-42; Radio Receptor Company, Inc., 6-8-42; Radio Specialty Manufacturing Co., 7-27-42; Raytheon Production Corporation, 6-26-42; and

Melvin L. Smith Labs, 7-23-42; Standard Piezo Company, 7-22-42; Stewart-Warner Corporation, 5-28-42; Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co., 6-5-42; Union Piezo Corp., Division of Union Switch, 7-24-42; Wells-Gardner & Company, 6-8-42; Western Electric Company, 5-1-42; Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Company, 6-13-42; Withers Gem & Mining Corporation, 8-12-42; Zenith Radio Corporation, 5-23-42; and Dr. F. A. Kolster, 8-13-42.

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COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT IN BROADCASTING GAINS

Personnel increases and advances in average salaries in the radio broadcasting industry again were reflected in annual financial reports of stations and networks which are filed with the Federal Communications Commission. Using the week beginning October 12, 1941 as a base period, three national networks, five regional chains and 817 standard broadcast stations reported that 23,666 persons were employed on a full time basis having a weekly payroll of $1,138,249. This showed a personnel increase of 2,020 people for the industry, and a growth of the weekly salary total by $121,883 over a similar period in 1940.

Exclusive of executive personnel the average weekly wage at the national radio chains was $57.41, representing a dip of fourteen

cents from the year before, while the $48.39 average at regional networks represented a $6.81 climb, and individual station increases of $1.13 brought average pay envelopes to $38.88. Staff musicians and artists employed full time are included in the totals but those persons hired by radio departments of advertising agencies or program sponsors are not. The eight broadcasting systems had 4,009 full time workers and the remaining employees were on the rolls of individual stations. FCC accountants after studying earlier reports stated that 1941 returns show the consistent growth of employment and average compensation within the broadcasting business.

The average weekly compensation for the 19,567 full-time employees of the 817 stations was $45.15, an increase of $1.64 over 1940. Of these full-time employees 2,426 were in the executive class with an average weekly pay of $89.46, an increase of $5.04 over 1940, while the remaining 17,141 below the grade of executive had an average weekly income of $38.88, an increase of $1.13 over 1940. For the major network executives the average was $258.83 as compared with $251.68 for 1940, while the major network employees below the grade of executive was $57.41, a decrease of 14 cents from 1940. It is noted that the employees of the regional networks had a more encouraging experience with the executive class advancing from an average weekly pay of $91.50 in 1940 to $137.57 in 1941 while those below the grade of executive were having an increase in pay from $41.58 in 1940 to $48.39 in 1941. Reports from the licensees of 817 stations were included in the tabulations for 1941 compared with 765 stations for the year 1940. The 1941 tabulations for full-time employees of unlimited time stations reveal the following:

Class of Station	Type of Employee	Number of Stations	Number of Employees: Total	Number of Employees: Average Number per Station	Compensation of Employees: Total	Compensation of Employees: Average Compensat'n per Employee
Clear Channel	Executives	59	284	5	$39,897	$140.48
	Other than Executives		3,924	66	200,633	51.13
	Total - Clear Channel	59	4,208	71	$240,530	$ 57.16
Regional	Executives	251	965	4	101,070	$104.75
	Other than Executives		6,948	28	273,604	39.38
	Total - Regional	251	7,913	32	374,674	$ 47.35
Local	Executives	401	865	2	52,568	$ 60.77
	Other than Executives		4,445	11	123,346	27.75
	Total - Local	401	5,310	13	$175,914	$ 33.13
All Classes	Total for Executive	711	2,114	3	$193,535	$ 91.55
	Total for all other than Executives		15,317	22	597,583	39.01
	Total - All Stations	711	17,431	25	$791,118	$ 45.39

Stations in the more densely populated regions employ more people per station than stations of the same class located in less densely populated regions. This was also true in 1940. For example, there were 18 clear channel unlimited time stations in the northwestern region that employed 1438 people full time, or an average of approximately 80 people per station, while in the southeastern region there were 8 clear channel unlimited time stations that employed 466 people full time, or an average of approximately 58 people per station. It is also found that there were 133 unlimited time stations in the north eastern region that employed 4,691 people full time, or an average of approximately 35 people per station, while in the southeastern region there were 162 unlimited time stations that employed 2,682 people full time, or an average of approximately 17 people per station. If considered from the pay roll angle it develops that in the northeastern region the average pay for all the full time employees of the 18 clear channel unlimited time stations was $62.40, while in the southeastern region the average pay for all the full time employees of the 8 clear channel unlimited time stations was $39.38. In the northeastern region the average pay for all the full time employees of unlimited time stations was $50.24, while in the southeastern region the average pay for all the full time employees of unlimited time stations was $37.98.

The increase in employment, due in a certain degree to an increase in number of stations, was distributed with a fair degree of evenness throughout the several operating departments of stations at the rate of 7 to 13 percent of the 1940 figures except for the miscellaneous which showed a decrease of 8 percent. The increase in station employment for full time employees was:

	Number of Employees	Percent of Increase
Executive	229	10
Technical	243	7
Program	793	12
Commercial	174	9
General and administrative	350	13
Miscellaneous	(27)	(8)
Total increase	1,762	10

The total number of part time employees in the industry during the week beginning October 12, 1941, was 3,978 with a payroll for the week of $122,775. The stations had 3,424 part time employees, both executive and other, with a payroll of $84,767 for the week, and the networks had 554 part time executives and other employees with a payroll of $38,008.

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Believe it or not, Brigadier General Code is the Deputy Signal Officer of the U. S. Army.

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES COMMITTEE NOW UNDER MC NUTT

Drew Pearson in his column "Washington Merry Go-Round" had this to say of the transfer of the Fair Employment Practices Committee of which Mark Ethridge former President of the National Association of Broadcasters and David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America are members:

"The President's conference with Paul McNutt, boss of the Man Power Commission, and Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute for Negroes, who is chairman of the Fair Employment Practices Committee, touched off some hot fireworks.

"The conference took place after F. D. R. had transferred the Fair Employment Committee from its semi-independent status under WPB to McNutt's Man Power Commission, following vigorous opposition to the committee in the South.

"Dr. MacLean opened the meeting by bluntly submitting his resignation, in protest against the transfer, and it required some persuasive talking by the President to change his mind.

"MacLean declared that the Fair Employment Committee must be semi-independent to function efficiently in the delicate job of handling race and color discrimination in war plants. The transfer to the Man Power Commission, he charged, would interfere with the committee's freedom of action.

"MacLean also argued that the shift had endangered public confidence in the committee, since most people are of the impression that 'we have been throttled.' The President vigorously refuted this, pointing out that his only purpose in ordering the transfer had been to expedite the FEPC's functions.

"The committee belonged in McNutt's agency, the President said, because its work was logically a man-power function. Also, he contended, the FEPC could accomplish more if it has the weight of the Man Power Commission behind it and can call on the various agencies under McNutt, such as the Social Security Board and the United States Employment Service, for help from time to time.

"McNutt volubly seconded the President's arguments. However, it wasn't until the President exacted a promise from McNutt that he would not interfere in any way with FEPC policy-making, that Dr. MacLean finally agreed to withdraw his resignation."

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September 1st is the deadline for nominations for the 1942 awards in Journalism and Radio to be made by the Sigma Delta Chi professional journalistic committee. The award in the radio field is for the best piece of radio newswriting. Nominations should be addressed to the Professional Awards Committee Sigma Delta Chi, Suite 1178, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

FIRST LICENSES FOR CIVILIAN DEFENSE RADIOS GRANTED

The first licenses to be granted by the Federal Communications Commission under newly-established regulations for civilian defense radio systems have been issued by the Commission to the City of Akron, Ohio, and the City of Lawrence, Massachusetts. Classified as War Emergency Radio Service these stations extend the organized civilian units functioning under the Office of Civilian Defense. In event of air raids or other enemy action which destroy other forms of communications, the emergency radio will be available to coordinate rescue and repair work.

Under the terms of the licenses granted Akron will have a two-way low-powered radio system of sixteen receiver-transmitters. Some of these will be in fixed locations, others will be mobile and a few will be of the type known as "walkie-talkies" because the operator may use it while moving about. Lawrence, Massachusetts, has been licensed for a system of eleven two-way radios.

Applications of many other cities are now pending at the FCC and requests from the different communities vary to fit local conditions. Fort Wayne, Ind., has plans for more than one hundred such sets while Dayton, Ohio, indicates that forty radios will serve its needs. Some applications are being returned to municipalities because the forms fail to indicate what arrangements exist for liaison with Defense Commanders for the purpose of receiving orders of radio silence when conditions dictate. Regulations of the FCC require that the licenses be issued to the municipal governments proper rather than any of the departments.

Formation of the War Emergency Radio Service was announced jointly by the FCC and the OCD last June 13 at which time it was explained that radio amateurs, repairmen and others having sufficient experience would be asked to volunteer and serve in the operation of the civil defense radio systems. The two-way radios operate on ultra short-waves with power sufficiently low to limit their range to approximately ten miles. Spare parts laying around radio repair shops are considered sufficient to construct these radios, engineers declare.

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OPA TO MEET WITH RADIO MANUFACTURERS IN CHICAGO

All manufacturers of radio and radar apparatus, including radio parts, both members of the Radio Manufacturers Association and non-members, are expected to have representatives attend a special radio industry conference, arranged by the Office of Price Administration, at 10 o'clock, next Friday, August 28, Chicago, for a detailed discussion of OPA Machinery Regulation No. 136, according to Bond Geddes, Executive Vice-President of the RMA.

CALLS OUR SHORT-WAVE PROPAGANDA SERVICE A FAILURE

On the eve of a reported revival of a plan to greatly enlarge and improve the U. S. international broadcasting system Blair Bolles of the Washington Star takes a gloomy view of our short-wave or psychological warfare efforts to date. Mr. Bolles writes:

"Because the use of the radio as an instrument of war is still a matter for experimentation in this country, the psychological warfare plan languishes in its filing case.

"The Big Berthas of the United States' short wave war are 12 transmitters owned by private broadcasting companies, each of which broadcasts its own conception of proper propaganda.

"Individually the various private companies have scored some notable direct hits, but each of them goes its own way. In time of war, this is much as though each pilot of a fighter plane attacked according to his own scheme.

"A year ago the United States Government entered the short wage propaganda fight through the establishment of the Foreign Information Service within the late Office of the Co-ordinator of Information, which was headed by Col. William J. Donovan. Its purpose was to guide the short wave war of the individual companies by co-ordinating all their broadcasts and by actually assuming control of the short wave companies' facilities.

"Instead of accomplishing its purpose, the Foreign Information Service touched off a little war that still rages. The private broadcasters, with the exception of one short-wave station--WLWO in Cincinnati--have steadfastly refused to accept even the guidance, much less the domination, of the Government's agency. Two reasons chiefly inspire their resistance.

"1. The Foreign Information Service asks the private broadcasters to short-wave its propaganda copy without attributing the propaganda to the American Government.

"2. The private broadcasters consider the official propaganda so amateurish that they are unwilling to make themselves responsible for it. The FIS has been cursed through its existence by a lack of intimate understanding of the psychology and lives of its various overseas listeners. In a record of Norwegian songs to be broadcast to cheer up the Norsemen, for instance, the FIS included a funeral dirge without knowing it was a funeral dirge.

"The private short-wavers, especially Columbia Broadcasting System, the National Broadcasting Co., General Electric and the Worldwide Radio Foundation, spend in the neighborhood of about $3,500,000 a year on their broadcasts overseas--an operation for which they received no return except professional satisfaction.

"Except from the Czechoslovakians, who are pleased with two of our humorous commentators that broadcast to their country, the foreign diplomatic missions in the United States are actively dissatisfied with American official propaganda written for short-wave transmission. The Polish Embassy arranged with the General Electric Co. to beam a program to Poland over which the Foreign Information Service would have no control. The Greek government is reported to be making arrangements for its own broadcasts from the United States to Greece. The American Government has no broadcast to the Netherlands, to which Station WRUL in Boston beams a program.

"One of the factors in the Polish complaint was that the Foreign Information Service broadcasts have been making the Poles doubt the veracity of American broadcasts. A Polish underground newspaper recently received here commented that the American broadcasts consistently exaggerate the numbers of Poles executed by the German authorities of occupation. The Foreign Information Service has jeopardized in other instances the American reputation for reportorial reliability and good taste. When the Japanese took Singapore, our official broadcasts boasted that the invaders were two days behind their schedule when they captured the British citadel. And the official broadcasts insisted last winter on telling Far Eastern listeners that the American solders had fought so well that it was plain 1 American was the equal of 10 Japanese soldiers.

"The Government's short-wave program was eased quickly out of Col. Donovan's control. The colonel designated Robert Sherwood, the playwright who, although he lacked previous propaganda experience, was a favorite of the White House, to take immediate charge of the short-wave programs overseas. The colonel tried to make Mr. Sherwood's province the whole world by attempting to take the broadcasts to South America away from Nelson Rockefeller. Here he was rebuffed, and soon afterward he and Mr. Sherwood parted in a dispute over policy. Mr. Sherwood moved his headquarters to New York, where he could be out of reach of his nominal Washington boss.

"Now Mr. Sherwood has moved his own office back to Washington since the Foreign Information Service has been transferred from Col. Donovan to the Office of War Information. But his short-wave operations still are conducted for the most part in New York, where the offices take up 11 floors of the Cadillac Building. There is a Sherwood office also in San Francisco, headquarters for the beams to the Far East.

The Budget Bureau estimates that the official foreign propaganda service-- whose work never has been subjected to the scrutiny of a congressional appropriations committee--costs now $15,000,000 a year, which is more than the Associated Press spent in 1941 for gathering the news of the world."

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WEAGANT, FORMER MARCONI CHIEF ENGINEER, DIES

Roy A. Weagant, 61 years old, Chief Engineer of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company in 1915, died Monday at Newport, Vt.

Mr. Weagant was born in Morrisburg, Ont. After his graduation from McGill University in 1905, he took a special course in physics under Sir Ernest Brotherford. Later he was successively with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company in Pittsburgh, and the De Laval Steam Turbine Company in Trenton, N. J.

From 1908 to 1913 Mr. Weagant was with the National Electric Signaling Company. He was consulting engineer for the Radio Corporation of America, 1920-24. In 1924 he was vice president and chief engineer of the De Forest Radio Company. In recent years he had been a consultant and patent expert for the Radio Corporation of America. He was the inventor of many devices among them one for eliminating static and was credited with doing away with the huge towers formerly used by radio stations.

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RADIO PLANTS GET ARMY-NAVY PENNANTS

Among the additional radio plants to receive the joint Army-Navy Production Awards in recognition of outstanding performance announced Monday by Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, and James V. Forrestal, Under Secretary of the Navy were:

Belmont Radio Corporation, Chicago; Galvin Manufacturing Company, Chicago; RCA Manufacturing Company, Radiotron Division, Harrison, N. J., and Stewart Warner Corporation (South Plant) Chicago.

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WAR PROBLEMS BEFORE RMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SEPT. 1

Military radio production problems, including standardization of military components and immediate WPB and OPA matters, will be considered by the Executive Committee of the Radio Manufacturers Association at a meeting in Washington, Tuesday, September 1. Operations of the Association for its new fiscal year which began August 1 will be outlined by the Executive Committee. It also will act on another group of new membership applications.

Organization of the new RMA Transmitter Division was completed at a meeting of the Division's Executive Committee in New York. The committee selected Walter A. Evans of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company to represent the Division on the Board of Directors, together with W. P. Hilliard of Bendix Radio, who had been previously selected.

Ten groups of parts manufacturers have been organized by Chairman Ray F. Sparrow of the Association's Parts Division for work during the ensuing year. The RMA group activities will be correlated with the WPB Radio Section industry advisory committees' activities.

The radio trade has filed protests with the RMA against advertising and publicity which stress that receivers now in the hands of distributors and dealers will be obsolete after the war. Such advertising and publicity seriously interfere with current radio sales to the public, according to the radio trade, and is unfair to the distributors and dealers now endeavoring to move their inventories. The trade urged that manufacturers refrain from advertising and publicity statements which interfere with the current sale of radios in the hands of distributors and dealers.

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ARMY NEED FOR RADIO MEN IS ACUTE

Uncle Sam's Army is having a tough time getting enough radio men, Tom Kennedy writes in the New York Times and goes on to say:

"It is estimated that the Signal Corps -- nerve center of the Army -- within the next few months will need several hundred commissioned officers, several thousand non-coms and many thousand enlisted men skilled in radio operation and maintenance. Looking a little further into the future it might be said that the need practically is unlimited. Opportunities, likewise, are unlimited. Certainly, from among the men who receive their radio training now will spring the leaders of tomorrow.

"Twenty colleges in this area are either going full tilt in the production of the needed radio men or have classes in the making. That the need for radio men is great, and growing, may be gathered from the fact that the Army requires about thirty-one operators for every 2,000 enlistments. Currently, it is getting only one. The need for radio technicians is seven in every 2,000 enlistments. It is getting only three. Every effort is being made to increase the proportion. For instance, Rutgers has set up a State-wide network of thirty training centers in as many cities for men between the ages of 18 and 45 years."

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At a meeting of the French Cabinet at Vichy last week Justice Minister Joseph Bathelemy obtained approval for a law providing the death penalty for persons using radio sending apparatus for means contrary to national interests and life imprisonment at hard labor for persons possessing such apparatus illicitly. A time limit will be set to allow persons to declare or turn in radio sending apparatus before the penalty becomes effective.

TRADE NOTES

Decca Records, Inc.-- Six months to June 30: Consolidated net profit $379,783, equal to 98 cents each on 388,325 common shares, compared with $383,591, or $1.02 a share on 376,657 shares, last year. Provision for Federal income and excess profits taxes, company states, are based on rates proposed in recent bill passed by the House.

Raytheon Manufacturing Company and 100 Per Cent Owned Subsidiaries-- Year to May 31: Net profit, $219,869, equal, after annual dividend requirements on 128,356 shares of $5 par, 6 per cent non-cumulative preferred stock, to 74 cents each on 244,116 shares of 50 cents par common stock. Net profit for previous year was $151,156, or 46 cents a common share.

More than 20,000 members of the armed forces of the United States and her allies, as well as hundreds of seamen of the United Nations merchant marine, have been guests of the National Broadcasting Company, for Radio City tours and broadcasts, during the past year.

The Office of War Information has just issued the seventh in a series of supplements to be used with the revised edition of printed compilation of priorities orders and form, "PRIORITIES IN FORCE", dated to May 31, 1942.

This supplement adds to the revised publication priority actions during the period August 13th through August 19th.

Copies of the revised booklet and supplements issued thereto may be obtained from Room 1501, Social Security Building, 4th St. and Independence Ave., S. W., Washington, D.C.

Columbia Broadcasting System announcers, newscasters and analysts have in their possession Volume One of Recommended Pronunciations by W. Cabell Greet, CBS speech consultant and Professor at Barnard College, Columbia University.

The book, containing more than 3,000 words and place names which have arisen in the war news between February and July, 1942, is designed to establish a uniform system of pronouncing all manner of foreign words which occur during the presentation of news.

R. C. Coleson has been appointed director of the Hollywood office of the radio branch of the War Department Public Relations Bureau. Mr. Coleson has been connected with the radio branch for some time.

Glenn Wheaton has been appointed director of "command performances" of the War Department radio branch.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1459

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC
GENERAL LIBRARY

August 28, 1942.

GALLUP POLL VOTES THUMBS DOWN ON PETRILLO

If James C. Petrillo hopes to convince the public of the justness of his ban on phonograph recordings for radio and other non-private uses he faces a battle of terrific odds, a Gallup poll which appeared in numerous newspapers was said to have indicated. Also there was a substantial note in favor of the Government suit to remove the Petrillo ban. The ruling on recordings for broadcasting and his forbidding broadcasts by amateur musical groups such as the Interlochen High School Orchestra, meets with disfavor among the majority of voters interviewed in a true cross-section survey of American opinion.

For every person who approves the action of the musicians' union chief on the ground that union musicians deserve such protection, nine disapprove it as "entirely too high handed" or even as "outrageous."

All persons in the Gallup survey who have heard or read about Petrillo's action were asked to give their views in response to the following open question:

"What is your opinion of Mr. Petrillo's rulings?"

When analyzed, the results showed the following division of sentiment:

Favorable ..... 8 %
Unfavorable 75
No opinion 17

The Gallup voters were also asked: "Do you approve or disapprove of the government taking legal action to stop Petrillo?" The result is:

Approve 73%
Disapprove 12
Undecided 15

The Federal Government has instituted an anti-trust suit against the Petrillo union.

A majority of the sentiment of the readers of LIFE seemed likewise against Mr. Petrillo if the following letters to its editors printed in last week's issue are indicative:

Sirs:
I read Robert Coughlan's close-up on James C. Petrillo (LIFE, Aug. 3) and think this is one man we could do without. I am a soldier and our only chance at times to hear music is by the juke box.
Dothan, Ala. CORP. MORRIS H. GREEN

Sirs:
...Maybe Thurman Arnold can't lick this small-time upstart, Punchy Petrillo, but American public opinion can.

ROBERT W. COOPER

State College, Pa.

Sirs:
I am just another person who enjoys whistling in the bathtub. Do I have to hire twelve musicians to "stand by" while I take my bath?

PAUL B. POWER

St. Louis, Mo.

Sirs:
You have printed an outrageous article. I am a member in good standing of Local 240 American Federation of Musicians, am 16 years old, and I don't blame Petrillo one bit. Never have I read in all my life such a prejudiced and one-sided viewpoint and I wish to God he could put a ban on your magazine.

WILLIAM JOE BRYAN JR.

Rockford, Ill.

A victory for Mr. Petrillo was the Eastman Theatre in Rochester, N.Y. dropping the Boston Symphony Orchestra which has been playing there for ten years. Mr. Petrillo had threatened to boycott the theatre, it was stated, if the program included the Boston Symphony, the only major non-union orchestra in the country, and was planning to order union musicians not to appear in any of the concerts.

On the other hand Petrillo was turned down last week by a vote of two to one when he similarly threatened the directors of the Municipal Orchestra Auditorium at Springfield, Mass., also a regular stand of the Boston Symphony and which according to present arrangements will play there again this year. Because Smith College too was blacklisted the SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN printed an editorial "Mr. Petrillo and Smith" suggesting that Mr. Petrillo's action might prove dangerous particularly because labor has had so much support from collegiate circles. A portion of the editorial read:

"The charge has often been made by arch conservatives or reactionaries that our colleges are 'hotbeds of radicalism' and Smith college has not escaped occasional attack on the courageously expressed liberalism of various members of its faculty.

"Such sympathetic support from college circles has unquestionably been of large service to the development of the American labor movement and nowhere have there been more indignant retorts to such attacks on liberal professors than in labor's ranks. To deal with Smith as Mr. Petrillo has done and to attempt to dictate to an institution whose liberalism has been outstanding

seems like endangering valuable sympathy. One kind of a straight-jacket for an educational institution may be as bad as another."

RCA-Victor has informed the music publishing industry that it does not propose to stop recording as the result of the ban imposed on such work by the American Federation of Musicians according to VARIETY which goes on to say:

"The publishers were assured at the same time that Victor will not engage any strikebreakers or scabs in making dance records while the AFM shutdown prevails. While Victor was contacting the publishing business, the other recording companies elected to stand pat on huge stacks of masters they turned out just before the ban became effective.

"The music publishers received word of Victor's latest intentions through Walter G. Douglas, chairman of the Music Publishers Protective Assn. Frank Walker, RCA recording chief, and Leonard Joy, Victor recording manager, met with Douglas and asked him to advise MPPA members that Victor would be glad to have the pubs submit any new tunes which they proposed to exploit during November and December. The pubs were also told that Victor would appreciate the loan of stock dance arrangements of such tunes in manuscript forms if the actual printing job has not as yet been completed.

"Victor did not disclose where or how it would do the recording of this new music. Speculation on the subject in publisher circles was divided. Some thought that Victor would have the stencilling done in Mexico, while others were of the opinion that Victor proposed to use an elaborate voice group in the background to give the effect of an instrumental ensemble."

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SHAKEUP REPORTED IN CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORP.

The governors of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation will meet today (Friday) to consider the report of the special House of Commons Committee on radio broadcasting and its recommendations that the governors consider whether the services of Gladstone Murray, general manager of the CBC, could be used in some other capacity.

There are rumors of a shakeup in which the Rev. Dr. J. S. Thompson, principal of the University of Saskatchewan, is to be made general manager and also financial controller of the nation's outstanding propaganda machinery. Another report is that Gladstone Murray is to be relegated to the minor position of program manager, with headquarters in Toronto, and that Dr. Augustin Frigon, now assistant general manager, is to be left with control of the French network as well as religious broadcasts.

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NEW YORK LEADS WITH MORE THAN 3,000,000 HOME RADIOS

New York state came booming through with more than 3,000,000 radios in its homes. Pennsylvania last week reported nearly 2½ million.

OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS WITH RADIO, FOR COUNTRIES, AND FOR CITIES OF 25,000 OR MORE: 1940

AREA - NEW YORK	Total	With Radio	No Radio	Not Reporting On Radio
Total dwelling units (including urban)	3,662,113	3,385,703	158,478	117,932
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	423,279	381,341	31,260	10,678
Rural-farm dwelling units	183,305	150,043	28,954	4,308
Albany	37,976	35,670	1,351	955
Binghamton	20,553	19,085	914	554
Buffalo	151,937	144,000	3,727	4,210
New York City	2,047,919	1,910,205	64,547	73,167
Bronx Borough	377,843	357,134	7,481	13,228
Brooklyn Borough	716,933	668,277	19,436	29,220
Manhattan Borough	548,378	499,120	31,328	17,930
Queens Borough	361,689	344,838	5,190	11,661
Richmond Borough	43,076	40,836	1,112	1,128
Rochester	90,039	83,975	2,469	3,595
Schenectady	25,306	23,981	754	571
Syracuse	57,009	53,140	1,493	2,376
Utica	26,195	25,077	1,326	512

The census for Pennsylvania follows:

AREA - PENNSYLVANIA				
Total dwelling units (including urgan)	2,515,524	2,259,288	190,602	65,634
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	595,341	517,702	66,097	11,542
Rural-farm dwelling units	209,050	158,048	46,440	4,562
Philadelphia	506,980	470,187	18,656	18,137
Pittsburgh	175,163	163,487	8,237	3,439
Reading	29,798	28,019	1,241	538
Scranton	35,631	32,879	1,684	1,068
Wilkes-Barre	20,361	18,831	1,004	526
York	15,833	14,729	746	358

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The British Broadcasting Corporation has opened a Washington office in charge of Lindsay Wellington of the New York BBC office who will spend several days a week in the capital.

OPA FIXES NEW MAGNAVOX PRICES

Maximum prices at which the Magnavox Company, Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind., may sell two new model radios are established by Order No. 3 under Revised Price Schedule 83 issued by the Office of Price Administration.

This action fixes the top price for the company's sale of its model 5K at $73.83, a price reflecting the same percentage markup over costs as the percentage markup over costs of the nearest comparable old model.

The measure establishes $38.36 as the maximum price which the company can charge in the sale of its model A3M. This price reflects the same dollar markup over costs as the dollar markup over costs of the nearest comparable model.

The method used by OPA to determine the maximum prices in today's action applies a pricing formula which is similar to one set forth in Maximum Price Regulation No. 188 issued recently to fix ceiling prices on many new consumer durable goods and building materials. However, OPA emphasized, radio manufacturers of new models are not covered by the Regulation No. 188 and they must continue to apply the provisions of Revised Price Schedule No. 83.

Briefly described, the method used today is to establish the price, whichever is lower, derived when the dollar and percentage markups of a comparable old model, already priced under the provisions of the schedule, are added to direct factory costs (as of October, 1941) of the new models. Until today OPA computed maximum prices for new model radios by adding percentage markups of the comparable old model to the production or unit cost of the new model.

Distributors' and dealers' sales of these new models are covered by the provisions of Section 3(a) of the General Maximum Price Regulation. In computing prices for resale under this section, the lower prices will effect savings which will automatically be passed on by retailers to the consumer.

Both the percentage and dollar markups were used in today's price order. To arrive at the 5K price, the percentage markup on comparable model 5H was used because it resulted in a lower price than did the dollar markup on the same model. However, in computing the price for A3M, OPA found that the dollar markup would result in a lower price than the percentage markup on model 3D, the comparable model, and used the former.

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Specialists like radio operators and machinists are to be trained in the schools before they are taken into active Army or Navy service. Similarly, the schools will train workers for war industry. Details of the many things the schools and their students can do for victory will be worked out at the National Institute on Education and the War which opens this (Friday) morning in Washington.

SENATE INVESTIGATION OF PETRILLO DEMANDED

Senator Clark, Democrat, of Missouri last Thursday demanded that the Senate investigate the actions of James C. Petrillo and his "gangster tactics". At the same time Senator Clark introduced a resolution which would authorize the Senate to proceed with such an investigation immediately. Senator Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan announced that he expected to press the resolution for action within the next few days.

"I believe that organized labor in this country as a group has conducted itself commendably during the war effort, and in a few instances in which there have been ugly spots, attempts have been made to apply remedies," Senator Clark declared. "In the main, labor is competently led,and I would be the last one to reflect upon it at this crucial time.

"However, an ugly note has been struck, which not only is causing and will cause great disunity in our war effort, but will actually impede the effort itself. That ugly note is in the form of a gentleman by the name of James Caesar Petrillo. The middle name is strongly ironic, and was unquestionably given him by those who foresaw his future.

"In the latter part of July, Petrillo issued an order the effect of which was to stop the production of every phonograph record and every transcription in the United States on August 1. As the present records wear out and no new music of the type reproduced on them can be obtained, the effect of the order will be to destroy, in homes, in small business houses, in small restaurants, and in other places, every vestige of phonographic music.

"So far as the radio industry is concerned, the large networks will be able to take care of themselves. However, I am thinking of the little radio stations in Idaho, Iowa, Montana, South Carolina, and elsewhere, a great deal of whose program time must necessarily be devoted to so-called canned music. I am thinking of the little stations, which already are beginning to feel the pinch of war as advertising falls off. I am thinking of all the little restaurants throughout the land which use mechanical music as a device for making the surroundings pleasant for their customers while they are eating. I am not concerned about the large dining establishments which are able to hire orchestras, but I am concerned about the little fellow, whom another little fellow, James Caesar Petrillo, is attempting to destroy, and whom he will destroy if allowed to go on unchecked.

"I am thinking, also, of the boys in the Army camps of our country. At the recreation centers of those camps there are electrical and mechanical reproducing devices. I am thinking of the soldier with his little radio who listens to the little stations. I am thinking of his recreation as much as anything else. Yet, there steps upon the scene one man, who, by virtue of his power and his gangster methods, undertakes to put out of business a whole industry, and to deprive those who are working in that industry of the opportunity of making a livelihood.

"I am thinking of the situation which the Senator from Michigan (Mr. Vandenberg) so ably protrayed a few days ago. He referred to a little amateur band in a small town in Michigan which was put off the air by virtue of the tactics of James Caesar Petrillo.

"I am thinking of all those things. I am thinking of the tens of millions of radios in the homes throughout the country, and of phonographs, on which the children of the family, as well as the adults, depend for their musical entertainment."

Senator Vandenberg broke in with: "I think the Senator can emphasize the incident at Interlochen, Mich., to which he has referred, to a greater extent than he has emphasized it, because I think it is the most significant key to an intolerant tyranny of which I have ever known.

"The Senator has referred to the Interlochen affair as involving an amateur band. The Interlochen National High School orchestra is composed of the finest high-school musicians from 40 States in the Union. They are chosen on a competitive basis, and are directed voluntarily and without pay by the finest orchestral directors in the world. This organization is recognized as the greatest single musical cultural chrysalis in the whole land.

"That is the institution which Mr. James Caesar Petrillo attacked, for blindly selfish reasons. He is not supported in this instance by 1 out of 200 of his own members, because the musicians of America recognize the fact that this great undertaking in Interlochen, Mich., is the greatest inspiration and incentive to musical culture that exists in the land. That is the thing at which James Caesar Petrillo aimed in his tyrannical order."

Senator Clark concluded by saying that he intended making an extended address on Mr. Petrillo at some future time and he asked that the Senate "investigate the whole nefarious racket".

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U. S. SHORT-WAVE SERVICE EQUAL TO AXIS SEEN CERTAIN

Progress is reported in the plan to reorganize and enlarge the United States international shortwave broadcasting system. As at present drawn it does not contemplate the government purchase of the privately owned stations but provides for their being leased by the government but operated by their present owners. The latter may even not be obliged to carry certain government programs if they do not desire to do so.

There would be things in the government "must" list however. For instance if there were another commando raid such as at Dieppe. On that occasion the Germans got the drop on the United Nations by announcing that it was an "invasion" and we came along later saying it was only a raid. Under the plan now being dis-

cussed we would have such a short-wave set-up that we could instantly flash any message or propaganda we desire to all parts of the world. The German assertion that the United Nations had attempted an invasion, though later denied by us, was said to have registered particularly in South America, and doubt is expressed as to whether or not we were able to overcome it.

Under the new plan we would have the machinery to beat the enemy to it with any message we decided to broadcast. At the moment the Axis outnumbers us about 7 to 1 in the way of short-wave stations. The new plan calls for the immediate addition of 22 transmitters which would be installed by present or new private owners which they would have an option on buying after the war.

The 22 new stations, for the most part, probably would be licensed to the present shortwave operators, most of whom are already working in close collaboration with the Office of War Information's overseas operations Branch and the Rockefeller Committee's radio division. There are seven licensees of the existing 14 international broadcasting stations--NBC, CBS, General Electric Co., Westinghouse Co., Crosley Corp., World-Wide Broadcasting Co. and Associated Broadcasters Inc., the latter operating the recently installed 100,000-watt KWID, San Francisco.

To prepare the way for the more efficient use of the U. S. short-wave stations and the expansion to other countries an interdepartmental committee has been organized under the Board of War Communications Commissioner, T. A. M. Craven of the FCC has been designated FCC and BWC representative.

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SUPER RADIO CAMPAIGN TO INFORM PEOPLE ON WAR EFFORTS

The Office of War Information Thursday announced a special radio campaign designed to inform the American people of the facts of the war effort of the United Nations.

The campaign -- described as the most important ever attempted thus far by the United States Government through the medium of radio -- will begin September 14 and continue through October 26, 1942.

All radio stations throughout the country were sent a telegram this morning announcing the plan, and a complete presentation was sent by mail later in the day.

In a memorandum to stations, William B. Lewis, Chief of the Radio Bureau of the Office of War Information, said "I need not stress the importance of acquainting the American public with the true facts about the United Nations. It is obvious that for complete unity of effort by our people, every American should be completely informed on the contributions of every member of the United Nations".

Stations will be furnished with 43 transcribed one-minute spot announcements, featuring such famous news commentators as:

H. V. Kaltenborn, William Shirer, Gabriel Heatter, Walter Winchell, Raymond Clapper, John Gunther, John W. Vandercook, Earl Godwin, Lowell Thomas, Raymond Gram Swing and Pearl Buck.

Transcriptions will feature war effort facts, in concise announcements, on fourteen of the major United Nations including England, Russia, China, Greece, The Fighting French.

Stations are asked to schedule the announcements at the rate of ten per day, seven days per week for six consecutive weeks starting September 14th and ending October 26th, 1942. They are asked to feature them in their regular periods now set up for transcribed one-minute announcements; in sustaining programs and in commercial programs.

With regard to sponsored programs, stations are asked not to include the announcements in the body of the commercial program, but to ask the sponsor to donate one minute before or after his program. Permission has been given for the stations to announce that the "sponsor has donated one minute of his time for an important message".

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ADVERTISING EXPENDITURES DEDUCTIBLE FOR INCOME TAX

Normal advertising expenditures and those necessitated by the numerous contingencies arising from the war program are deductible for income tax purposes, according to a clarifying explanation of the attitude of the Treasury Department and the Bureau of Internal Revenue, released Thursday by the Association of National Advertisers with the approval of the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

In general the bureau is willing to approve normal expenditures for the numerous new types of advertising which have sprung up as a result of the war. These include: (1) Salvage campaigns; (2) new products resulting from the cutting off of materials and the development of substitutes; (3) added lines acquired by manufacturers to keep dealers in business; (4) changes in buying habits. For example, beverage manufacturers attempting to educate the public to use large instead of small size bottles; (5) advertising to speed war production, and (6) new companies organized for the sole production of war materials will be allowed deductions for reasonable advertising expenses to promote their names.

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PUBLIC SERVICE RECOGNIZED IN PEABODY RADIO AWARDS

Meritorious public service by individual radio stations, regional and local, will this year be recognized in the George Foster Peabody radio awards.

Last year the Peabody awards went primarily to programs. The year before stations and networks were recognized. For 1942 both programs and stations are to be eligible.

Awards will be made in at least six categories:

(1) That program or series of programs inaugurated and broadcast during 1942 by a regional station which made an outstanding contribution to the welfare of the community the station serves; (2) that program or series of programs inaugurated and broadcast during 1942 by a local station which made an outstanding contribution to the welfare of the community the station serves; (3) outstanding reporting of the news; (4) outstanding entertainment in drama; (5) outstanding entertainment in music, and (6) outstanding educational program.

The awards under reporting, drama, music and education may go to either a station or a network program.

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BBC DIRECTOR GENERAL TO ADDRESS OVERSEAS WRITERS

Sir Cecil Graves, Director General of the British Broadcasting Corporation will be the guest at luncheon today (Friday, Aug. 28) of the Overseas Writers in Washington. His subject will be "British Broadcasting in Wartime".

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U. S. STANDARDS BUREAU RADIO LABORATORY ENLARGED

The Public Buildings Administration has awarded a contract for an additional story on the radio laboratory at the National Bureau of Standards in Washington.

The contract price is $39,615 and the contract calls for completion of the construction in 120 calendar days.

Ordinarily concerned with routine radio standards research the Bureau of Standards Radio Research Laboratory under the direction of Dr. J. E. Dellinger is now engaged in full time war work.

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The National Broadcasting Company has inaugurated a regular mailing of news, features, prints, and mats exclusively for use in U. S. Army newspapers. "It is our hope that Editors and Public Relations Officers will feel free to comment on the service, suggest material for future issues, and call upon us for any assistance we can render" says the NBC Press Department.

"We would like to be notified if this material is improperly addressed, and we would appreciate being placed on your permanent mailing list."

TRADE NOTES

Following our mention of the change in the name of Hygrade Sylvania the following formal notice has been received:

"Stockholders of Hygrade Sylvania Corporation, meeting at Salem, Mass., July 30 acted to change the name of the corporation to Sylvania Electric Products Inc., this name to be effective August 12, 1942.

"It is planned to use the trade name Sylvania on all the company's products. This change will be made as rapidly as is consistent with economies of operation and the conservation of materials."

To supply news and programs to troops in Alaska, the FCC has issued a license to Edwin Kraft to operate a broadcasting station KTKN at Ketchican. KTKN will operate on 920 kc using 1000 watts power.

C. B. Arnold, former manager of KINY, Juneau, will be in charge and is leaving from here this week with a staff of engineers, program men and announcers. Opening date is set tentatively for Sept. 15. Kraft also owns KINY.

An enlarged course in radio engineering is just now beginning at the University of Maryland under Dean S. S. Steinberger.

The Gillette Safety Razor Co. will again sponsor the World Series over Mutual. The hookup calls for 300 stations in U. S. and Canada, shortwaving overseas to the troops and airing of a Spanish version for Latin America. The price will be the same as usual -- $100,000 to the ball clubs, plus time and announcer charges.

The British Government spent £3,805,000 for press advertising beginning Sept. 1, 1939, and June 30, 1942, according to reports received by J. Walter Thompson Company from its London office. The largest portion of the appropriation, or £1,251,000, was spent by the National Savings Committee. Other departments, in the order of the amount they spent, were the Ministry of Food, £855,000; Air Ministry, £414,100; Ministry of Agriculture, £186,000; Ministry of Labor, £168,000, and the Ministry of Information, £93,000.

Clare Booth as a news commentator is the latest personage to be mentioned in connection with the build-up of Station WQXR recently purchased by her husband, Henry Luce, publisher of TIME and LIFE.

The members of TIME staff are now working on a new feature for WQXR to be called "World Wide News" in the brief TIME magazine style. Frank Norris and Finis Farr of the "March of Time" series will direct it.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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No. 1460

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 1, 1942.

WAY NOW SEEN CLEAR FOR U. S. EXPORT ADVERTISING

With the special ruling permitting the deductibility for Federal income tax purposes of expenditures for advertising and with radio and other advertising down in volume Corrie Cloyes, of the Department of Commerce in the FOREIGN COMMERCE WEEKLY calls attention to what he says is an unusual opportunity for manufacturers to resume their export advertising.

"Export advertising by United States manufacturers has taken a decided drop since the early part of this year," Mr. Cloyes writes. "One of the prime reasons for this has been a fear that good will or institutional type of advertising, on products unavailable for delivery, might be construed to be a means of reducing taxes.

"This fear has now been dissipated by the Treasury Department. In a special ruling, the Department endorses the use of export advertising within proper bounds. At the same time, it rules that such expenditures are deductible for Federal income-tax purposes. Announcement of these important rulings was made in a recent letter from John L. Sullivan, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to Nelson Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

"With the tax deduction matter thus officially clarified, the way is open for a renewal by United States manufacturers of customary advertising schedules. That this should be done is evidenced by the estimated loss by publications and radio stations in the other Americas of approximately 40 percent of advertising revenue formerly received from United States firms. The revenue from advertising placed locally has declined 35 percent, and that from here approximately 5 percent. The latter is falling off at a rapidly increasing rate.

"Results of such a further decline would be:

"First, many friendly newspapers and radio stations might have to cease operation, thereby eliminating important avenues for conveying sales information to a great market.

"Second, many friendly newspapers and radio stations would no longer be able to afford the services of United States news-gathering associations.

"The Coordinator's office cites a few samples of advertisements appearing in the United States which are considered ideally adaptable for export use and which also strengthen the 'Good Neighbo

efforts. These include advertisements on Buick, Chevrolet, General Motors, Ford Motor Co., General Electric, Air Transport Association, Consolidated Aircraft, Martin Aircraft, North American United States Steel, Bethlehem Steel, Anaconda Copper, Aluminum Co. of America, United States Rubber Co., and Philco Corporation.

"An advertisement on Aeronca headlined 'Ode to Mr. Moto!' is given as a case in which an advertiser is already running duplicates of United States advertisements in the Spanish editions of Aero Digest. Other airplane manufacturers are reminded by the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs that 'when the war is over our capacity to produce planes will be so great that the export market will become a great battlefield for sales. It would seem that the airplane manufacturer who starts today to build a demand for his ship will have an outstanding lead over all competition. At least one of these great American manufacturerswho starts today to build a demand for his ship will have an outstanding lead over all competition. At least one of these great American manufacturers should be preparing the Latin American market.'

"These manufacturers are further informed by Coordinator Rockefeller that the 'newspapers, radio stations, and business and trade publications in the Americas, with few exceptions, have been most friendly to us. These same publications and stations have been and must continue to be important media to you for the transmission of your sales messages to the consumers in the territories they serve.'"

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FCC HOLDS UP RADIOPHONE BAN

The Federal Communications Commission has postponed for a month the effective date of the order banning all non-government business or personal radio-telephone calls, outside the Western Hemisphere, except those to England.

The amended regulation: (1) No non-governmental business or personal radio-telephone call shall be made to or from any foreign point outside of the Western Hemisphere except England, unless such call is made in the interest of the United States or the United Nations and unless an agency of the United States Government sponsors such call and obtains prior approval therefor from the Office of Censorship; Provided, however, That this provision shall not apply to American press calls or radio broadcast programs, or to such other press calls and radio programs as may be specifically approved by the Office of Censorship.

(2) No calls of any nature, over the radiotelephone circuits under the jurisdiction of the United States, no matter where such calls may originate, unless sponsored and approved as provided in paragraph (1), shall be permitted to, from, or on behalf of, the following thirteen countries: Egypt, Finland, France, Iceland, Iran Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey.

(3) Personal calls other than those prohibited in the foregoing paragraphs may be completed between two points in the Western Hemisphere.

(4) All non-governmental point-to-point radiotelephone service between the United States and Australia be, and it is hereby, designated for termination and, effective midnight September 30, 1942, is terminated, except as to the transmission of duly authorized radiobroadcast programs.

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FTC QUERIES MORE CIGARETTE BROADCAST CLAIMS

American Cigarette and Cigar Co., Inc., manufacturer and distributor of "Pall Mall Cigarettes," and The American Tobacco Co., manufacturer and distributor of "Lucky Strike Cigarettes," are charged in complaints issued by the Federal Trade Commission with misrepresentation in the advertising of their cigarettes.

American Cigarette and Cigar Co., Inc., with offices in New York and its principal place of business at Durham, N. C., is charged with having disseminated in magazines, newspapers and by radio broadcasts and other means advertisements representing:

That finger stains of persons using Pall Mall cigarettes become much lighter or disappear completely when Pall Mall cigarettes are smoked exclusively; that it has been established as a scientific fact by independent research that with users of Pall Mall cigarettes there is noticeably less finger stain or no finger stain at all; that the throats of Pall Mall smokers are protected by Pall Malls.

In truth and in fact, the complaint charges, none of these representations is true.

The complaint further charges that Pall Mall cigarettes are manufactured in the United States and sold in packages referred to as "regular" Pall Mall and in cardboard boxes which are branded "Georges." On the container containing the regular brand under the wording "Pall Mall Famous Cigarettes" there appears a coat-of-arms with three crowned figures, similar in design, form and pattern to the coat-of-arms of the royal family of Great Britain and to other distinctively English coats-of-arms. Upon the face of the Pall Mall "Georges" container, in addition to the coat-of-arms, there appears another heraldic emblem displaying three crowns, and upon the inside lid of the cover of the container appears the following:

THE FAMOUS

P A L L M A L L

These famous cigarettes contain exclusively
the finest grades of imported Turkish tobaccos.
They constitute the original blend made in

London and in the United States. Pall Mall Famous Cigarettes may be purchased at the principal clubs, hotels and cafes of the United States, France and England, on the Trans-Atlantic Steamship Lines and at

60 PALL MALL
LONDON, S.W. 1

The complaint charges that through use of these statements and depictions, and other similar representations not specifically set out, the respondent has represented that the cigarettes are of English origin and manufacture; that they have received the endorsement or seal of approval of the royal family of Great Britain or a member thereof; that the cigarettes are made in London, and that the respondent maintains a factory or store at 60 Pall Mall, London. All of these representations, the complaint continues, are false and misleading.

The American Tobacco Co., with its principal offices in New York, is engaged in the manufacture and processing of tobacco products, including cigarettes branded "Lucky Strikes," also known as "Luckies." In the conduct of its business, the complaint continues, the respondent has disseminated in magazines, newspapers and by radio broadcasts advertisements representing:

That Luckies are toasted; that among independent tobacco experts, buyers, auctioneers and warehousemen, Luckies have over twice as many exclusive smokers as have all other cigarettes combined; that Luckies are less irritating to the throat than are competing brands, because Luckies are toasted; that all of the tobacco used in Lucky Strike cigarettes is better and higher priced than the tobaccos used in competing brands of cigarettes; and that the respondent, for the manufacture of Luckies, buys the cream of the tobacco crop and the tobacco bought by the respondent for the manufacture of Luckies is better and higher priced than the tobacco used in the manufacture of competing brands.

In truth and in fact, the complaint charges, Luckies are not toasted; among independent tobacco experts, buyers, auctionners and warehousemen, Lucky Strikes do not have twice as many exclusive smokers as have all other cigarettes combined; Luckies are not less acid than are other popular brands of cigarettes; other popular brands of cigarettes do not have an excess of acidity over Lucky Strikes of from 53 to 100 percent, nor any other percentage; Luckies are as irritating to the throat as are competing brands and do not offer throat protection and are not easy on the throat; the tobacco used in Lucky Strike cigarettes is not better and is no higher priced than are tobaccos used in competing brands; in smoking Luckies one does not have protection against throat irritation or against coughing; Luckies do not contain less nicotine than do competing brands of cigarettes, nor does the smoke from Luckies contain less nicotine than that of other brands; the American Tobacco Company for the manufacture of Luckies does not buy the cream of the tobacco crop and the tobacco bought by the respondent

for the manufacture of Luckies is not better than and is no higher priced than is the tobacco used in the manufacture of competing brands of cigarettes; the tobacco used in the manufacture of Lucky Strikes is not made of lighter and finer tobacco than that used in the manufacture of competing brands; the leaf of the tobacco used in their manufacture is no milder than the leaf used in competing brands and the respondent pays no higher prices than do its competitors to obtain the finer, lighter and milder tobaccos; the better grades of tobacco are not purchased only by the respondent but are purchased also by the manufacturers of competing brands, and in general the representations made by the respondent and the implications and intendments thereof are inaccurate, deceptive, false and misleading.

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C O R R E C T I O N

In our release of August 28 in the story captioned "Senate Investigation of Petrillo Demanded", it was stated that the resolution demanding the investigation had been introduced by Senator Clark of Missouri. This was incorrect. The resolution was introduced by Senator D. Worth Clark, Democrat, of Idaho.

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DAILY RADIO COLUMN IS PAID SPACE

A new idea in radio promotion in Philadelphia has been advanced by WCAU, with the inauguration of a daily radio column, as paid advertising, in the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Titled "This Is Radio" and assembled by the station's publicity staff, the column maintains the news-room approach. Its items are not devoted exclusively to WCAU and CBS, but draw from the Mutual and the Red and Blue Networks, as well as from rival local studios.

In treatment of news, typography and general format it has the style and appearance of regular editorial copy, and already the station has received compliments for its new feature. With no Philadelphia newspaper running a daily column, WCAU believes that the reader interest inspired by its rather indirect promotional scheme will rebound not only to its own advantage, but to that of radio in general.

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The Bell Telephone Laboratories in New York City was among a group selected as meriting the Army-Navy Production Award.

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RADIO SENATE NOMINEE FACES STIFF ELECTION FIGHT

Apparently Foster May, in charge of special events at WOW, Omaha, who won the Democratic nomination for the U. S. Senate in Nebraska, defeating Representative Harry Coffee of that State, has a hard fight ahead of him. Mr. May is entirely a product of the radio. He has twice before been beaten for the Congressional nomination.

May is said to have the support of organized labor and was all out for Roosevelt and a platform to win the war. In an off year and with a light vote he polled about 40,000 ballots.

Another radio man from that state is Karl Stefan, of Norfolk, Neb., who was successively telegraph operator, reporter and radio news commentator.

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G.E. PUTS OUT TWO NEW RADIO TUBE CHECKERS

Two new radio tube checkers, one a portable model in a wood case with brown leatherette cover, the other a counter model enclosed in a metal case, grey in finish, have been announced by H. J. Mandernach of the Renewal Tube Sales Section, General Electric Radio, Television and Electronics Department, Bridgeport, Conn. They are available only on orders carrying at least an A-1-j preference rating.

These new tube checkers, known as Models TC3 and TC3P, will take care of all present tubes and any tubes that may be announced in the future. This is made possible through the use of a special switching system that provides any voltages that may be necessary to test the tubes. The instruments also provide a triple test for output and a thorough check for short.

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BLUE NET APPEAL BRINGS TEN MILLION IN BOND PLEDGES

An unparalleled example of direct selling over the radio was the feat of the Blue Network in its 7-hour, coast-to-coast program last Saturday night, obtaining $10,666,000 in War bond pledged. The Treasury said that the final total of pledges would be much higher since the amount announced represented only pledges received during the broadcast period.

It was one of the most successful drives in the history of broadcasting. Among the stars contributing their talent were: Amos n' Andy, Orson Welles, Jane Cowl, Margo, Edward G. Robinson, Frank Black and the Symphony Orchestra, Meredith Willson, Fanny Brice, Bob Burns, Dinah Shore, Carl Sandburg and such "name" bands as Vincent Lopez, Tommy Tucker, Xavier Cugat, Glen Gray and Paul Whiteman.

Station WMAL, the Blue Network outlet in Washington, obtained more than $88,000. The largest single pledge by WMAL during the 7-hour performance by topflight radio stars was for a $10,000 bond. There was one for $5,000 and 23 for bonds of the $1,000 denomination.

One man telephoned he was purchasing a bond in the name of his dog, and a woman stated that the appeal of Amos n' Andy convinced her she could stretch her budget to buy another certificate.

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STAGE HANDS ASK $229 BILL FOR "COMMAND PERFORMANCE"

William Bennett, business agent of the Washington local of the Stage Hands' Union was said to have admitted that a bill for $229 had been prepared for the services of stage hands who set up the "props" for the "command performance" broadcast at the National Theater in Washington, D. C., last Sunday night by a galaxy of Hollywood stars.

A check at the radio branch of the Bureau of Public Relations of the War Department, which arranges the command performances in co-operation with the Hollywood Victory Committee, failed to disclose whether the bill had been received there.

At any rate, it was said, the War Department has no funds with which to pay it.

At the War Department it was said that 28 of these command performances had been given previously but the only expense had been for materials used in recording the program for later radio broadcasting to America's fighting men in all parts of the globe.

Services of the Washington stagehands, it was learned, included the hanging and operation of backdrops, the placing and removing of chairs on the stage and the manipulation of stage lights.

The men worked at a rehearsal, it was said, and returned to repeat their activities at the regular show.

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MARINES EPIC AT SOLOMONS DESCRIBED BY EX-RADIO EXEC

One of the first news bulletins distributed by the Marine Corps under its new system of having action in the field described by experienced reporters in the service "fighting reporters" was an account of the Marines' landing in the Solomons by Sergt. James W. Hurlbut former publicity director for CBS Station WJSV in Washington. The story written by Mr. Hurlbut of action at Guadalcanal was released by the Navy Department.

Sergt. Hurlbut, who served in the marines from 1933 to 1936, re-enlisted here last May 8, and eight days later "was out of the country," his wife Sue, an assistant statistician for the Labor Department, said at her home in Arlington, Va.

At the time of his re-enlistment he was lieutenant in the Arlington Company of the Virginia Protective Force, a civilian-military company. During the early days of newscasting, Sergt. Hurlbut did an 18-hour daily grind preparing Washington news for broadcast.

At the same time, he was doing public relations work as a sideline and eventually took over that assignment for the radio station. His earliest newspaper experience was with the circulation department of the Washington Post. Later he studied journalism at Northwestern University.

Mrs. Hurlbut knew nothing of her husband's location, she said until news releases of the Pacific victories disclosed him as one of the combat correspondents.

"Jimmie is extremely conscientious and in his letters never mentioned locales and customs of the natives for fear that I might be able to place him," she said.

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JOHN F. ROYAL WEDS ENGLISH STAR

John F. Royal, vice-president of the National Broadcasting Company, was married last Saturday to Leonora Corbett, star of Noel Coward's current stage play, "Blithe Spirit". The actress, born in England, came to the United States last year.

Mr. Royal, born in Cambridge, Mass. in 1886, began his theatrical career as a public relations man with B. F. Keith in Boston and became prominent as a Keith executive. He entered the radio business as vice president and general manager of Station WTAM at Cleveland.

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NATIONAL MUSIC CLUBS CONDEMN PETRILLO CURB

There was a flare-up in the music world when the National Federation of Music Clubs passed a resolution at Portland, Me., last Monday condemning James C. Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians. Copies were forwarded by air mail to President Roosevelt and Mr. Petrillo.

Thirty-four state presidents present at the meeting also sent telegrams to the President.

Mrs. Guy Patterson Gannett of Portland, Me., president of the music group, said the resolution and the telegrams were the first step "to arouse the full membership of 450,000 men and women of voting age in the organization to the gravity of the situation created by the Petrillo ban, and to seek their aid individually, as well as collectively, to have the ban removed."

The resolution read as follows:

"Be it resolved that the board of directors of the National Federation of Music Clubs condemn the ban placed by James C. Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians, on recordings and urge its entire membership to express this condemnation and disapproval to the local unions on the ground that such a ban is detrimental to the morale of the nation at war, which needs the comfort and pleasure given by music in home and wherever recorded music is used.

"And, be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be immediately transmitted to the president of American Federation of Musicians, Mr. Petrillo, with the information that it represents the viewpoint of an organization composed of at least 450,000 citizens who regard Mr. Petrillo's action as the most serious blow thus far struck at American musical culture."

Following a report from San Francisco that Petrillo was trying to stop overseas broadcasting by KGEI, General Electric Pacific Coast short-wave outlet, Robert S. Peare, manager of the station said:

"As we understand the ban, it has no bearing on the programs of KGEI, which is a wholly non-commercial short wave station broadcasting, under the guidance of the Office of War Information, to the armed forces in the Pacific and peoples of Australia and the Orient.

"The announcement of the ban specifically exempted programs for soldiers and we have had the cooperation of unions in New York, St. Louis and other cities in arranging several outstanding programs recently.

"Recordings are a necessity for the overseas audience, as the time difference between the station and the audience is often as much as eleven hours."

Neville Miller, president of the National Association of Broadcasters, declared in New York that composers were feeling the effects of the Petrillo ban.

"So far as can be ascertained, not a single work completed after the recording ban went into effect has been published," Mille said, "and such works as have been accepted are being held back in the hope that the order will be rescinded."

"Consequently, the composer has already directly felt the first impacts of the ban."

Union musicians who looked forward to making recordings for all or part of their compensation have been deprived of this source Miller added. He said the "detrimental effect upon the art of music and upon radio will be increasingly evident."

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ADVERTISING OFFICIALS ARE SURVEYED BY WOR

To determine the interest and needs of advertising executives in radio promotion and research, Paul Stewart & Associates following the plan developed by Joseph Creamer, Director of WOR's Promotion Department, arranged an independent research of advertising leaders. The group interviewed consisted of 35 selected agency executives and prominent advertising managers; among them were: J. M. Allen, Radio Director, Bristol-Myers Co.; Linnea Nelson, Radio Timebuyer, J. Walter Thompson; and Carlos Franco, Director of Station Relations, Young and Rubicam.

The interview questions were divided into three main parts: (1) In view of present conditions, what type of advertising and promotion do you feel a radio station should conduct in order to be of the greatest benefit to you? (2) What type of research should a radio station conduct at this time to be of the greatest beenfit to you? (3) General comments and suggestions were sought as to station activity which could be indulged in during the war.

The answers were unanimous in decrying the absence of sufficient factual data. The value of good promotion was recognized, but it was contended that the material needed must be factual, local in color, dated, file-sized, and above all, concise. Most of the men interviewed were fed up with trick advertising; they criticized the preparation of costly material, said they were wearied by the regularity of promotional boasts minus the data to back the boast. In addition, they objected to the subtle knocking of competing stations.

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Many of industry's Fall promotional campaigns, scheduled to get under way next week, have been rescued at the last minute from sharp slashes, reports last week indicated, the New York Times said and the outlook for advertising is somewhat brighter than it was a few months back. In general, budgets are lower than those of a year ago, but the loss for the final four months of this year is not expected to exceed the 9 to 10 percent of the first eight months.

Of the four major media, radio made the best showing. There was a 7.5 per cent decline in newspaper linage. Magazines were hit the hardest of these media, the loss running to about 13 per cent.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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No. 1461

September 4, 1942.

EFFORT INCREASED TO JAM UNITED NATIONS BROADCASTS

Germany and Italy are now making unusual efforts to jam the foreign language programs of the United States and Great Britain by deliberately interfering by broadcasting disturbing noises at the same time on the same wavelength. This has been going on in varying degree for a long time, but more recently it began to be very conspicuous, and at the present moment the Nazis and the Italian Facists have large staffs of technicians employed specially on this job. "London Calling", the magazine published by the BBC, states and continues:

"This is one of those very obvious points about propaganda warfare in Europe that are sometimes overlooked outside Europe. A man cannot simply go to a microphone and address the people of Europe as a man can go to the microphone and address the people of the United States or the people of South Africa or Australia. The Axis Governments and their Secret Police are forcibly preventing, or rather trying to prevent, the people of Europe from listening to any radio stations other than Axis ones; and further, the Axis engineers have innumerable stations used solely to broadcast disturbing noises to make broadcasts other than the Axis ones unintelligible. For anyone in Occupied Europe, or in Germany or Italy, to listen to the BBC or to American short-wave stations requires not only an interest and a desire to listen on his part. It requires great courage to take the risk of imprisonment in a concentration camp or even death, and it requires great skill in the actual listening; in distinguishing the speakers' voices amid the miscellaneous noises produced by the Axis jamming stations.

"The way in which the Axis technicians do their jamming is this. Either they turn over to this purpose some ordinary radio station which they do not otherwise require, or else they set up special jamming stations of various sizes. Some of those are large and powerful; some are small; some are small enough to be moved about in vans. The sounds generally used in order to jam are either rapidly repeated morse code, or a rapidly repeated series of musical notes, or a noise like the bubbling of air through water. The Italians use a peculiar guggling noise of their own.

"The carrying power of jamming stations is very varied. Short waves, medium waves, and long waves behave very differently. The areas they affect are different one from another, and each affects a different area at night from that which it affects in daytime. The result is extremely complicated and irregular, but to sum it all up, the effect on the listener almost everywhere in Europe is to make listening at best difficult. There is always some Axis jamming

station that can interfere with his reception to some extent, probably to a very great extent indeed. Still, determined listeners in Occupied Europe learn to listen to the BBC news and talks even through very intense jamming. A report came to us a month or two ago about a man who had escaped from Germany to a neutral country. He wanted to listen to the BBC news in German, and he asked the man he was staying with to tune his set to London. His host did tune in, but the jamming was so severe that he was going to switch off when the escaped German said: 'No, leave it. It's quite good compared with what I am used to,' and he went on listening to it; and he understood it all in spite of the jamming.

"The BBC in its European transmissions frequently gives advice to its listeners on how best to defeat jamming. There are many technical devices, but in the end the two qualities that enable the listener in Occupied Europe or in Italy or in Germany to listen to the BBC are his skill and perseverance in training himself to understand human speech amid the confused noises of jamming; and his courage in risking imprisonment or death from the Nazi police.

"Now, if the Germans and Italians and Frenchmen, and others, had found by experience that they could trust the Nazi broadcasts, then they would not struggle against such severe practical difficulties, and they would not run such grave personal risks to listen to the BBC.

"And further, the fact that the Axis governments are taking so much trouble, and spending so much money on men and apparatus in trying to jam the BBC, shows how well they now realise that their own broadcasts are just not being believed.

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FCC ACTION

Station KPQ of Wenatchee, Wash., has been granted a modification of a construction permit to reduce power from 5 kilowatts to 1 kilowatt and to make changes in directional antenna system.

KICA, Western Broadcasters, Inc., (assignor), Hugh DeWitt Landis (assignee), Clovis, New Mexico, has been granted consent to assignment of license for station KICA for a total consideration of $16,000.

The Crosley Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio, W8XAL, has applied for extension of special experimental authorization to operate on 6080 kilocycles, 1 kilowatt, sharing time with WLWO, and A0 and A1 Emission for identification purposes only.

Pacific Coast Broadcasting Co., Pasadena, Calif., KPAS, has applied for modification of construction permit which authorized construction of new standard broadcast station for approval of directional antenna for day and night use as now adjusted and extension of commencement and completion dates.

Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., New York, N. Y., W71NY, has applied for license to cover construction permit which authorized construction of new high frequency broadcast station.

KMPC, The Station of The Stars, Inc., Beverly Hills, Calif., has applied for modification of construction permit which authorized increase in power, installation of new transmitter, directional antenna and move of transmitter for adjustment of directional antenna system and extension of completion date.

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ASCAP TO APPEAL WISCONSIN SUITS

The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers will take an appeal in the Milwaukee injunction suits against six Wisconsin tavern keepers and dance hall operators. The Society sought to enjoin them from playing ASCAP music but the suits were dismissed last Saturday in a decision handed down by Judge Lewis B. Schwellenbach, of Spokane, Wash., who was called in to hear the cases last June when Judge F. Ryan Duffy disqualified himself and withdrew after declaring that he had been accused of prejudice against the plaintiffs.

ASCAP in its appeal will again maintain that the Wisconsin statute imposing a state tax on music licensing fees is unconstitutional, and that even if the tax were constitutional a state law cannot interfere with a federal statute, in this case, the copyright act.

Judge Schwellenbach upheld the constitutionality of the Wisconsin state law, which requires ASCAP to pay the state 25% of its gross revenues. The court found that neither ASCAP nor the suing publishers had complied with the statute, a fact that had previously been conceded by E. F. Hartman of Chicago, general western counsel for ASCAP, and Robert A. Hess, local counsel, who all along had contended that the Wisconsin law was unconstitutional.

In dismissing the ASCAP suits, which had asked damages of $250 each in six cases, in addition to the injunctions for alleged playing of copyrighted music without payment of the customary fees to ASCAP, Judge Schwellenbach said:

"I cannot permit this court to be used to further a deliberate violation of a statute of the state of Wisconsin."

Fred R. Wright, legal representative for the Wisconsin Tavern Keepers Assn., which fought the ASCAP suits, moved for the dismissal, claiming that ASCAP had not complied with the law that provides that no one may issue licenses to play copyrighted music in Wisconsin until that person or corporation obtains a license from the Wisconsin secretary of state.

Mr. Wright asserted that the decision, as he interpreted it, meant that ASCAP could not prosecute anybody for playing its music

in Wisconsin unless it obtained a license from the secretary of state, as the law requires. Hess said he did not believe the decision was that farreaching, but wanted time to study it further, and declared that an appeal would be made as a matter of course.

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RCA MANUFACTURING CO. ARRANGES $60,000,000 WAR LOAN

To finance war production contracts, RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc., has arranged with Bankers Trust Company and 34 other banks for a $60,000,000 credit for a term of three years. Arrangement for this credit has been made under a regulation of the Federal Reserve which authorizes guarantees by the War and Navy Departments and the Maritime Commission of loans made to facilitate war production.

At the time of the announcement of the regulation which became effective last April, the Federal Reserve System stated the objective as follows: "to facilitate and expedite production for war purposes by arranging for the financing of contractors, subcontractors, and others engaged in business or operations deemed by the armed services and the Maritime Commission to be necessary for the prosecution of the war."

This loan is the largest of its kind so far negotiated in the New York Federal Reserve District. The present intent, according to the announcement, is to make use of the entire sum in connection with the performance of war production contracts. The interest rate on the used portion of the credit will be two and three-quarters per cent (2-3/4%) per annum.

New York: Bankers Trust Company, The Chase National Bank, Guaranty Trust Company, The National City Bank, Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, Irving Trust Company, Manufacturers Trust Company, The New York Trust Company, J. P. Morgan & Company, Incorporated, Chemical Bank & Trust Company, Bank of the Manhattan Company, The Marine Midland Trust Company, Bank of New York, The Commercial National Bank and Trust Company, The Public National Bank and Trust Company Chicago: The First National Bank Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company, Harris Trust and Savings Bank, and Philadelphia: The Philadelphia National Bank, Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities.

Also Indianapolis: American National Bank, Fidelity Trust Company; San Francisco: Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, Crocker First National Bank. Pittsburgh: The Union Trus Company, Farmers Deposit National Bank, Mellon National Bank. St. Louis: Mercantile-Commerce Bank & Trust Company. Boston: The First National Bank, The National Shawmut Bank. Camden (N.J.): First Camden National Bank & Trust Company. Cleveland: The National City Bank Lancaster, (Pa.): The Conestoga National Bank, Lancaster County National Bank, and Harrison (N.J.): Harrison National Bank.

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HEDY LAMARR INVENTS RADIO REMOTE CONTROL DEVICE

It was something out of the ordinary when the National Inventors Council of the Department of Commerce was asked to pass upon a radio remote control device invented by Hedy Lamarr, movie beauty. For military reasons the exact nature of the new gadget has not been divulged nor whether or not it has real value.

Bing Crosby, radio and film star, likewise has an interest in inventing. This prompted him to set up the Crosby Foundation, as a private clearing house for inventors.

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REV. THOMSON NEW CANADIAN BROADCASTING MANAGER

The Rev. Dr. James S. Thomson, CBC Governor and president of the University of Saskatchewan since 1937, has accepted the post of general manager of the Canadian Broadcasting Corp., it was announced by Rene Morin, chairman of the CBC Board, following a meeting of the board of governors. A recommendation that his appointment be confirmed will now go to the Dominion Government for action.

Major Gladstone Murray, head of CBC since its inception, will be left in charge of the creation and development of programs and will have the title of director-general of broadcasting for Canada. Major Murray, however, will continue on his current $14,000 yearly salary.

Justification for the shakeup is based by the board on the report of the special House of Commons committee, which vindicated criticisms by late Governor Alan Plaunt and suggested relief of Murray's post as general manager. Committee deemed Murray's expense bills "excessive".

An action not recommended by the House committee, but taken by the Board of Governors, is a sizable increase reported to be made in the salary of assistant general manager Dr. Augustin Frigon, who will remain as director of the French network despite important criticisms from the province of Quebec. He will also continue as financial controller of the corporation.

As to the problem of improving French network broadcasts, significance is seen in the fact that Hon. Philippe Brais, of the cabine of Provincial Premier Adelard Godbout, has been appointed vice-chairman of the War Information Board announced by Premier Mackenzie King this week.

While final decision has yet to be reached on some matters, it is believed that Murray may move his headquarters to Toronto. Change will become effective November 2.

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NO ISSUE LABOR DAY

Because of the closing of most of the government offices on Labor Day, Monday, September 7, the Tuesday issue of this service immediately following will be omitted.

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MR. FLY STILL HASN'T FLOWN BACK

There continued to be considerable mystery about the absence of Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission. The general impression was that he had quietly slipped away on a vacation.

If so, he wasn't the only one. The public is given the impression that high government officials are continuously in Washington in the sweltering heat breaking their backs with work trying to win the war.

The truth of the matter is that a large number of them are not even on the job. This writer had the experience on a recent Thursday of calling up 10 government officials in a row and not a single one was in town. In some cases it was frankly stated they were away on vacations. The official explanation however was invariably "away on secret war business".

When Chairman Fly will return is still apparently uncertain. He is said to have told someone on the Hill that he would be gone two months but the opinion around the Commission seemed to be that he would return after Labor Day.

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LOUIS RUPPEL JOINS CROWELL-COLLIER

Effective October 1 Louis Ruppel, Columbia Broadcasting System public relations head, will become executive assistant to Thomas Beck president of the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company. Mr. Ruppel's new duties will be in a general advisory capacity due to his wide experience in the publishing and radio business.

Mr. Ruppel was formerly managing editor of the Chicago Times where he was credited with being largely responsible for the success and growth of thatpaper. He was closely associated with Franklin D. Roosevelt when the latter was governor of New York.

Mr. Ruppel has been with Columbia about three years and not long ago there was a report that he would come to Washington as one of the right-hand men to Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information and former CBS commentator.

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RECORDERS AND BROADCASTERS TO STAND PAT ON PETRILLO

According to manufacturers of records and the broadcasters, James C. Petrillo expected them to come to him for terms, but if latest advices are correct they have not done so -- though a month has passed since his edict went into effect banning the making of records by union musicians for broadcasting purposes. It is said that they are well content to await the threshing out of the issues in the courts. The anti-trust suit brought against Mr. Petrillo will be argued in the Federal Court in Chicago Wednesday, February 16

One of the latest references to Mr. Petrillo appeared in an editorial in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post "Free Labor must Win" which read:

"Free Labor Will Win is the slogan the National Administration suggests for Labor Day, 1942. Everybody agrees. Free Labor must outdistance its best mark of the past or we shall be done with Labor Day forever. To remain free, labor must share the general sacrifices needed for victory.

"Such fervor will be honestly meant, but it will have greater influence if words are accompanied and followed by even more evidence of good faith than we have had in the past. If one bull-fiddle player should arise from the ranks of the American Federation of Musicians to denounce Mr. James Caesar Petrillo's activities, or if one prominent leader of labor should deplore the recent mess at Pontiac, Michigan, where a defense factory was closed because of a jurisdictional dispute among the organizers of chain-store clerks, the effect would be electrical. Labor Day speeches are a dime a dozen, but evidence of understanding that free labor implies responsible labor is more important."

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DO SENATORS GET AS MANY LETTERS AS RADIO STATIONS?

Broadcasters might compare their station response to the mail received by the more important United States senators. The latter information has been made public for the first time by Senator Tydings (D) of Maryland. The purpose, he said, was to "show what Senators claim they are receiving in the way of mail, and what they have actually received over a period of seven weeks".

Senator Tydings' table covered senatorial mail receipts from January 8 to February 28, inclusive, a period in which, he said, the mail was running a little below normal and far below receipts of the last few days when constituents by the tens of thousands have been writing on labor, the war effort and economy.

The table showed that in the 51 days, the total for all Senators was 452,710 letters.

Senator Brooks (Republican), of Illinois, led the list with 20,486 pieces of first-class mail, or an average of 401 letters a day. He was more than 33 1/3 per cent ahead of his nearest competitor, Senator Mead (Democrat), of New York, who received 13,295 letters, or an average of 260 a day.

Others were Senators Connally, of Texas, 219 letters a day; O'Daniel, of Texas, 204 letters, Walsh, of Massachusetts, 184 letters; Pepper, of Florida, 180 letters; Tydings, 163; Wagner, of New York, 156, and Byrd, of Virginia, 154. All of the last named are Democrats.

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WHO THOUGHT UP THE QUIZ SHOW?

Raising thatpoint John Hutchens, Radio Editor of the New York Times, last Sunday wrote: "This isn't the $64 question but it is one many people have tried (unsuccessfully) to answer".

"It was five years ago that questions and answers became a real factor in network broadcasting", Mr. Hutchens continued, "beginning with the arrival of 'Professor Quiz' on a national hookup in the spring of 1937. Last fall, according to trade rumors alon; Radio Row, the quiz show momentum was due to expire. It did not. Even now, with some of the quiz programs on Summer vacation, you can turn the dial at almost any hour between 10 A.M. and midnight and hear some one asking some one else a question.

"There is a legend that a man from Rockford, Ill., once went t< Chicago and tried to sell an idea for an interview program, long before 'Vox Pop' started asking questions and getting answers in 193? He was told to go home to Rockford. There ought to be a plaque for him some day.

"Two thousand dollars a week is a large budget for even a leading half-hour quiz show, as compared with $10,000 for a variety program that might not rank appreciably higher in the audience survey ratings.

"For this comparatively small outlay the return in popular interest is enormous. The 'Truth or Consequences' office says that in less than two years it has received 800,000 letters submitting questions and consequences. Eight million questions have been sent to the Chicago headquarters of the Quiz Kids. Fifteen thousand letters a week pour into the 'Information Please' office, averaging four questions each.

"The Quiz Kids have been a phenomenal hit, after overcoming a popular belief that no group of children could be so intellectual, and that the program must surely be faked. If they had any doubts about it, a group of University of Chicago professors learned better. In a test which, fortunately for the professors, was not broadcast,

the Quiz Kids won by a score of 275 to 140. Later the professors turned the tables on the kids and won by five points."

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WOULD SHORT-WAVE JAPS "GOLDEN LESSON" BACK TO THEM

A writer in the Washington Post, Clarke Kawakami, suggests that our short-wave stations continuously flash the Japan "golden lesson" back to them as a reminder of their present conduct. For this he gives the following explanation:

"In 1882 the Emperor Meiji, whom all Japanese revere as one of the greatest and wisest rulers in their country's history, issued a rescript laying down five basic principles of conduct to be followed by all officers and men of Japan's fighting services. That document, about 2000 words in length, has for 60 years been the official Bible of the Japanese army and navy, and even today every soldier and sailor in the Mikado's forces is expected to know it from memory.

"Although officially entitled Gunjin Chokuyu or 'The Imperial Precepts to Soldiers and Sailors,' the rescript is more familiarly referred to among Japanese as the Kinka Giokujo or 'golden lesson and precious-stone rule.' In simple, ringing words that even the dullest farm-boy recruit can understand, it exhorts members of the armed forces to cultivate the five virtues of loyalty, propriety, valor, righteousness and simplicity. In short, it is Bushido, the ancient 'way of the warrior,' dressed in modern garb.

"It is pertinent, then, to re-examine the Imperial Rescript and to hold it up before the whole world as evidence that Japan's fighting men, under their present leadership, are violating almost every tenet of the code they are sworn to obey. As a propaganda weapon to undermine Japanese morale, nothing that our political warfare experts can devise would be half so effective as this small document. It need only be read in the Japanese original, without comment, at the close of every short-wave broadcast beamed to the Far East. No Japanese listener could fail to catch the point."

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20 PROGRAMS TAKE 125-STATIONS UNDER NBC'S NEW PLAN

Twenty national programs, sponsored by fifteen different advertisers, have now signed under the National Broadcasting Company's Full-Network Plan and have contracted for the NBC network of 125 stations. The company announced:

"By taking 125 stations, a number of these advertisers will effect an immediate saving; some will be increasing their former station lineup to a larger extent with slight increases in expenditures, and others are making substantial budget increases in order to use 125 stations. We fully expect that before long most of our evening advertisers will be using 125 stations."

RADIO WORKS WITH THE ARMY

Elliott M. Sanger, General Manager of Station WQXR, wrote the following letter to the Editor of the New York Times:

"This is in reply to the letter written you by Miss Joan Hansen about radio helping during blackouts.

"From the description of the programs Miss Hansen evidently was listening to WQXR. The reason she received no blackout instructions from us or any other station is because the radio stations were not ordered by the Army to do so. There is complete co-ordination between radio and the Army during practice blackouts in preparation for actual raid conditions. The plan of the recent unannounced blackout apparently was to rely upon siren warnings, without any help from the radio.

"Miss Hansen may be sure that the radio stations of New York are a vital part of the air raid precautions system and when blackout instructions via radio are needed she will get them."

Miss Hanson's letter follows:

"I should like to suggest a rather elementary addition to the procedure adopted in blackouts here, whether practice or grimly necessary.

"Tonight at 9:30 the sirens began to shriek and a bland voice on my radio told me that I ought to join the roster of distinguished people who use a soothing lotion after shaving. While the siren moaned on the same or another suave voice told me I should have the treat of listening to the music of Old Vienna.

"This gave me an authentic shudder, and I'd already put the lights out. As I am equipped with adequate blackout facilities, I am typing this at 9:40 and the radio has just finished a spirited polka and is giving me an equally spirited minuet.

"If the blackout is seriously meant, couldn't the radio stations be informed, all within a minute, and announce it to their listeners and then continue with their inspiriting tunes?"

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Speaking of mail, Arthur J. Metzler of WOR's Mail Room said:

"One listener wrote to us: 'I am an ardent listener to your station, but lately I've missed your program, "The Witches Tale".' That show has been off WOR for almost five years. Another was addressed to 'Lone Ranger, Many Apples, Many Sodas.' We finally figured out the writer meant, 'Minneapolis, Minnesota.'"

TRADE NOTES

The Sparks-Withington Company, manufacturer of radio and allied appliances, issued its report for the fiscal year ended on June 30. It showed a net profit of $679,845, after charges and reserves for Federal income taxes and a provision for war-time and post-war adjustments. This is equivalent to 73 cents each on 900,674 shares of common stock, after annual dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred shares. For the year to June 30, 1941, net income was $96,591, or 8 cents a common share.

The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents a share on the common stock, payable on Sept. 15 to stockholders of record of Sept. 5. This is the first payment on this stock since 1931.

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Liberty Broadcasting Corp., operating Radio Station WAGA, Atlanta, Ga., engaged in selling the use of its radio transmittal facilities and power, stipulated with the Federal Trade Commission to cease representing that WAGA has more listeners in Atlanta than any other radio station or that, when operating as authorized in its construction permit, it can be heard without interference over the entire State of Georgia; or misrepresenting through exaggeration the number of prospective purchasers who listen to the station.

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Every time the Germans sink a ship they strike two strokes on a gong. This is broadcast to their enemies by short-wave. Recently the gong strokes announced 18 ships sunk in one evening.

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In a booklet entitled "A March ... and a dance," CBS has reprinted two letters to the Editor of the New York Times. One was from Frances Morehouse, of Shafer, Minn., in which she criticized the wartime activities of the radio industry. The other was a reply by Davidson Taylor, Assistant Director of Broadcasting for CBS.

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An amendment to make clear that maximum prices for all radio apparatus and parts covered by Price Regulation No. 136 are those charged by sellers on March 31, last, was issued by OPA.

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The Vacuum Tube Division of the General Electric Radio, Television and Electronics Department will henceforth be known as the Electronic Tube Division, according to a recent announcement by Dr. W.R.G. Baker, Vice President in charge of the Department.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC
GENERAL LIBRARY
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No. 1462

PETRILLO ENDS CINCINNATI CONSERVATORY BROADCASTS

Adding another scalp to his belt, James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Music, forced the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music to cancel its ninth season of broadcasts which was to have started over the Columbia Broadcasting System Thursday, October 1st. Mr. Petrillo gave the same reason for the Cincinnati edict that he did for the National Music Camp at Interlochen, Michigan, that "it is the national policy of the American Federation of Musicians to permit only union musicians to broadcast."

George H. Klusmeyer, Manager of the Conservatory, said:

"Since it is necessary for our students to have the opportunity of playing standard literature to enable them to build up their repertoire, or ultimately becoming professional musicians, and since the broadcasts have materially contributed to their education, it would seem the union's national policy in respect to broadcasts will limit the scope of our educational activities."

The phrasing of the Union's order led officials to believe that Mr. Petrillo intended to eliminate all non-union programs, which would involve broadcasts by many other schools of national prominence. Heretofore the union has shown some willingness to compromise issues if a union "stand-by" band were hired.

Indicating that the labor leader was clamping down tighter, the National Association of Broadcasters made it known in New York last Wednesday that Petrillo had revoked union permits to make electrical transcriptions which are used once in broadcasts, then destroyed.

TheAAssociation declared in a statement, adopted at a meeting to consider the action, that it was "another act of agression against wartime morale and communications in the United States."

"Mr. Petrillo's action", the statement said, "is motivated only by the desire to make his dictatorship over the field of music all-inclusive."

It was said at the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee this (Friday) morning that it had not been decided when the Petrillo hearing would begin - whether it would start Monday, September 14th, as scheduled tentatively, or go over until later in the week, possibly Thursday.

Senator Worth D. Clark, of Idaho, (D), who introduced the resolution which authorized the investigation, is head of the Senate sub-committee which includes Senators Hill (D.), Alabama; Andrews (D), Florida; Gurney (R.), South Dakota, and Tobey (R.), of New Hampshire. Immediately following on the schedule is the Government suit next Wednesday September 16th, but a postponement is being sought on this because of the absence from the United States of Joseph A. Radway, General Counsel of the American Federation of Labor, now in London.

The New York Times landed on the Music Czar with this editorial, "Petrillo Rides Again":

"Mr. Petrillo's conquests, like those of every dictator, only whet his appetite for further conquests. This private individual, having ordered a school band off the air, having ordered the country's musicians not to make records to be played over the radio or in public places, has now placed a ban even against the manufacture of electrical transcriptions intended for use only once on the radio. True, on July 31, Mr. Petrillo in a letter to Elmer Davis, Director of the OWI, wrote: 'Electrical transcription for radio, used as intended - only once - is not detrimental to the American Federation of Musicians if destroyed after such use.' But that was only what he thought a few weeks ago; he has now changed his mind. Anyway, who is going to stop him from telling the American people just what he will let them hear and just what he won't let them hear?

"The Department of Justice has brought suit against Mr. Petrillo under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, but he doesn't appear to be worrying. Why should he? Hasn't the Supreme Court already decided that labor unions enjoy sweeping immunities from the anti-trust acts, and even from the Federal Anti-Racketeering Act? Didn't the Supreme Court even go out of its way, when the question was not directly before it, to declare that it is quite in accordance with the latter law for Mr. Petrillo to force the employment of a 'stand-by' orchestra, which must be paid even though it is not used? Did not the Supreme Court blandly refer to all this as 'traditional labor union activities'? Has either Congress or the Administration raised a hand to change the law?

"Personal indignation against Mr. Petrillo is as futile as it is foolish. He is, in a sence, performing a public service. He is showing just what can be done by a labor union leader under the present state of the law. His dictatorial powers are merely the logical end-product of the Administration's labor policy to date. It is that policy which has placed these powers in his hands.

"No one would wish to prejudge the Department of Justice's legal case against him. The Supreme Court, notwithstanding its previous decisions, may interpret some existing law to mean that at least some of Mr. Petrillo's activities are out of legal bounds. But the law and its interpretation will have to be radically revised from that of the recent past if the irresponsible private dictatorship of the Petrillos is to be brought to an end."

The Washington Post had this to say about the latest move of the labor leader referred to as "an ambitious little tyrant who has seized the opportunity offered by our lop-sided labor legislation and a timorous Congress to establish himself with a dictorial power over a great industry".

"Whatever the faults of Mr. Jimmy Petrillo - and doubtless like the rest of us he is not without them - he cannot justly be accused of excessive caution. Indeed, the military bigwigs who are still debating the how and when of the second front ought to pay a little more attention to the methods of that grand strategist and master of phonopolitics, Mr. Petrillo. Jimmy is not afraid of any second fronts, third fronts or fifteenth fronts. In the midst of a life-and-death struggle against juke boxes, musical recordings and amateur concerts, Jimmy has taken time out for an aggression against a brand-new enemy - namely, the transcribed radio program. This means a program, which, instead of being broadcast at the time of performance, is recorded on discs and broadcast later. If Jimmy gets his way, as he probably will, since there seems to be nobody in or out of the Government as powerful and determined as himself, a good many popular programs must go off the air, including 'The Aldrich Family', 'The Goldbergs', and 'Singin' Sam'. * * * Indeed, if old Homer himself were now alive and should offer to broadcast over a national hookup the while 'Iliad' in the original Ionic dialect, with lyre accompaniment, Mr. Petrillo would certainly order the program canceled and would almost as certainly be obeyed.

"But just what Jimmy expects to gain from his latest move, beyond, of course, the mere animal pleasure of throwing his weight around a little more, is not excacly clear. We do not see, for instance, how it will make any more jobs for members of Jimmy's union."

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N.Y. STATIONS O.K. IN FIRST REAL AIR RAID TEST

The New York radio stations gave a good account of themselves in what was thought to be the city's first real air-raid alarm last Monday morning when watchers sighted a plane that they were not able to identify. Although the test proved to be pretty much of a fiasco, otherwise (except in the eyes of Mayor LaGuardia), the broadcasting stations which run all night proved to be on their toes despite the early hour in the morning when the alarm was sounded and all closed down promptly.

WABC, CBS outlet, went off the air at 2:32:17 A.M. and resumed its broadcast at 2:34:32 A.M. WOR of the Mutual network was off from 2:33:40 to 2:35:20, while WNEW was silent from 2:32:10 to 2:37:10. NBC and the Blue were likewise not caught napping.

Telephone switchboards of the broadcasting stations were swamped with what was said to be an all-time record of newspaper calls in a short period.

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NEW RULES TO CURB UNAUTHORIZED GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

No longer will Government radio programs run wild or will it be possible for any Government official with a brain-storm to put on a program anytime he wants to attract attention to himself. In accordance with an order just issued by Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of Information, all plans or proposals for new or continuing series or for individual radio programs developed by or for the national headquarters of the several Government agencies for local stations or networks will be submitted to William B. Lewis, Chief of the Radio Bureau, OWI, for clearance.

In a letter to sponsors and advertising agencies, Mr. Lewis explains:

"These new procedures are effective October 1, 1942, and give detailed instructions for clearance of all radio proposals developed by and for Government agencies.

"This regulation is established (1) because radio time is limited; (2) to insure uniformity of Government war policy to the end that the public is not confused by overlapping and conflicting statements issued from several sources."

The order just issued by Mr. Davis follows:

A. New Radio Programs Proposed by Headquarters of Government Agencies.

1. Plans for new radio programs will be submitted in writing to the Chief of the Radio Bureau with a complete statement, including

(a) The purpose of the program or series;
(b) The proposed method of presenting the program, whether over a network, through local stations, live or by transcription;
(c) The cost of the program and by whom such costs are to be paid;
(d) The date proposed for release of the individual program together with a copy of the script;
(e) The date proposed for the initiation of a series, the proposed length of the series, and a sample script together with the name of the writer.

2. Programs approved for network use will be submitted by the Office of War Information to the networks for consideration. OWI will promptly inform the sponsoring Government Agency of the disposition made of the proposal.

3. Programs approved for transcriptions will be given a war information priority rating and the use of such programs will be scheduled in accordance with such ratings.

4. After approval of the basic plans, each script in the series, whether live or transcribed shows, will be submitted to the Radio Bureau, OWI, for clearance.

5. Requests for time for a single broadcast by a speaker may be handled directly by the several Agencies with the networks or stations. In accordance with OWI regulation #1, such speeches will continue to be cleared by the Chief of the Bureau of Publications and Graphics of the OWI.

6. The distribution of all radio scripts and transcriptions will be handled by the Radio Bureau of the OWI unless otherwise approved by the Chief of the Radio Bureau of OWI.

B. Government Material Supplied by National Headquarters to Established Radio Programs

1. Proposals by Government agencies for the inclusion of official material in established programs, commercial or sustaining, will be submitted to the Radio Bureau, OWI. At the discretion of the Radio Bureau this material will be channelled to the proper outlets. Producers of radio programs seeking specific information or assistance from a Federal Agency, will be referred directly to the information division of the proper agency; OWI shall be informed of the assistance or information supplied.

2. Proposals by private organizations, networks, or sponsors for Federal agency collaboration in developing single programs or series of programs will be cleared with the Radio Bureau, OWI, by the agency concerned.

3. Allocation Plans (for placing Government messages on commercial and sustaining programs) will be continued by the Radio Bureau of OWI.

C. Government Radio Programs Now on the Air, Produced by or for National Headquarters

1. All Federal Departments and agencies will submit scripts of all broadcasts to the Radio Bureau, OWI, for clearance.

2. Beginning October 1, the Chief of the Radio Bureau, OWI, will hold conferences with representatives of Federal Departments and agencies now broadcasting programs to review the importance of such programs to the war effort.

D. Radio Activities of Government Field Offices

1. Government radio material placed on local stations by or for the field offices of the several agencies will be cleared through the field offices of OWI. However, all instructions sent by the national headquarters of the Government agencies to field offices regarding the use of radio will be submitted for clearance to the Radio Bureau, OWI.

2. Proposals originating with field offices for new regional or national network programs or proposals for the inclusion of official material in established regional or national network programs, commercial or sustaining, will be submitted to the information headquarters of the agency concerned for clearance with the Radio Bureau, OWI.

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McDONALD SEES GREAT FUTURE FOR RADIO

In the leading editorial of the first issue of "Zenith Radiorgan", described as "the national field newspaper of Zenith men and women everywhere", Commander E. F. McDonald writes:

"I make the prediction that radio's future will be even more brilliant in the home, more important to our whole world economy than has been its past.

"One thing is certain. Radio will revolutionize and speed the great new form of transportation . . . aviation!

"Radio has never been universally necessary in transportation before. In automobiles, on trains, it has been entertainment. In ships it has been a great aid but not essential.

"But today - for the future - in that great, new universal transportation that is forming itself, the airplane - radio is essential as the engine itself.

"Airplanes and radio are two of the four great industries that will lead this country back to business normalcy after the peace is won. The two others are chemistry and the automobile.

"I believe in this bright future for radio so strongly that I am asking our management to make it a part of a great Zenith advertising campaign to extend over the next year or so, so that every individual composing the great American public will be made conscious of this future.

"Home radio, too, will benefit by all that electronic development produces.

"The great commercial family which has made the radio industry what it is today, may indeed look forward to greater things than we have yet seen in radio."

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ROOSEVELT AS A RADIO WRITER

Drew Pearson, in his syndicated column "The Washington Merry-Go-Round", writes:

"The American public doesn't hear much about the short wave radio broadcasts which send a constant stream of United States propaganda into Axis countries. Still less does it know that recently President Roosevelt himself personally dictated one of the most effective of these broadcasts.

"Briefly summarized, here is what Roosevelt dictated:

"'In 1918, the Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy was riding through Brittany when his pilot car, driving ahead of him, bumped into a priest.

"'The Assistant Secretary of the Navy went to the assistance of the priest and offered to take him to a hospital. But, brushing off his clothes, the priest said he was not hurt. The Assistant Secretary then offered him compensation. The priest replied that never would he accept any compensation from so fina an organization as the United States Navy.

"'So the Assistant Secretary then asked if there was anything which was particularly needed in his church.

"'The priest replied that for some time he had been trying to complete a leaded window in his chapel. So the Assistant Secretary took out his check book and wrote a check for $200.

"'A year later word was received that the window had been completed, and that a candle was burning in it in memory of the United States Navy and all it represented.

"'Six years later another letter came saying that the candle was still burning. Other letters have followed. And that candle is still burning - unless the Nazis have put it out.'

"Note - The author of the radio script did not say so, but the then Assistant Secretary of the Navy is now the President of the United States."

Mr. Pearson also had this to say of what he called "Elmer Davis' tough job":

"Government friends of Elmer Davis are both sympathetic and skeptical over his decision to go on the air once a week to report to the Nationa.

"They figure that this is a case of a shoemaker reaching for his last. Davis, none too happy with the difficult job of running the Office of War Information, and hamstrung on a lot of his ideas, has now decided to go back to the radio broadcasting which made him famous. This time he will speak not for a sponsor but for the Government.

"Unquestionably his broadcasts will be a hit - at first. But the job of originating news which molds the destiny of a nation, rather than commenting on news which already has been originated, may be a tough assignment."

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RCA COVERS SELF WITH GLORY IN WAR MERIT AWARDS

In the first awards of Certificates of Individual Production Merit to 17 persons serving as "soldiers of production" in the war plants, six went to the RCA Manufacturing Company. Included in these was the only woman in the United States to be thus honored - Mrs. Smith Lewis, formerly of the RCA Indianapolis plant. In addition to this Arthur Waggoner, also of the RCA Indianapolis plant, was awarded a certificate of honorable mention.

A complete citation of the RCA winners follows:

Mrs. Bonnie Lee Smith Lewis, Indiana, a former employee of the RCA Manufacturing Co., Inc., plant in Indianapolis, suggested the use of a motor-driven wire brush wheel for removing burrs found on the moulded clamping nut of a sound-powered telephone.

Stanley Crawford, New Jersey, a material inspector in the RCA Manufacturing Co. plant at Camden, designed a new type of caliper for determining the wall thicknesses and relationship between a cored interior and the outside surface of castings.

Benjamin Willet, New Jersey, an instructor in the crystal laboratory at the RCA Camden plant, designed a new jig utilizing a diamond-charged saw for slitting quartz crystals. The jig reduced breakage by 75 percent.

Joseph Frank Eckert, Jr., New Jersey, an X-Ray operator at the RCA plant at Camden, suggested a new method to obtain a maximum number of radio quartz crystals from the extremely limited amount of raw material.

Edward Spencer Hoffman, Private, United States Air Corps, formerly a supervisor in the transformer department of the RCA plant at Camden, constructed a small lot of transformers with silicon steel in place of the nickel steel. The transformer passed all tests. As a consequence, 3,000 pounds ofnickel has been saved and production has flowed smoothly.

Albert Peter Ruggieri, New Jersey, a spot welder at the RCA Camden plant, suggested the use of a redesigned aluminum bracket in place of a more complicated bracket of stainless steel with a high chromium content in production of radio equipment.

Arthur Waggoner, Indiana, a finisher for the RCA Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis, devised a new method of finishing diaphragms for soundpower telephones made for the Navy. It accomplished a 44 percent increase in production and an estimated annual saving of 1,100 man-hours.

The Certificates and letters of Honorable Mention have been sent to the Labor-Management Committees in each of the plants and the formal presentation ceremonies are left to their discretion.

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TELLS HOW RADIO BROUGHT $10,303,369 IN ONE NIGHT

The story of how the Blue network broke all records in its seven-hour all-star program is told in a pamphlet entitled "They pledged America - $10,303,369", which goes on to say:

"The program started at 9 o'clock. By 10:30 orders for War Bonds had totaled $3,500,000. This was announced on the air, and the announcement had an electric effect. In another half hour the total had climbed to $4,500,000.

"And on through the night - Blue Network Station switchboards all over the country were jammed with telephone orders - Western Union machines clicked furiously with orders, penny postcards flooded the mail boxes from Maine to California.

"Here is the result: a total (up to 4 A.M. EWT, Sunday, August 30) of $10,303,369. And by mail, the orders are still coming in."

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LA STAYO, HEAD OF WAAT, NEWARK, DIES

Paul H. La Stayo, President and General Manager of the Bremer Broadcasting Company, operators of radio station WAAT at Newark, N. J., died in Jersey City last Saturday, after a year's illness at the age of 44.

Mr. La Stayo was one of the pioneer radio station operators in New Jersey, becoming Secretary of the broadcasting company at its founding in Jersey City in 1926. He had been President and General Manager since 1929. Radio Station WAAT moved from Jersey City to Newark several months ago.

Before joining WAAT, Mr. La Stayo was with the National Cash Register Company's Newark office in the Sales and Promotion Department. He was born in Weehawken, N. J., and had resided in Jersey City for the last twenty years.

Mr. La Stayo was a member of the National Association of Broadcasters, the Bayonne Kiwanis Club, the Yountakah Country Club at Nutley, N. J., and the Jersey City Tuna Club.

He leaves a widow, Margaret Carroll La Stayo; a son, Paul H. Jr., a daughter, Margaret Jean; his mother, two sisters, and a brother, all of Jersey City.

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TRADE NOTES

The Senate Finance Committee turned down the House approved increase from 10 to 15 percent in the tax on international telephone, telegraph and cable messages. This was done at the request of the Federal Communications Commission, which thought the tax would discourage proper international relations.

James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, returned to Washington today (Friday, September 11th), after an absence of several weeks.

The Office of War Information has announced that top-flight radio artists of the country had offered their services to the Government in war work under the direction of the OWI.

A three-way plan, under which the talent of these stars will be utilized, was submitted to OWI by Kay Kyser, who is forming a "Committee of 25" leading radio performers.

Acceptances have been received by OWI from Jack Benny, Edgar Bergen, George Burns, Gracie Allen, Nelson Eddy, Clifton Fadiman, Jean Hersholt, Frank Morgan, Hal Peary, Lanny Ross and Major Bowes. Others invited by Kyser were Mr. and Mrs. Goodman Ace, Fred Allen, Amos and Andy, Bob Burns, Eddie Cantor, Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Andre Kostelanetz, Fibber McGee and Molly, Edward G. Robinson, Red Skelton, Kate Smith, Fred Waring, William Abbott and Lou Costello.

An amendment to make clear that maximum prices for all radio apparatus and parts covered by Maximum Price Regulation No. 136 are those charged by sellers on March 31, 1942, was issued September 2 by OPA. The Amendment became effective September 8,'42.

Applications were filed in Washington by three FM station owners for licenses to cover installations now on the air, in accordance with recent wartime revisions in FM regulations announced last month by the Federal Communications Commission.

The three are W45CM (WBNS, Inc.) of Columbus, Ohio; W65H (WDRC, Inc.) of Hartford, Conn.; and W71NY (Bamberger Broadcasting Service), New York City. Special wartime licenses are now being granted to FM stations under waivers of certain operating standards demanded in the original FM regulations established by the FCC two years ago. Applicants for these licenses, however, must show that shortages of materials and personnel are responsible for their inability to meet all service specifications set forth in their construction permits.

According to Drew Pearson, Nelson Rockefeller, who is 34 years old, has been debating military service. Mr. Pearson adds: "Though Rockefeller has five children, they are not exactly dependents. But friends have persuaded him that coordinating Inter-American Affairs is a wartime essential."

A new 100-kilowatt radio transmitter, one of the most powerful in the world, is now operating full power for WGEO, one of the two General Electric international broadcasting stations in Schenectady. The transmitter replaces one of equal power released at Government request last December to KWID, San Francisco, to augment the programs of KGEI, General Electric station there, and to increase California short-wave facilities to combat Japanese propaganda in the Pacific.

President Roosevelt drew a rating of 50.3% for his "Fireside Chat" Monday night, according to the C. E. Hooper survey. That represented an estimated audience of 37,362,400 listeners. The Chief Executive's rating on his broadcast address last Thursday ('3) by the International Student Assembly in Washington was rated at 19%, according to the Hooper dopesters, while the radio audience for his Aug. 31 speech at the dedication of the new Naval Medical Center, at Bethesda, Md. was given a 19.3% figure by the same survey.

Lehman E. Otis, former News Editor of the United Broadcasting Company, has joined CBS as a writer in the News Room.

Action by the Federal Communications Commission:

WRNL, Richmond Radio Corp., Richmond, Va., granted construction permit to make changes in directional antenna for nighttime use; KWG, McClatchy Broadcasting Co., Stockton, Cal., designated for hearing application to make changes in transmitter and antenna and increase power from 100 to 250 watts; KROY, Royal Miller, Sacramento, Cal., designated for hearing application for construction permit to install a new transmitter and increase power from 100 to 250 watts.

Applications Received: WPTZ, Philco Radio and Television Corp., Philadelphia, Pa., modification of construction permit which authorized construction of new commercial television broadcast station requesting extension of completion date to 12/1/42; WLW, The Crosley Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio, construction permit to increase power from 50 kc. to 650 kw., make changes in transmitter of W8XO for use by WLW and install directional antenna for night use Amended to request modification of license instead of construction permit to operate with power of 50 kw night and 500 kw. daytime using the transmitter licensed to W8XO; W59C, license to cover construction permit which authorized construction of new high frequency broadcast station.

Says the Gossip from Gotham" column in the Washington Post: "In the room from which the President broadcast the other night, he watched the various announcers who were introducing him over their hookups. Each announcer broadcast, separately: "The President of the United States." After Mr. Roosevelt heard each deliver this line separately, he told them: "Boys, next time get together." . . . . . Orson Wells, who recently returned from South America, has lost none of his excitement. The Saturday Evening Post is bidding for his services on that magazine's forthcoming radio series . . . . The new 6-nights-a-week radio series for Coca-Cola will be broadcast from the Army camps in the outlying districts - camps which are off the usual entertainment route.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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No. 1463

September 15, 1942

MR. FLY ASSURES CONTINUITY OF BROADCASTING SERVICE

At a press conference upon his return to Washington held yesterday (Monday) after an absence of several weeks, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission discussed his trip and talked informally on various subjects.

"I had a very interesting trip", Mr. Fly said. "I was quite encouraged over the inspection of a number of our field stations, particularly the work of our Radio Intelligence Division in the field of monitoring and radio intelligence generally. I think we have succeeded in establishing a pretty comprehensive and efficient group of facilities and they are splendidly staffed. The people of those stations are on the job. They have their hearts and souls in it and are really doing a swell job and tied in well from the military point of view, and I am very optimistic about the work that is being done.

"Meanwhile a couple of the problems have been receiving attention and perhaps I ought to assure you that the two serious problems - one, as to manpower generally in the communications industry, and the other, as to the assurance of continuity of broadcasting service - that is, in terms of necessary equipment - they have been given very active consideration and a great deal of progress has been made. You are all familiar with the questionnaire on the tube supply which was sent out to all the standard broadcast stations by the Board of War Communications. Now, we have very splendid cooperation from the industry on that. The returns are in and they have been tabulated and a report is now in the hands of the Domestic Broadcasting Committee. I understand that that Committee will meet some time this week and will make recommendations to the Board. The data provided by the report is really very helpful because it goes pretty thoroughly into the status of tube supply amongst all of the broadcasters and will afford a very substantial basis for such action as the Board may take or such recommendations as it will want to forward. Needless to say, tubes are consumable and in substantial quantities, and there is the crux of a pretty serious problem. However, it ought to be made clear that up to the present time the WPB has been able to supply all stations with the necessary tubes. I think there is no doubt from informal information which we have that they can continue to do that for a limited period - perhaps I should say for a substantial period if the conservation of materials is practiced judiciously.

"However, there is our big question mark - that is, the ability of WPB to make tubes available indefinitely. Military requirements are great. Silencing of any station is not an immediate prospect but the need for conservation is immediate. It is present

and it is urgent. I cannot but feel some concern about the statements that have been made in places by subordinate officials as to what broadcast service is essential and as to what broadcast service is to be maintained. I think I can fairly say that you may safely disregard all such statements. I am confident that for a substantial period the means can and will be found to maintain all the present broadcast service, and in any case the substantial reducation of broadcast service is not to be decided by isolated subordinate officials. That raises a question of national public policy and it will be decided as a matter of national policy. I have every confidence that problems will be worked out and give industry the continuity and security which it deserves. As you know, different means have been suggested for the conservation of materials, and all of those will be considered by the Board of War Communications when it receives the recommendations of the Domestic Broadcast Committee.

"The problem of manpower for the entire communications industry has been given extensive study and received the cooperative attention of the industry and of the various Government agencies concerned - Board of War Communications, War Manpower Commission, Selective Service, U. S. Employment Service. As you know, a questionnaire covering this field was sent out by the BWC to all the companies, including wire, radio, and the communications companies in general. That information is coming in in pretty good shape. The biggest companies have, of course, the most extensive job, but they will all be in very shortly, and when that information is received and broken down, it will be referred to the respective committees of the BWC for their advice and recommendations.

"The problem of possible shortage and the rate of turnover, possibilities of recruiting the various training programs existing and those that may be possible, will be given consideration. I believe we will get some substantial and constructive results out of this whole study. The communications industry need not feel that this work will be slowed down. It will move along expeditiously and I hope thoroughly and constructively. As you know, the Commission has had a substantial inquiry of the conditions in the telegraph industry under way for some time, and I understand this work is gotten up in good shape and it ought to be before the Commission perhaps within a week."

"You say you did not have any immediate prospect of silencing radio stations?" Mr. Fly was asked.

"That's right", he replied.

"Is there a prospect of limiting the service?"

"None whatsoever", the Chairman answered. "I think some of the competitive sources might like to think so, but that is not true."

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JOLLIFFE PROMOTION TO RCA MFG. V-P SEEN AS GOOD MOVE

Washington friends of Dr. Charles B. Jolliffe welcomed the news that he had been appointed Vice-President and Chief Engineer of the RCA Manufacturing Company at Camden, N. J. Dr. Jolliffe, who despite his many achievements is only 48 years old, has been holding down two other very important jobs - Assistant to the President of the Radio Corporation of America, and Chief Engineer of the RCA Laboratories.

One looking at Dr. Jolliffe, large and jovial, very much like former President Taft at that age, would never take him for a technical man. Far from the dreamer type of scientist, Dr. Jolliffe always comes through with a clear cut reply which even such a writer as this one is invariably able to understand. Never known to seek publicity for himself, he is always most helpful to those desiring information in his particular field.

Dr. Jolliffe was born at Mannington, West Virginia, was graduated from West Virginia University with a B.Sc. degree in 1915, and achieved the M.S. degree at West Virginia in 1920, and the honorary degree LL.D. from his Alma Mater in 1942. He was awarded the Ph.D in 1922 at Cornell University where he was instructor of Physics from 1920 to 1922. From 1922 to 1930 he served as a physicist in the Radio Section of the Bureau of Standards, where he developed a standard for measuring the accuracy of broadcasting stations in holding to assigned wavelengths. He left that post in 1930 to accept the appointment of Chief Engineer of the Federal Radio Commission, the position he also held under the Federal Communications Commission in 1934.

Dr. Jolliffe resigned his FCC position in November 1935 to join the engineering staff of the Radio Corporation of America as Engineer in charge of the RCA Frequency Bureau. In 1941, he was appointed Chief Engineer of RCA Laboratories, and early in 1943 his appointment as Assistant to the President of RCA was announced. Dr. Jolliffe has attended many international radio conventions as a delegate of the United States and as a technical adviser. Presently he is serving on several Government wartime committees that pertain to radio communications and research. He is Vice-Chairman of Division C of the National Defense Research Committee of the Office of Scientific Research and Development; Secretary of the Industry Advisory Committee of the Defense Communications Board, and has served on other Committees of the Board. He is also a member of the Engineers Defense Board.

"Dr. Jolliffe enters the manufacturing organization of RCA at a time when the plants are geared to all-out wartime production", said G. K. Throckmorton, Chairman of the RCA Manufacturing Co. Executive Committee. "His valuable engineering experience in the fields of radio and electronics, together with his outstanding qualifications as an administrator are expected to contribute greatly to wartime radio manufacturing, and in planning for the post-war period.

Dr. Jolliffe's home is at Princeton, N. J., where he lives with his wife and two daughters, Jane and Julia. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi.

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KNOX AGAIN HOLDS RADIO AND PRESS CONFERENCES

After denying himself to them for such a long time that he was dubbed "Santa Claus" (who only appears in public once a year), Secretary of the Navy Knox is resuming his conferences with radio and press representatives. He will now see them twice a week. Mr. Knox had cancelled these conferences because of the criticism that Government high officials were talking too much.

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GANNETT ASKS "WHOLE TRUTH" COMMUNIQUES

Frank E. Gannett, publisher of the Gannett newspapers, said in a Blue Network broadcast last Sunday night that the people could depend on finding the truth in official statements but "what we cannot depend upon is that it is the whole truth".

Mr. Gannett declared that newspaper and radio people had "bent over backward in their effort to meet suggestions from the Office of Censorship, to avoid any appearance of hampering the military services" but that the editors were "irritated by partial reports, by reports withheld beyond the period when they could be any possible aid to the enemy."

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FTC CAUTIONS ON SHORT-WAVE DIATHERMY DEVICE

George S. Mogilner and James Walker, trading as Merit Health Appliance Co., 707 South Hill St., Los Angeles, engaged in the sale and distribution of a therapeutic device designated "Merit Short Wave Diathermy", have been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from false advertising and misrepresentation of their product.

In advertisements in newspapers, by radio broadcasts and other means, the Commission finds, the respondents have represented that unsupervised use of their short wave diathermy device by the lay public for self-diagnosed conditions through self-application in the home constitutes a competent and effective means and method for the treatment of numerous ailments, including rheumatism, arthritis, neuritis, and other ailments and for the alleviation of pain resulting from such conditions, and that such use of the device is entirely safe and harmless.

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I. T. & T. GETS NEW RADIO BLIND LANDING SYSTEM

The International Telephone and Radio Manufacturing Corporation has secured the rights of a new system for blind landing of airplanes invented by Andrew Alford of New York (Patent No. 2,294,882). The plane is guided along an easy curve nowhere too steep, and the wheels touch the ground at the lowermost horizontal part of the curve. This guidance is provided by a radio antenna system located to one side.

These objects are obtained by an antenna system which spreads out the radiation in the form of a hollow cone, like the top of a funnel, and the radiation is narrowly confined to the surface of this cone.

According to the inventor his device provides the ideal path for a landing airplane. It is nearly straight and not too steep in the upper reaches, and curves gently to the horizontal near the ground. The aviator has only to keep his antenna in the radiation and when he reaches the lowest point his wheels, which are considerably below the antenna, will touch the ground. However, he must come in on the regular beam, which will guide him from afar to a position centrally over the runway. When he strikes the conical radiation, he will know it is time to descend.

Previous landing paths guided by radio, the inventor states, have either been straight, which means that the airplane strikes the ground at a sharp angle, or parabolic. This curve, he says, is all right at the landing end but too steep up above.

The Wesinghouse Company has secured the rights to a cathode-ray oscilloscope invented by Donald G. Little of Baltimore (Patent No. 2,295,412). This gives the pilot of an airplane continual indication of the direction if incoming radio signals and of the proper functioning of the apparatus.

In the ordinary direction finder, the loop is turned until the incoming signal is reduced to a minimum or to silence, which might also mean that the receiver has ceased to function. In the present invention the loop is revolved continually, and a normal wave pattern of circular form is thrown on the oscilloscope screen so long as the apparatus functions.

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The Saint Denis and Tananarive radio stations operated by the Vichy French at Reunion Island and Madagascar have been following a pro-Axis line, according to a monitoring report received here by the Federal Communications Commission a few hours before the announcement that the British forces were attacking the western coast of Madagascar.

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FRONT SEATS AT PREMIUM FOR SENATE PETRILLO SHOW

Music will be dispensed with, nevertheless the "Standing Room Only" sign will be hung out early when the Senate Interstate Commerce sub-committee, headed by Senator Clark (D.), of Idaho, begins its preliminary Petrillo inquiry next Thursday, September 17. Mr. Petrillo, "himself, in person" is expected to be the biggest drawing card but the Senators, always the best showmen on the Hill, so as to sustain the interest, will hold him for one of the last witnesses. Petrillo will probably therefore not make his appearance on the witness stand until next week sometime.

The first witness Thursday will be Elmer Davis, head of the Office of War Information, who had his ears pretty well pinned down sometime ago when single-handed he tried to put the little music dictator in his place. Then Friday will come James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, who Petrillo likewise told where to get off. When Mr. Fly was asked about his forthcoming appearance, he said:

"Mr. Petrillo is still with us. You know the status of that matter. At least at the moment there is legislative consideration of it. The problem itself has become more extensive and, if anything, more serious. Under the present conditions there is a serious question as to whether our broadcasting services and other public services, which after all are a part of the over-all war machine, will be able to move along in the national public interest, or whether it is going to be continually hampered by monkey wrenches thrown into the machine room."

"Will you speak from a written statement before you are questioned? Or will you ad lib?" he was asked.

"Well, I generally prefer to move along informally. I just don't know what will be done in this case. We are getting up some data and exhibts which will be available. I doubt, however, if I will read a prepared statement", the Chairman replied.

In the meantime the music war appears to have opened on an entirely new front. Further broadcasting by the Eastman School of music at Rochester will not be permitted, because of the policy laid down by Mr. Petrillo, according to Dr. Howard Hanson, Director of the School.

Many members of the Eastman School Symphony Orchestra, composed of 120 instrumentalists, are students who do not belong to the Musicians' Union, Dr. Hanson said, and therefore are subject to the Petrillo radio prohibition.

At the same time Dr. Hanson revealed that the Eastman-Rochester Symphony Orchestra and the Rochester Civic Orchestra would be heard over the air in a series of concerts this season, beginning in October. Broadcasting by these orchestras without conflicting with the Petrillo policy was made possible, he said, by the fact

that the sixty members of both, some advanced students at the school, are members of the union. The Eastman-Rochester Symphony also records for Victor.

The newspapers continued to take a lively interest in the case, the Washington Post saying:

"The latest edict of James C. Petrillo, the A. F. of L. radio dictator, which would restrict the use of radio transcriptions, has radio people in the Federal service worried. In the first place, the Government is by far the largest user of radio transcriptions. The transcriptions are made by the hundreds here at Government studios. War bonds, Army and Navy openings and much other vital war information is publicized through transcriptions. Many of the transcriptions have music and Petrillo tells the radio stations what music it can play and when. You can be sure the Government will crack down on the labor czar if its toes are stepped on."

Someone wrote to the New York Times:

"Is nothing sacred from Mr. Petrillo?

"I find it almost impossible to believe that there isn't some one or something in our country that can stop such unbridled domination of what can be at least described as an educational aid. That he should dare to prevent an Army band from performing should surely have been enough to prove the danger to come from his power.

"Abroad we are fighting against dictators of another sort, who ban a particular composer or type of music. Here at home we can boast of a man who can, at will, ban not only any form of music but the musicians themselves."

The hearing on the motion for an injunction against the American Federation of Musicians and Mr. Petrillo scheduled in Chicago for September 16 in the Federal District Court has now been postponed until October 12.

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BBC INSTRUCTS GERMANS HOW TO GET SHORT-WAVE

A BBC German-language broadcast recently gave instructions on how to convert the standard German radio set, the "people's receiver" into a short wave receiver.

The Germans are prohibited under penalty of death from listening to foreign broadcasts, but the BBC said, "We have been asked repeatedly" for the necessary instructions. The only material needed, said the broadcast, heard in the United States by CBS, is a cardboard tube and a few yards of insulated wire. It promised to repeat the instructions periodically.

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SENATOR WALLACE WHITE MOPS UP OPPONENT

Senator Wallace White of Maine (R.), in the election yesterday (Monday), according to early returns, mopped up his opponent Fulton J. Redman (D.) by an almost 3-1 vote. With 461 of 625 precincts tabulated Senator White had 69,242 votes to Redman's 26,833.

Senator White, co-author of the Radio Act, is the best informed man on the subject of radio and communications in Congress. Serving as a member of the House from 1917-31, he has been in the Senate ever since. His connection with radio began when he was on the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries which handles radio matters in the House and of which he later became Chairman. In the Senate he is a member of the Interstate Commerce Committee which concerns itself with radio and communications in the upper body.

In 1924 Senator White was a delegate to the Pan American Electrical Communications Conference in Mexico City. The next year he attended the International Telegraph Conference in Paris. In 1927 he went to the International Juridicial Conference in Wireless Telegraphy at Geneva, of which he was later elected President of the American Section. Senator White was Chairman of the U. S. delegation to the International Communications meeting in Copenhagen in 1931, also Chairman of the U. S. delegation at the Telecommunications Conference in Cairo in 1938.

It is a coincidence that with the return to the Senate for six years of Mr. White, comes word that former Senator C. C. Dill, co-author with Senator White of the Radio Act of 1927, has won the Democratic nomination for Congress in Spokane. The opinion seems to be that Mr. Dill has a pretty good chance to return to Washington.

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RCA DECLARES QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS

Quarterly dividends on the outstanding shares of Radio Corporation of America $3.50 First Preferred stock and outstanding shares of "B" Preferred stock, were declared last week by the Board of Directors, and announced by Lieut. General J. G. Harbord, Chairman of the Board.

The dividend on the First Preferred stock is 87½ cents per share, and the dividend on the "B" Preferred stock is $1.25 per share.

These dividends are for the period from July 1, 1942 to September 30, 1942, and will be paid on October 1, 1942 to stockholders of record at the close of business September 21.

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TRADE NOTES

In furtherance of the discussions held with the Office of War Information in Washington last week, the Inter-Allied Information Committee will continue to perform the following services: Maintain in New York a clearing-house for research and reference with respect to documentary material obtained from information services of the United Nations; publish a monthly periodical containing texts of speeches, statements and other documents of the United Nations; and coordinate, prepare, and make available material from United Nations sources for radio, films, photographs, exhibits, press, and other information media. It is understood that the policy and program of the Inter-Allied Information Center shall be consistent with those of the Office of War Information and that the OWI will be represented in connection with all of the Committee's activities.

Press associations, newspapers, and radio broadcasting stations are exempted from a War Production Board order recently issued placing further restriction on telephone installations. Additional service will be available to the exempted list, as needed, because subscribers of the classes named are engaged in work "related to direct defense, public health, welfare or security", WPB explained.

Former Congressman and Interior Under Secretary John J. Dempsey, who recently received the Democratic Nomination for Governor of New Mexico, is the father of William J. Dempsey, former General Counsel of the Federal Communications Commission.

A resolution introduced by former Congressman Dempsey was responsible for the creation of the gallery for radio correspondents in the House. Formerly there were only press galleries at the Capitol for newspapermen but now there are galleries in both the House and Senate for radio news correspondents.

A set of films released through the Bureau of Aeronautics Training Film Unit has been obtained for the library of the Thomas S. Lee television station W6XAO, Los Angeles. The two introductory films show the WEFT (wings, engine, fuselage and tail) system of aircraft identification, which depict basic, special and particular characteristics of aircraft. This station presents programs each alternate Saturday evening, with television test patterns, or test film transmissions.

Sidney Strotz, NBC Vice President in Charge of the Western Division, Hollywood, represented the radio industry at the annual meeting of the American Council of Public Relations, San Francisco.

The Office of War Information has announced a new series of brief war messages for farmers beginning today (September 15) on the National Farm and Home Hour, Blue Network daily program. Three special three-minute spots will be broadcast regularly each week.

To introduce the series to the radio audience, William B. Lewis, Chief of the Radio Bureau of the Office of War Information,

will deliver a brief talk on the first broadcast. One of the war messages each week will cover problems of the home front: rationing, control of the cost of living, labor supply, and similar subjects.

After nine months of war, 291 men from R.C.A. Communications, Inc. serve in the Nation's armed forces.

Creditors of the Don Lee Broadcasting System need never worry about getting their money. This concern is so punctilious about paying bills that it sends the checks by air mail.

OPA has postponed for a month, or until October 1st, the effective date of the machinery price regulation on sales or deliveries of storage batteries. The date originally was September 1, but the office wanted more time in which to complete studies of cost factors in the manufacture and sale of the batteries. Sales at the retail level are not involved, as they are covered by GMPR.

Shortwave radio programs in Swedish and Spanish are being beamed to South America in experiments conducted by the Swedish Broadcasting Company, to ascertain the best wavelength, direction of aerial, and strength of signal. Officers of Swedish ships engaged in safe conduct trade through South American ports, are checking on the reception. Swedes living abroad had asked that a more powerful sending unit be installed.

A contingent of 470 young women will be assigned to Madison, Wis., about November 1 to take a Navy radio training at the University of Wisconsin. The school will be the only one of its kind in the country, Lieut. Comdr. Elmer H. Schubert has said.

The students will be between 20 and 30 years of age and will enlist in the V-10 group of the new Naval Reserve. Qualifications call for high school graduates who are physically fit.

William B. Ziff, author of the new best seller "The Coming Battle With Germany", who was once publisher of Radio News, says:

"The only way we have of winning is to get at the enemy and hit him hard. The only way we can get to him is through the air."

A radio news report from Berlin giving full details, within 48 hours, of the seizure of a German business house in Managua, has given rise to a belief that a secret Axis radio station is operating in Nicaragua. If a clandestine radio is operating in this Caribbean nation, it is logical also to suppose that it relays all possible information on Caribbean ship movements.

Volume VII in the series of radio educational volumes by Dr. Carroll Atkinson, Director of the Nelson Memorial Library, Detroit, under title, "Radio in State and Territorial Educational Departments", is just off the press.

The other titles were published during the 1941-42 school year. The first seven have been by Dr. Atkinson with Volume VIII by Dr. A. A. Reed, Deputy Commissioner of Education for Nebraska, to be issued within a few months.

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DETECTOR SPEEDS RADIO TUBE PRODUCTION

Increased production of high-power radio tubes being built at the Westinghouse Lamp Division for the armed forces, has been made possible by the development of a mechanical detector that automatically sorts filaments by spectroscopic analysis, Dr. Harvey C. Rentschler, Director of the Division's Research Laboratories, has announced.

Known as a thorium detector, the device was invented by Dr. N. C. Beese, laboratory staff physicist. It is credited with cutting hours and guess-work from the necessary testing of wires before they are used in radio tubes.

"Government requirements for radio transmitters, detector and receiving tubes necessitate, in some cases, pure tungsten wire", Dr. Beese explained, "and in others thoriated tungsten wire. These filaments when heated produce the necessary electrons for power.

"If the tubes are made with the wrong kind of wire they fail by burning out in short periods of time", the physicist added.

Introduction of a small percentage of thorium into a tungsten wire increases its ability to emit electrons and gives increased efficiency to certain types of tubes, Dr. Beese said. The different tubes require the tungsten or thoriated tungsten filaments for maximum efficiency, but they are not interchangeable.

The thorium detector, with the aid of a spectroscope - the optical instrument used in observing visible images of the color spectrum - detects the presence of any appreciable amount of thorium in tungsten wire.

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BULB COMPANY ANSWERS FTC COMPLAINT

Duo-Tint Bulb & Battery Co., Inc., and Carrie Riggs, Helen Corts and Dalton W. Riggs, officers of the corporation, 4431 North Racine Ave., Chicago, have filed answer denying charges of misrepresentation made in a Federal Trade Commission complaint issued against them.

The answer admits importation of electric light bulbs from Japan in the past but asserts that none have been received by the respondent since June, 1941. All the bulbs imported from Japan had the word "Japan" stamped on the base part of the bulb but the answer denies that the respondents made a practice of assembling the bulbs in boxes or pasteboards in such a manner as to conceal from view of prospective purchasers that part of the bulb on which the word "Japan" was stamped or that the bulbs were distributed in commerce without any markings to inform purchasers that they were of Japanese origin.

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No. 1464

HIGHER COURT REVERSES FCC IN KOA CLEAR CHANNEL CASE

A decision handed down by the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia reverses the action of the Federal Communications Commission in excluding the appellant from participation in the proceeding of placing WHDF, of Boston, with 5 KW power on a clear channel with KOA, a Class I 50 KW station of Denver. It was a decision of great importance to the broadcasting industry and a victory for the National Broadcasting Company, licensee of KOA. Also NBC's counsel, Duke M. Patrick and Philip J. Hennessey, Jr., who appealed the case to the District Court a year ago last April.

The District Court's reversal of the FCC was likewise a victory for FCC Commissioners T.A.M. Craven and Case, who had protested against the action of the Commission in placing WHDF on KOA's clear channel, declaring: "This discrimination is inequitable and not in accordance with the best administrative and judicial practices."

Concurring in the conclusion that the appellant not only had the right to appeal to the Court but also the right to intervene in the proceeding, were Chief Justice Groner and Associate Justices Rutledge, Vinson and Stephens. Dissenting were Justices Miller and Edgerton.

The majority opinion written by Mr. Justice Rutledge was a lengthy one of which portions follow:

"The Communications Commission deals with highly technical and complex engineering and economic functions and relations, a highly organized and crowded industry serving primarily a public interest, but strongly affected with private incentive. Its functions are both regulatory and quasi-judicial. Its action in a single case often affects many persons, station licensees and others. Its hearings therefore tend to be many-party ones, in which each one appearing seeks as large a participation as possible. Often certain issues affect some, but not other parties. Yet once a party has come in, his tendency is to have a hand in all that goes on. Cross-examination especially lends itself to abuse in such a situation. So does the opportunity to present expert testimony. Consequently, in contrast with the fundamental right to come in, to be present as a party and be heard, much in the way of discretion must be conceded to the Commission in controlling the extent to which parties may be allowed to participate. The Commission's objective of keeping the hearings within manageable bounds is to be achieved, therefore, not as has been attempted by excluding persons who rightfully should come in, but by controlling through reasonable regulation the extent to which they may take part. As to this the Commission has and rightfully may exercise much authority in various specific ways."

"It is not necessary to extend the discussion further. Appellant has shown sufficiently its right to come in. It should have been allowed to do so, as a party to the proceeding, not merely as a friend of the Commission or a member of the public. That is true, notwithstanding the extent of participation actually allowed may have been been substantially all that a party was entitled to have, though by this statement it is not intimated that this was true. That question need not be determined. It is one thing to be present as a party, and as a matter of right. It is another to appear upon favor or by sufferance. It is still another to be heard in a particular fashion or at a particular time or stage. * * *

"Without attempting therefore to blueprint the procedure to be followed with respect to the extent of appellant's participation in another hearing, we may leave such matters to the Commission's judgment, where they properly belong, subject only to compliance with the basic requirements of fair play and adequate opportunity to be heard.

"For the error in excluding appellant from participation as a party in the final and controversial stage of the proceeding, contrary to the requirement of Section 303(f) of the Act, the order must be reversed, with directions to afford appellant opportunity for hearing in accordance with the provisions of that section."

Chief Justice Groner and Mr. Justice Vinson in a separate opinion concurred in the conclusion of Judge Rutledge that appellant had not only a right to appeal to the District Court under Section 402(b)(2) of the Communications Act, but also the right to intervene in the proceeding before the Commission.

"We are, therefore, in agreement with Judge Rutledge that the case should be reversed and remanded for further hearing", they stated. "There was no default in this case."

Mr. Justice Stephens also concurred in the conclusion of Judge Rutledge that the case should be reversed and remanded for further hearing and said that he, too, was in agreement of the views expressed by Judges Groner and Vinson.

Mr. Justice Miller dissenting said: "I find no substantial allegation of injury in any of the appellant's reasons for appeal. Surely it is not enough, to secure standing to appeal on the basis of affectation of interest or aggrievement, that electrical interference will occur beyond that previously occurring. Surely some injury, actual or anticipated, should be the minimum requirement. And if injury has occurred or is threatened, what other test or measure of its substantiality could there be than that it is financial?

"It is apparent in the present case, therefore, that unless electrical interference was likely to result in financial injury appellant was not an aggrieved or affected person within the meaning of the statute. And if financial injury was likely to result, the licensee could have spelled out that fact in his reasons

for appeal. It imposes no undue burden upon one who seeks judicial review of the Commission's decision, to require that he specify clearly, unequivocally, precisely, the nature of his alleged injury. This, appellant has failed to do. Consequently, I would dismiss the appeal."

Judge Edgerton dissenting said:

"I find nothing in the Communications Act which required the Commission to give appellant a hearing; quite the contrary. Yet the Commission gave appellant a hearing. It violated neither the Act nor due process. * * *

"It may be that appellant was, as a matter of due process, entitled to some sort of hearing. The Commission's proceedings had a fact-finding aspect, and were more likely to affect appellant's interests than those of any other person. But appellant was not entitled to a hearing which should include 'the incidents of a trial in court'. Persons may be 'heard' without being 'permitted to intervene, and thus become parties'. Appellant was entitled to no more than a hearing reasonably adequate to protect its interests and reasonably practicable for the Commission and the public; in other words, to a fair opportunity to bring its facts and arguments to the Commission's attention. It had such a hearing - whether of right or of grace we need not inquire. Pursuant to the Commission's Rule 1.195, it was given an opportunity to appear and present evidence. It chose not to do so. It was permitted to, and did, file a brief and make oral argument. Nothing more was required. It was not formally a party, and some aspects of a trial at law, including opportunity for cross-examination, may have been absent. To rule, as the majority of the court in effect do, that the Commission's action was therefore erroneous, is to cramp the administrative process by forcing it into the very mold which it is designed to avoid. Since the Commission had to decide primarily a question of policy and only incidentally a question of fact, the technique of a trial would have been clumsy and wasteful."

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FELDMAN LEAVES NBC SPECIAL EVENTS POST TO AID BBC

Arthur S. Feldman, Supervisor of Special Events for the National Broadcasting Company, has been granted a leave of absence, to work with the British Broadcasting Corporation in England on programs to be short-waved to the United States and other parts of the world from the ever-increasing number of United States troops stationed in the British Isles. He will work with the Department of Outside Broadcasts of BBC, which corresponds to NBC's Special Events Division.

In his new post, Mr. Feldman, who is only 27 years old but who has been with NBC for 7 years, will be in close contact with the staff of Lt. Gen. Dwight B. Eisenhower, Commander of the American troops in the British Isles. He will be available, on an advisory basis, to other departments of BBC and will be an official consultant to Lt. Col. E. M. Kirby, Chief of the Radio Section of the Public Relations Branch of the U.S. War Department.

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NO MORE AMATEUR LICENSES TO BE ISSUED

The Federal Communications Commission has discontinued the issuance of new, renewal, or modified amateur station licenses until further order of the Commission. This action has been taken in view of the many difficult administrative problems which have arisen in connection with the issuance of amateur station licenses as a result of the war. Inasmuch as many licensees are in the military services or engaged in war industries in various parts of the country, it is impossible for such station licensees to exercise proper control of transmitting apparatus and the control of the premises upon which such apparatus is located as required by the Rules and Regulations Governing Amateur Radio Stations and Operators.

Commission Orders No. 87 and '7 A adopted in December and January respectively, require complete cessation of all amateur radio operation in the interest of national security. The Commission, however, continued to renew and modify existing amateur station licenses in view of possible utilization of such stations in connection with Civilian Defense activities. The establishment of the War Emergency Radio Service, however, will provide Civilian Defense and State Guard organizations with the desired emergency communication in connection with national defense and security. The Commission will continue its policy in regard to the issuance of new or renewed amateur operator licenses or modification of such licenses for change in operator privileges. The holder of an amateur operator license desiring to maintain his amateur status should submit application for amateur operator and amateur station license renewal in accordance with the Rules.

With respect to amateur station licenses which are valid as of the date of adoption of Order No. 87-B and are not revoked prior to their expiration, it is contemplated that the licensees thereof, who maintain valid amateur operator licenses, will be granted appropriate amateur station authorization when amateur stations are again allowed to be operated, subject to the filing of such additional applications as may be required. It is further contemplated that the future operation of amateur stations will be authorized upon such bands of frequencies as may then be allocated to the amateur service.

Insofar as it is possible and practicable to do so, the call letters of outstanding amateur station licenses will be reserved for assignment to the present station licensee upon proper application when licensing of amateur stations is resumed.

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U.S. COURT REFUSES TO VACATE RCA CONSENT DECREE

Judge Albert B. Maris in the U. S. District Court at Wilmington, refused to vacate a 10-year old consent decree between the Radio Corporation of America and the Government. This action by the Court is not only of interest to the radio industry but is of great importance to other industries as it may affect the permanence of all consent decrees made during the past 20 years.

The opinion of Mr. Justice Maris follows:

"The Government has moved to vacate the consent decrees which were heretofore entered in this suit pursuant to formal written stipulations of the parties. The motion is based upon the sole ground that in the opinion of the Department of Justice the decrees do not now promote the public interest. The motion is vigorously opposed by the defendants. It presents the question whether a consent decree may be vacated solely upon the ground stated and without proof of any change in circumstances since its entry. A subsidiary question is whether the decrees conferred benefits upon the defendants. If they did, the Government concedes that its motion must be denied. After full consideration I have reached the conclusion that the first question must be answered in the negative and the second in the affirmative. I shall state briefly my reasons for reaching these conclusions.

"A consent decree, although based upon an agreement of the parties rather than a finding of facts by the Court, is not a mere authentication or recording of that agreement. It is a judicial act and, therefore, involves a determination by the chancellor that it is equitable and in the public interest. The fact that the court may consider the opinion of the Department of Justice to the same effect does not mean that the court has abdicated its power, or failed to carry out its responsibility, to make an independent determination of the propriety and equity of the decree proposed by the parties. For as the Supreme Court pointed out in Appalachian Coals, Inc. v. United States, 288 U.S. 344, 377, a suit for an injunction under the anti-trust laws is governed by the same principles which are applicable to suits for equitable relief generally. It is fundamental to our form of government that in such suits, as in all other matters brought before them for judicial action, the courts must act 'in accordance with their own convictions, uninfluenced by the opinions of any and every other department of the Government'."

"I think it is clear, as Justice Frankfurter suggested in a dissenting opinion in Chrysler Corporation v. United States, 316 U.S., that the modification or vacation of a consent decree previously entered involves the same duty of the court independently to determine that the action is equitable and in the public interest. Accordingly I cannot accede to the contention of the Government that the sole basis of the consent decree was the Attorney General's representation to the court that it would provide suitable relief concerning the matters charged in the petition, and that consequently his present representation that it no longer serves the public inter-

est requires the court, in the absence of some benefit to the defendants, to vacate the decree without evidence or agreement.

"Furthermore I am satisfied that the defendants derived substantial benefit from the consent decrees. It has been held that such a decree in an anti-trust case binds the Government as well as the defendants even though it later appears that it was inadequate when entered, for the agreement upon which it is based is within the power of the Attorney General to make and his authority to determine what relief will satisfy the requirements of the law 'includes the power to make erroneous decisions as well as correct ones'.

"In the present case the Attorney General determined that certain relief short of that prayed for would satisfy the public interest and he agreed to the entry of decrees terminating the suit by granting that relief. Since these consent decrees are based upon an agreement made by the Attorney General which is binding upon the Government the defendants are entitled to set them up as a bar to any attempt by the Government to relitigate the issues raised in the suit or to seek relief with respect thereto additional to that given by the consent decrees. This is a very real benefit of which they would be deprived were the Government's motion to be granted.

"I do not overlook the fact that consent decrees may be set aside for lack of actual consent to the decrees as entered, for fraud in their procurement, or for lack of Federal jurisdiction. No such ground for vacating them is asserted here, however. Likewise I fully recognize the power of this court to modify the decrees upon a showing of a change in circumstances since their entry requiring such modification. It would seem, however, that such modification must be consistent with the purpose of the original decrees and calculated to effectuate and not thwart their basic purpose.

"The motion to vacate the consent decrees heretofore entered herein is denied."

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RICHARDSON, NEW NBC LONDON MAN, GETS CAPITAL SEND-OFF

Stanley P. Richardson, Special Advisor on short-wave to the Office of Censorship, who has just been made Manager of the London office of the National Broadcasting Company, received a fine send-off from his colleagues and top public relations executives in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps at a party given last Wednesday afternoon by Frank M. Russell, Washington Vice-President of NBC. Mr. Russell was assisted by Carleton D. Smith, presidential announcer and Manager of WRC, and his assistant Fred Shawn. Also present was J. Harold Ryan, Assistant U. S. Censor in charge of Radio.

Mr. Richardson, a native Virginian, was with the Associated Press many years in Washington and later was secretary to Ambassador Joesph E. Davies.

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NO SECOND PRIZE IN THIS WAR, NELSON TELLS RCA WORKERS

In an address over the Blue Network and the National Broadcasting Company, Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board spoke to a Labor-Management Committee rally of the RCA Manufacturing Co. at Camden, N. J., and to Labor-Management Committees of the War Production Drive, declaring that in this war we'd have to win - that there is no second prize. Mr. Nelson offered congratulations to five men and a woman of the RCA who were seated on the platform at Camden who had received the Certificates of Individual Production Merit that the Government for the first time in history now accords. Chairman Nelson said:

"A great crowd of war workers assembled by a Labor-Management Committee in our eastern workshop at Camden, N.J. shows me we have come a long way in the past half year toward attaining our goals and that whole-hearted teamwork of men and management which is essential to victory, but I am aware, too, that we still have far to go. We have not won this war. We are not even winning it - yet.

"Last Spring President Roosevelt directed that I 'bring home to labor and management alike the supreme importance of war production'. This was undertaken through a War Production Drive. I invited the men and women at the machines and in management to form themselves in the American way into Labor-Management Committees and to get on with the job. Labor and Management accepted the invitation. They did get on with the job. They accepted that invitation in such a manner that tonight on this network as a guest of the Camden, N.J. Labor-Management War Production Drive Committee of RCA Manufacturing Co. I can address three and one-half million workers enrolled in similar committees in 1500 war plants from Maine to California, and can report on their work to the Nation.

"Tonight I can tell them that these efforts have been effective. The last summary showed that war production has been driven up from Pearl Harbor by 350 percent. That is a good record - but not good enough. In this game we are playing for keeps.

"No matter what was the shade of our personal opinions on the domestic questions which once worried us, we are now all of one mind. No matter what our status in peacetime America, we are all enlisted for the duration in the ranks of the defenders of democracy in a global war.

"Six months ago when the soldiers of production started mobilizing in the War Production Drive, they were asked to take on certain essential tasks. All of these tasks were intended solely to aid in producing more to win the war. But in order to get these tasks done, both Labor and Management in war plants were asked to work together through joint committees. Fairly and properly represented, Labor and Management were requested to discuss and settle differences, and to work together for the common cause of producing what we must have to survive.

"This has been done. It has not been done in every instance. You have read of the exceptions where Americans fought each other instead of the Axis. You know the rising temper of the country toward such performances. But we must not confuse the exceptions with the general rule. I am glad to report tonight that interferences with production because of disputes between labor and management have been exceedingly rare in this production drive.

"Where formed, committees were asked to see that each worker know just what his particular task was contributing toward the war. Many workers in our hurriedly reassembled war economy are disturbed and think something is amiss when they find themselves performing the same task this year as last. But many a peace-time job has become a war-time task."

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PAUL M. HOLLISTER NEW CBS VICE-PRESIDENT

Paul M. Hollister has been appointed Vice President of the Columbia Broadcasting System in Charge of Advertising and Sales Promotion, according to an announcement made by Paul W. Kesten, CBS General Manager.

Mr. Hollister's career includes a substantial total of agency experience in the H. K. McCann Company, Batten, Barton, Durstine, and Osborn, and J. Stirling Getchell, Inc., the vice-presidency of which he resigned last month. Mr. Hollister was also Executive Vice President and Publicity Director of R. H. Macy and Company for eight years.

"CBS has known and dealt with Mr. Hollister for many years past", said Mr. Kesten's statement, "both as collaborator in his agency and retail connections, and as friendly competitor when he was a director of a New York radio station. His knowledge of practical radio goes back to its early days. He has had a hand in evolving certain of radio's progressive forms, and he knows selling from both sides of the retail counter. As a creative advertising man, CBS has regarded him as one of the leaders in his profession."

Mr. Hollister started his new duties September 15th.

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Vincent Callahan, Director of Radio and Press for the Treasury's War Savings Staff, states: "Radio Bond sales by stations that have reported to date are more than satisfactory. As of September 12, returns had been received from 148 stations. These stations reported a total of $2,441,530.37 - or an average of roughly $160,000 per station reporting during the month and a half that the plan has been in operation."

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PETRILLO ON SENATE GRILL NEXT WEEK - MAYBE

The Senate sub-committee investigating the Petrillo ban adjourned today (Friday) after a two-day session until 10:30 o'clock Monday morning. Thurman Arnold #1 trust buster will probably appear at that time. There still seems to be some uncertainty if and when Mr. Petrillo will appear, but it was said that he might be put on the grill early in the week. There was no question as to the desire of the Senators to get at him.

The first witness was Elmer Davis, Director of War Information, who went over pretty much the same ground as he did in his recent letter to the Music Federation head.

"A policy which threatens the continuance of many of these stations is injurious to the national system of communication and may seriously hamper the work - for which this office (OWI) was established - of informing the people about the status and progress of the war effort and the war policies, activities and aims of this government", Mr. Davis said.

Mr. Davis declared that he had appealed to Mr. Petrillo with the approval of the War and Navy Departments, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, the Treasury Department, the Office of Civilian Defense and his own organization, and said that while it resulted in one small concession from the union leader, this was later revoked.

"There are more than 150 communities in this country", he said, "which are not within the jurisdiction of any local union of the American Federation of Musicians but which are served by as many or more radio stations. Many of the stations are in small communities in which there are few if any unemployed union musicians. These stations are dependent on recorded music to hold their audiences, without which they would be unable to keep going.

"This office has a direct and vital concern with the maintenance of the radio coverage in this country. It is one of the most important media for the conveyance of war information in general to the people, and may become of still greater importance when there is occasion for an emergency message from the national leadership."

Chairman James L. Fly declared that the Petrillo edict perils 40 percent of the radio programs.

"Already the radio stations are confronted with a shortage of the skilled personnel and certain critical materials and items of equipment necessary for continued operation. An industry struggling with these difficulties is now faced with the drying up of the source of over 40 per cent of its programs. This presents a serious problem which not only must be solved but must be solved quickle", the Chairman said.

Mr. Fly presented charts, compiled from questionnaires returned by 796 of the Nation's 890 stations, to show how extensive the radio broadcast industry is dependent on phonograph records and electrical transcriptions.

The charts showed that 76 percent of the total broadcast time of the average station is devoted to musical programs. Of this musical time, 55.9 percent is devoted to recorded music and 44.1 percent to live music, which means 42.6 percent of the total broadcast time is devoted to recorded music.

"True, the stations have a supply of records on hand, and they also have available to them the services of the transcription libraries. But this doesn't solve the situation. Recordings will wear out. And of immediate importance stations will lose their audiences if they can't get new tunes."

Mr. Fly said that "whereas a goodly number of network stations will be seriously and in some cases grievously affected by the ban, the great bulk of the non-network stations face the drying up of the source of most of their program material."

As "the composite picture of the station that is going to take the full force of this blow", Mr. Fly said: "He is the fellow who isn't on a national network; his power is 500 watts or less; he is located in a city which has a population of less than 50,000; his total annual time sales are less than $75,000; and after he pays his expenses he has either lost money or has a net income for the year of less than $5,000, and he still has to pay his taxes."

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U.S.O. GIVES PORTABLE RADIO HIGH SERVICE GIFT RATING

A tabulation of a survey made by the Department Store Economist, compiled from 1000 questionnaires filled out at U.S.O. headquarters by soldiers and sailors to determine among 50 gifts such as stationery, shirts, playing cards, etc. what they desired most as Christmas presents, showed portable radios to be the third highest with a percentage of 70.1%. The highest was cigarettes, with 79.4%, and waterproof wrist-watches, 75.7%. Books received a rating of 40.7%, portable phonographs 32.7%, and magazine subscriptions 47.7%.

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In the period from July 24 to August 31, NBC teletype operators handled 76,000 messages without an error. During that time, according to Harry A. Woodman, Manager of the Traffic Department, every message reached its destination and none was garbled in transmission.

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TRADE NOTES

Charles B. Brown, network Sales Promotion Manager, has been appointed NBC Director of Promotion and Advertising. Joseph A. Ecclesine will take the position vacated by Mr. Brown. Frank E. Mullen, NBC Vice-President and General Manager, announced the changes.

War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson Thursday announced creation of a supreme command to keep America's war-goods manufacture in high gear and the selection of Charles E. Wilson. President of the General Electric Co. to head it with the title of Vice Chairman of WPB.

Mrs. Dorothy Hall, wife of Lieut. Commander Hall, USN, retired, of New York, amateur short-wave operator who in 1938 established communication with the isolated inhabitants of Pitcairn Island, in the South Pacific, will teach Morse code operation at Washington Square College, New York University. A class of 100 pupils, all potential Signal Corps members, will start Sept. 22.

The course is open to all men and women who have high school diplomas, including two years of mathematics. A one-time mechanic for the New York Telephone Co., Mrs. Hall discovered via her elaborate short-wave set, that false rumors of a typhoid epidemic cut off Pitcairn Island from the world. The British government then sent help in time to save the inhabitants.

The appointment of Francis C. McCall as Manager of the News and Special Events Department of the NBC, to be in active charge until a successor is named to A. A. Schechter, was announced this week.

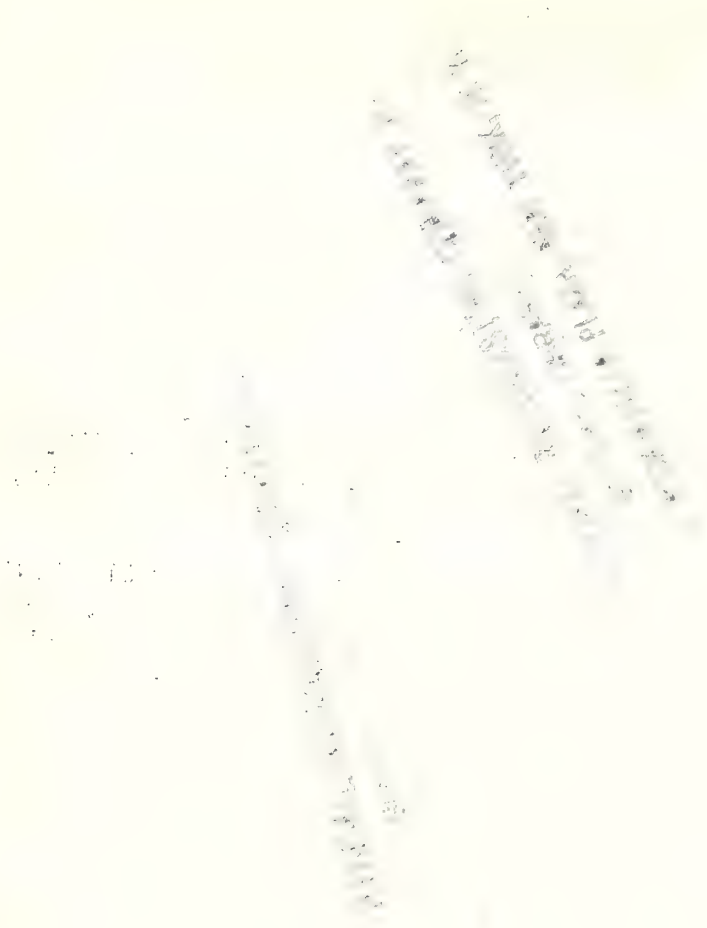
Advertising executives, agency writers and producers, network executives and representatives have been invited by the Office of War Information to a meeting today (Friday) at 3:30 P.M. in NBC Studio 6B, Radio City, to hear addressed by William Lewis, OWI Chief of Radio; Chester LaRoche, Chairman of the Board of Young & Rubicam, and Kay Kyser. The OWI expects to hold similar meetings in Chicago and Hollywood.

Wendell L. Willkie carried out an unscheduled mission on his current tour in the Middle East, according to the Associated Press. Mary Brock, National Broadcasting Co. reporter at Teheran, Iran, reported to her home office that she was among diplomatic and military officials who greeted Willkie's plane at the airport. Willkie at once sought out Mrs. Brock and said:

"Your husband (Ray Brock, New York Times correspondent) at Ankara asked me to give you his love. In fact, he told me to kiss you."

Mrs. Brock's cable added: "Mission carried out most satisfactorily on spot."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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No. 1465

September 22, 1942

ELECTRIC BULB CUT SPEEDS RADIO TUBE PRODUCTION

About 325,000 square feet of floor space will be made available for production of radio tubes and other electronic devices for the Army and Navy, plus about 400,000 additional square feet in warehouse space, as a result of a War Production Board simplification order whereby less than half of the various types of electric light bulbs and lamps currently produced will be manufactured after November 1. Also this will release approximately 1,300,000 man hours of direct labor for production of radio vacuum tubes and other war products.

Moving to conserve materials and production capacity in the incandescent and fluorescent lamp industry, the WPB in their order L-28-a stipulated that types of bulbs now made be reduced from 3500 to 1700. The cut will be accomplished through elimination of almost 2000 lamps of varying voltage, wattage, color, and other construction specifications.

There will be no curtailment in the total production of electric bulbs as a result of the action. It is expected that adequate supplies of the permitted types will be produced to compensate for those which will no longer be made.

It had been previously announced that through an order to be administered by the Radio and Radar Branch of the WPB that electronic devices involving the use of vacuum or gaseous tubes would be brought under further control.

Limitation Order L-183, effective October 3, covers considerably more ground than L-44, issued last Spring, which prohibits only the manufacture of civilian radio receiving sets. Although none of the provisions of the latter order is affected, the new order extends coverage to everything else used in the electronic field from microphones to antennae, and including tubes, parts and complete equipment.

It provides that no one may manufacture, fabricate, assemble or produce electronic devices in excess of a minimum inventory required to meet deliveries on orders rated A-3 or higher. Inventories are permitted up to a 45-day supply, but may not in any case exceed 12½ percent of total 1941 sales.

L-183 further provides that no transfers may be made except on orders rated A-3 or higher. Where the manufacture, assembly, production or transfer of electronic equipment for specific purposes is governed by other limitation orders, the latter orders shall apply, as in the case of L-44.

Specifically excepted from the provisions of L-183 are electronic devices used in hearing aids, telephone and telegraph equipment, medical and therapeutic equipment and light and power equipment.

Other types of devices covered by the order include black-out controls, signal equipment, traffic counters, color sorters, thickness indicators, remote control apparatus, door openers, radio repair and replacement parts, etc.

All of these items utilize vacuum tubes and parts similar to those used in radio equipment for which there is a great demand by the military services. The order is designed to prevent production of non-essential electronic devices so that necessary parts will be available for direct military use.

The order makes no change in the manner in which a person buys replacement tubes and parts for his home receiving set. No rated order is necessary. However, distributors of such parts may now obtain them only through the use of Form PD-1X, the usual distributor's application for preference ratings.

Supplies of repair and replacement parts and tubes for this purpose are allocated to distributors on the basis of past sales. These items may then be resold to civilian consumers without ratings.

Material for maintenance and repair and operating supplies for essential civilian communications services may be obtained through the use of preference rating orders applying to the specific end use, such as P-129, covering radio communication. All other uses of electronic equipment must be approved through the medium of PA-1A or PD-200 and other forms of rating applications. Manufacturers of electronic equipment will continue to get their supplies of raw materials through PRP.

It is estimated that approximately 500 manufacturers producing about 700 items will be affected by the order. Since a large portion of the electronic equipment covered by the order is used for essential requirements, it is not expected that raw materials savings will be great. However, the limitation on the manufacture of some less essential devices will effect some saving. Primarily the order is intended to channel equipment to essential uses.

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"When the radio is turned on, it is a battle between popular music and news", "Private S.K." writes in the Nation. "That there is a battle shows that there is a group of men who care. Today it is popular music that wins. With the right kind of leadership news would win every time."

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ASCAP MODIFIES PERFORMING CREDITS METHOD

At a meeting of the Publishers Classification Committee of the American Society of Composers in New York, the present method of allocating performance credits was modified as follows to become effective as of the first quarter of 1943:

1. The amount allocated to seniority is changed from 20% as heretofore, to 15%, with no ceiling. Seniority is to commence after two years of membership.

2. The amount allocated to availability is to remain as heretofore - 30%. Availability is to be classified by twelve publisher members of the Board, instead of the present elected 7.

3. The amount allocated to performance is to be increased from 50% as heretofore, to 55%. In determining performance credits, the following values are to be given: (a) Performance on a night commercial rate program - one point; (b) Performance on any other commercial rate program - 3/4 point; (c) Performance on a sustaining program at any hour of the day or night - 1/2 point.

(d) Theme Songs - A theme song will only receive one credit on one program, irrespective of the number of uses on that program, as follows:

A theme song on a commercial rate program will receive the same credit as any other song on such commercial program.

A theme song on a sustaining program will receive 1/10th of a point, irrespective of the hour or day of the week when such program is given.

(e) Copyright arrangements - All works in the public domain - The Committee recognizes that these arrangements are of different character and are consequently entitled to different treatment, as follows:

The least important of these arrangements is of the type of "Home, Sweet Home"; "Old Black Joe", etc. This type of arrangement will receive 1/10th of a point, irrespective of the program on which it is used.

The next classification will embrace arrangements usually orchestral in character, which represent the expenditure of substantial money by the publisher. It is not necessary to name illustrations, but all publishers recognize that frequently a very large work is condensed into form making it performable by small orchestras. Each such arrangement when submitted to and approved by the Classification Committee is to receive 1/5th of a point, irrespective of the program on which it is used.

The third classification will include works which, although based on public domain numbers, contain so much new material as to justify their classification as new works. This classification will include works such as "Reverie", based on Debussy and "Concerto for Two", based on Tschaikovsky. These works will receive the performance credit to which they would be entitled as new works, based on the program in which they are used.

(f) Symphony and symphonic works - 3 points, irrespective of the programs on which it is used.

(g) Background cue music, as hereinafter defined, shall be entitled to one-twentieth of a point credit. By background cue music is meant music written primarily for use as background or bridge music or excerpts from musical works other than well-known and recognized original musical compositions when used as background or bridge music (or similar uses) in dramatic programs, or programs of a similar character. In case there shall be any question as to whether any particular use or uses shall come under this category, the Classification Committee shall decide.

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NEXT MOVES IN PETRILLO FIGHT UP TO SENATE AND COURTS

Senate hearings in the Petrillo case were recessed last Monday with the appearance on the witness stand of Joseph Padway, counsel for the American Federation of Musicians, who vigorously defended the music Czar's patriotism and the latter's motive in warring on the broadcast stations.

Senator Worth D. Clark (D.), of Idaho, will now make every effort to have the Senate pass his resolution for a more thorough investigation of the American Federation of Musicians in the hope that it may result in remedial legislation. Messrs. Padway and Arnold stated that they would do all they could to expedite Court action scheduled for October 12 in the Federal District Court in Chicago for a preliminary injunction against the ban. To the disappointment of Capitol Hill, Mr. Petrillo himself did not put in an appearance at the Senate hearings but no doubt will be the central figure in later proceedings.

Counsel Padway said the Union's ban against recordings and transcriptions for radio stations and "juke boxes" had been voted unanimously by the union at conventions and that the union was not "dominated in any way" by its president.

Mr. Padway testified that the union "never refused the President, the Army, the Navy or any military agency when they requested music for soldiers or for patriotic purposes". He added that no organization in the country was more patriotic and that the union musicians had "given hundreds of thousands of dollars of their time" free to Army and Navy programs.

Mr. Arnold termed the union's action an attempt to destroy "small independent radio stations, small restaurants and hotels, juke box operators and manufacturers, as well as manufacturers of phonograph records and electrical transcriptions, because they have adopted new inventions for the rendition of music."

The head of the Justice Department's Anti-Trust Division reviewed legislation dealing with attempts to prevent restraints of trade by labor organizations. He said the Supreme Court had left undecided three questions:

Whether a union could use coercion or destroy an independent business not directly employing union members.

Whether it could prevent voluntary groups who do not seek employment "from rendering services without pay".

Mr. Arnold said the questions had nothing to do with "wages hours, health, safety or the right of collective bargaining" and the ban was "against the selfish interests of labor as a whole".

In the Petrillo ban, he declared, "the object sought is an alliance between broadcasters and others in order to keep mechanical music off the market except at prohibitive terms."

"We intend to argue and we believe the court will hold that this is a combination of a labor group with a non-labor group which puts the case beyond the exemption of the Sherman Act", he said, adding that there was no Supreme Court decision dealing with the questions.

Senator Clark, remarking that "time was of the essence", asked Mr. Arnold if he did not believe that whichever way the decision went and appeal would be taken, involving delay and continuation of the present situation which, the Committee had been assured by Elmer Davis of the Office of War Information and James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, not only "struck at the heart of broadcasting" but was inimical to the nation's war effort.

Mr. Arnold conceded it was impossible to predict when the case would reach the Supreme Court. The action of the Committee in no way interfered with the Government case, but he suggested that it would be difficult to enact legislation dealing specifically with the issues involved.

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RCA LABORATORIES TO BE DEDICATED NEXT SUNDAY

Invitations have been issued for the dedication ceremonies of the RCA Laboratories at Princeton, N. J., next Sunday, September 27, at 11:30 A.M. This will be followed by a buffet luncheon.

Special arrangements for guests have been made on the trains leaving the Pennsylvania Station in New York and the Broad Street Station in Philadelphia respectively at 10 A.M. Trains returning to New York and Philadelphia will leave Princeton Junction about 3:50 P.M.

For the information of motorists, the RCA Laboratories site is near the Penn's Neck Traffic circle, which is at the intersection of Route No. 1 and Washington Road, midway between Princeton and Princeton Junction.

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"PETRILLO IS JUST ONE MAN", SAYS CRITIC

Taking another swat at Mr. Petrillo, the New York Times said editorially last Saturday (Sept. 19):

"James C. Petrillo may be performing a real public service, though not one that he intends. He may succeed in doing what no other labor leader has done. He may clarify the thinking of Congress and the Administration on at least a few points about labor legislation.

"Senator Clark of Idaho has the right idea. He is not content merely in condemning Mr. Petrillo as an individual. He introduced a resolution to determine whether corrective legislation is necessary. Hearings on this resolution are now being held. Elmer Davis has testified that Mr. Petrillo's ban on new transcriptions and recordings by musicians for use over the radio "threatens the continued existence" of many smaller radio stations vitally necessary to the national war effort.

"It should hardly be necessary to point out that Mr. Petrillo's high-handed actions are indefensible from the economic standpoint. He is grossly mistaken, for example, when he assumes that if he forbids radio stations and restaurants to use records they will have to use orchestras and bands. The public will simply hear less music. The small radio stations and restaurants will not be able to afford it. As the Department of Justice declares, Mr. Petrillo is trying to force employers and the consuming public to pay for 'a private system of unemployment relief'. He is trying to relieve his unemployed union members, even at a time of sharp labor shortage, 'from the competitive necessity of learning how to do a different kind of job'.

"It is the duty of the Senate investigating group holding hearings on the Clark resolution to learn in detail just how the present network of labor laws and court interpretations, and the recent policies of the Congress and the Administration, have combined to place such amazing dictatorial powers as Mr. Petrillo's in the hands of a private individual. What part has been played, for example, by the Supreme Court's decision that labor unions enjoy sweeping immunities from the anti-trust acts (together with Congress's failure to act after that decision)? What part has been played by the Supreme Court's decision that labor enjoys sweeping immunities from the Federal Anti-Racketeering Act (together with Congress's similar failure to act)? What part has been played by the Wagner Act, which forces employers to recognize unions but contains nothing whatever to compel such unions to conduct their affairs responsibly? What part has been played by a state of law which forces an individual to join a union, whether he wants to or not, because his source of livelihood would otherwise be cut off, by boycotts of himself and his employers, or by other means? These are the sort of questions that must now be asked, and not whether James Caesar Petrillo is or is not personally a fine, patriotic fellow.

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STATIONS ASKED TO APPOINT WAR PROGRAM MANAGERS

The following memorandum has been sent to all station managers by William B. Lewis, Chief, Radio Bureau of the Office of War Information:

"Occasional letters from stations tell us that correspondence has gone astray. We feel that this is a fault of our mailing lists and a rather serious obstacle to our joint cooperation in the war effort.

"Therefore, in order that the Radio Bureau of the Office of War Information may maintain truly effective contact with your station, will you please appoint someone as your 'War Program Manager' and official OWI Radio Bureau contact.

"Upon receipt of this name, all Background Material Bulletins, transcriptions, and specific information with regard to programming and policy, urgent campaigns and telegrams relating to these will be so addressed, for channeling within your organization. Background Material pamphlets will, of course, continue to be sent direct to writers who have asked for them."

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MULLEN SAYS 92% U.S. HEARD FDR PEARL HARBOR TALK

Addressing his fellow fraternity members at the annual convention of the Alpha Gamma Rho Fraternity in Chicago, Frank E. Mullen, Vice-President and General Manager of the National Broadcasting Company declared that when President Roosevelt spoke over the radio on Tuesday following Pearl Harbor, he reached the greatest radio audience in all history - that 92% of all our citizens heard him.

"Here are a few interesting radio facts: In all the world, there are 2,481 radio stations - and more than 108 million radio sets", Mr. Mullen said. In the Axis Nations, there are 271 radio stations and 33 million radio sets. In the United and Neutral Nations, there are 2,210 radio stations and 75 million radio sets - eight times as many sets as in the Axis Nations.

"Thus we see that the United States alone has nearly four times as many radio stations as in all Axis Nations combined - and nearly twice as many radio sets. The United States total: 924 stations, 56 million radio sets.

"In radio sets per thousand population, the United and Neutral Nations have 47 per thousand; the Axis Nations 62 per thousand; in the United States itself there are 425 sets for every thousand people. In other words, there are nearly seven times as many sets per thousand people in the United States as in the Axis Nations. The United States has 37 per cent of the world's radio stations, 924 out of 2,481. In short, a total of 30,600,000 United States radio families depend upon the 924 stations of our country for entertainment, information and education.

"When war came to the United States, radio's public service immediately became war service for our entire industry of 924 stations, four national networks and 25,000 employees.

"Today broadcasting plays a major role in - 1) Selling the country that 'This Is War'; 2) Telling the nation of the progress of the war; 3) Improving international relations; 4) Mobilizing the nation's youth; 5) Gearing civilian life to a war economy, and 6) Keeping the world informed of U. S. war aims and efforts."

"The day is coming when television will bring sight from any point in the world into your own home; a day when a man can sit in his living room here in Chicago and see what is going on in New York, London, Bangkok, Manila."

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SEES EQUIPMENT SHORTAGE CHALLENGE TO POLICE RADIO

The equipment shortage of police radio is a challenge to every Police Department, James L. Fly, Chairman, Federal Communications Commission said in a talk before the Conference of International Association of Chiefs of Police in New York City today (September 22).

"The additional burdens which present wartime conditions have placed upon municipal and State police communications systems are, indeed, heavy. There are greatly increased demands for protection of the public and of important industrial plants, transportation arteries, public utility properties, public buildings and other vital wartime spots.

"These wartime burdens create a great demand for increased radio facilities to ensure the most effective performance of each of these jobs. For radio furnishes a speed in communication which cannot be obtained otherwise. And speed in communication is essential to the production of maximum results, in particular the quickest possible mobilization of our protective forces at the crucial spot.

"A good indication of the increased demand for police facilities is the flow of applications to the Federal Communications Commission", Mr. Fly said. "Since December 7, 1941, the Commission has handled applications at the rate of almost 20 a day, covering on the average of about 5 transmitters per application. This is just about double the rate during the six months preceding, which itself, because of the defense program, was considerably expanded over normal times. In the three months following Pearl Harbor, 1800 applications were acted upon.

"Despite the need for new police facilities, with which you are most familiar, the Federal Communications Commission, acting upon recommendation of the Board of War Communications, has adopted a policy severely restricting the granting of licenses for police as well as other facilities. It may properly be asked 'Why'. The answer is a simple one, and convincing.

"On July 7th of this year, the Commission, pursuant to a recommendation made to it and the War Productions Board by the Board of War Communications, adopted the policy, until further notice

> "of not granting any application for an authorization which involves the use of any materials to construct or change the transmitting facilities of ...(among other classes of stations)... any...station operating in the Emergency...Radio Service... (which includes all police stations)....; except where it appears that the facilities to be constructed or changed will serve either (1) an essential military need or (2) a vital public need which cannot otherwise be met."

"The reason for the policy is apparent on its face in the reference to 'use of materials'. For it is there that we have the crucial bottleneck in radio facilities. There just are not enough materials, especially of certain minerals and metals, to meet both military and civilian demands. And, under those circumstances, the necessary policy of 'First Things First' means that direct military needs, so far as possible, must be given precedence over civilian requirements. I need mention only a few which are especially critical and which in large part produce our problem of a restricted supply of radio equipment. These are mica, copper and quartz. Most of our mica (used for insulation purposes) comes from India, although deposits in Brazil, Argentina, Canada, at home and elsewhere are now beginning to be exploited. Almost every pound of our quartz (used for crystals in radios) has to be brought from Brazil. And though we have our own supplies of copper (needed for communications equipment and gun shells) we don't have enough. In the case of each of these, the demands of the armed services nearly equal and perhaps exceed the available supply. This means, of course, that in order not to take away highly important electrical and radio equipment, and shells from the Army and Navy, allocations of mica, quartz and copper for civilian use must be limited to absolutely essential purposes only. Moreover, materials like men are expendable, and in view of the shortage, present reserves of equipment must be conserved in order to maintain essential existing service. I think you will agree, therefore, that the restrictions imposed are necessary. But there is not an absolute prohibition against authorizations involving the use of materials. There are two exceptions.

"The first is the case of an essential military need. I shall not discuss that point today, since the Commission will necessarily seek an authoritative statement from the armed services.

"The second is the case of a vital public need which cannot otherwise be met. As to that, I cannot, of course, give you any blueprint of future Commission action. Of necessity, the decision must rest upon the facts in each particular case. But the Commission has, just a week ago, announced certain general requirements which must be met."

"We have thus far considered why our police radio service must do 'more with less'. An Open Sesame to the how of it would be agreeable. But I have none to offer, and there is none, of course. Still, it is not merely a problem we recognize; it is a challenge we must meet. That challenge is to get the greatest and best possible

use out of what we have. Primarily, this is a job for each police department in its own operations. In certain respects, however, it a job calling for the cooperation of the Federal Communications Commission."

"A possibility which holds some prospect of making a fuller and more effective use of available radio facilities is the coordination of local radio stations. The Rules of the Commission governing municipal police radio stations provide for cooperative service between units of local government. And provision is made in the Rules governing the War Emergency Radio Service for a similar service. Whereas these provisions are intended primarily for the case where the adjacent city does not have its own system, the Board of War Communications has just requested that the Commission investigate the whole subject of police communications with a view to eliminating unnecessary overlapping and duplication of service through the coordination or consolidation of existing facilities. You may rest assured, however, that this and other responsible police organizations will be consulted before any consolidation of police systems is ordered by the Commission or the BWC. It is not uncommon now for city, county and State police to have an arrangement whereby the land station of one of them will mother the mobile units or one of the others as well as its own. With an understanding of this problem, local police can and I am sure will achieve much more in this field."

"A much more rigorous application of the requirement of limiting power to an amount consistent with satisfactory technical operation under local conditions is called for. Such a limitation will afford much greater assurance of the continuity and security of service. In general, it will prolong the life of all equipment. In particular, it will both conserve tubes in use, and, by reason of the greater availability of low power tubes, give a better prospect for obtaining the replacements which will be necessary for continued operation. Tube life can thus be doubled. I am informed by the engineers that power can in many cases be reduced by as much as 50% without impairing the quality of service. In view of the necessity of doing more with less, I wish especially to urge all ofyou, together with your communications officers, to accomplish just as much as you can along this line. This will be a benefit to you and to the nation."

"As I have said, this problem of an equipment shortage is a challenge - a challenge primarily to each police department. The problem of shortages, of course, is a challenge which every civilian and every civilian activity must meet. It is a challenge to our ingenuity, our industry, our will to do what is necessary in order that the victory we expect may be won and won soon. The police of this country have been most progressive in adopting developments in the means of communication to the most effective discharge of their duties. Almost 14,000 radio transmitters are now in use for police purposes. I have an abiding confidence, that with this record of accomplishment, and with this valuable equipment, the police organizations will effectively meet this challenge - of doing more with less."

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TRADE NOTES:

Arthur D. ("Jess") Willard, Manager of Station WJSV, has been named head of the Washington YMCA's annual membership drive for a second successive year. The campaign, which will run from October 2 to 23, has as its goal 1,350 new members and as its slogan "Health for Victory".

Mr. Willard broke all records in the number of new members obtained last year under his direction. Assisting him will be three divisions of teams, to be known as the Army, Navy and Marines. The present membership of the Y.M.C.A. is 5,544.

The Canadian Government has approved the immediate establishment of a high-power short-wave broadcasting station at Sackville, New Brunswick, at a cost of $800,000. This project was recommended by the House of Commons Radio Committee as a necessary war measure. The station will be administered and operated by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Majestic Radio and Television Corporation - Year to May 31: Net loss $51,512, compared with $189,668 loss for the period covering August 9, 1940, to May 31, 1941. Net sales totaled $2,785,654 and $173,205, respectively.

In his column the "Washington Merry-Go-Round", Drew Pearson in a story captioned"Executives Get Fattest Pay in History" mentioned among others J. S. Knowlson, right-hand dollar-a-year assistant to Donald M. Nelson of the WPB, as receiving $91,000 annual salary as President of Stewart-Warner in Chicago.

Samuel Chotzinoff, music critic, musician and official intermission commentator for the NBC Symphony Orchestra broadcasts, has been appointed Manager of the Music Division of the NBC's Program Department. The critic, who has been assoiated this year with the Blue Network Company as director of serious music, assumes his new post coincidently with the return of the NBC Symphony Orchestra to the NBC network on September 27.

The Signal Corps Civilian Training Section of the Second Service Command will open a radio school in New York City to train 540 men in radio operation. The twelve-week course will begin about October 15, and it is expected that after the first class another will be trained. While attending the course men will receive $85 a month. Upon completing it they will enter the Army as enlisted men in the Signal Corps. Applicants must be between 18 and 45; in good physical and mental health and pass examinations showing their aptitude for this work.

With a high bid of $71,200, the National Broadcasting Company won exclusive broadcasting rights for the Joe Louis-Billy Conn title fight to be staged in Yankee Stadium October 12 for the Army Emergency Relief. The broadcast will be sponsored by P. Lorillard & Co. for Old Gold Cigarettes.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D.C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY
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No. 1466

FUTURE OF TELEVISION CHARTED IN NEW BOOK BY DUNLAP

The future of the theater, screen and radio is so definitely linked with television that their destiny comprises chapters in a new book, "The Future of Television" by Orrin E. Dunlap, Jr., published by Harper & Brothers. Television will be one of the great post-war industries, says Mr. Dunlap. It will exert far-reaching influences on entertainment, education, the dissemination of news, sports, advertising, and the arts.

Will television help or hurt Broadway? Will motion pictures in the air challenge Hollywood? Will television make obsolete more than 900 "sightless" broadcasting stations and 55,000,000 home radios? What is television's promise to the school and the church? What is to be the fate of singers, comedians, vaudevillians, political orators, cartoonists and teachers? These and many other important questions, such as showmanship, programming and legal aspects are discussed, as the future of television and its widespread opportunities are analyzed.

"The Future of Television" is Mr. Dunlap's second book on television, his "Outlook for Television" having been published in 1932. Interested in radio since 1912, he is the author of eight books on radio. From 1922 to 1940 he served as radio editor of The New York Times during which time he covered the pioneer television demonstrations and followed every development. Since 1940 Mr. Dunlap has been manager of the Department of Information of the Radio Corporation of America. In this position he has had ample opportunity to observe television's continued growth, to qualify him as an authoritative prophet of its future.

Television is being greatly perfected by wartime research and engineering in radio and electron optics, Mr. Dunlap says in his newest book. Sightseeing by radio is predicted as a national pastime. Homes everywhere will have all-seeing eyes, because the science of electronics will put television within the price-range of the masses, as it has radio sets. Just as transatlantic liners took on radio voices after World War I, so transatlantic planes will see by radio after World War II, while millions of people in their homes will look in on distant cities, across continents and seas. Radio, which made a whispering gallery of the heavens, is described as preparing to turn the world into a Hall of Mirrors.

Reviewing the progress of television since it was officially launched at the New York World's Fair in 1939, Mr. Dunlap's book pursues a forward-looking theme. New importance is predicted for billboards in ball parks, as the television camera covering sports events sweeps across the big advertising signs to carry their messages to millions of distant spectators. Artist bureaus which manage

singers and bands may be the promoters of heavyweight champions when theater and home television turns the nation into a coast-to-coast sports arena.

Radio progress, as Mr. Dunlap sees it, leads into the ultra-short wave spectrum and to micro-waves measured in centimeters. So significant is the promise of television in education that the author sees the "T" in teaching standing for television. Electronic television in color for the general public is something to look forward to, although many problems are still to be overcome. Large pictures, at least 18 by 24 inches, definitely are in the offing for the home, and in the theater they will fill standard size screens. Whether television will take over Hollywood or Hollywood take over television remains an open question.

Does television hover over the Broadway stage as a menace? Mr. Dunlap says: No. Just as the screen and radio have always turned to the stage for acts and actors, so will television. It will no more "kill" the theater than did radio. To the actor and vaudevillian, television offers the dawn of a new day.

Television can be depended upon to create new art forms and folk art; to develop its own stars in much the same way that the screen has its Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck, and radio its Amos 'n' Andy. Radio characters who have lived in the world of imagination and illusion will come out of hiding, as television adds sight to sound to make radio drama more real than ever.

The book sketches the historical evolution of television, explains non-technically how the electronic eye and camera operate to flash faces through space and within the instant pick them from the air for reassembly many miles away. So accurately will the magic be performed that television owners of tomorrow will make albums of their snapshots of pictures which flash into view on their home television screens. Television is described as an evolution, not revolution. After the war, the pace of this evolution will be speeded and its expansion as a service to the public accelerated.

The book reveals that, in much the same way that the movies became talkies, broadcasting will add the appeal of vision. The broadcasting industry may be expected to go through a gradual transitional period as sight is allied to sound, first in the larger cities and then spreading nation-wide, as radio relay stations link the entire country into a sightseeing network.

Reconversion of radio manufacturing plants to post-war production of civilian receiving sets will mark the opening date of the new television era. At the same time, the increase in number and activity of television stations is seen as essential to provide adequate service to the public. A survey of the field indicates that for many years to come broadcasting and television will be complementary services. There is no prospect that broadcasting will "dry up" overnight. Ultimately, television on ultra-short waves promises an entirely different service.

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RADIO REPLACEMENT PARTS NOT BEING "FROZEN"

Signal Corps procedure, subsequently changed, to secure replacement parts for a large number of amateur receivers taken over from the trade and the public, has led recently to unfounded rumors in radio industry circles that the Government intended to requisition or "freeze" radio distributors' stocks of all replacement parts, the Radio Manufacturers' Association advises. Neither the WPB nor other Federal agencies, according to officials, plan any such summary action, and the Signal Corps has issued new orders, providing for orderly purchase, either through parts manufacturers or distributors, for only the necessary replacement parts needed for the amateur sets acquired. From the Omaha Signal Corps headquarters, and in Kansas City, St. Louis and a few other cities, replacement parts for amateur sets were recently bought in large quantities from parts distributors, causing the unfounded rumors of a wide parts "freeze" policy. Signal Corps orders, since issued, curtailed parts purchases to only the necessary replacements for the amateur sets involved, and through customary channels.

The WPB earlier in the week issued this statement:

"Efficient maintenance of home radios is on the preferential list at the War Production Board."

WPB announced that radio parts, hitherto subjected to sharply restricting orders, could be bought by distributors and dealers from manufacturers on priorities if they were needed to repair home radios.

"The procedure does not require repair shop operators or householders to do anything but makes it easier for large distributors to obtain parts from manufacturers", Linford C. White, Chief of the WPB Distributors' Branch, explained.

"Only items essential to keep receiving sets going will receive preference ratings. Unnecessary radio gadgets and phonographic attachments will not be included."

Prior to this the National Broadcasting Company had put out a story captioned, "Millions of Sets Likely to Become Useless as Stock of Radio Repair Parts Dwindles", which warned:

"With only one year's normal stock of new radid sets now available to replace obsolete receivers, and with the supply of radio repair parts practically depleted, millions of listeners soon will be without receiving facilities unless the Government relaxes its rigid ban on the manufacture of replacement parts and raw materials. Once the rapidly diminishing surplus is gone, according to a survey made by NBC, the radio industry estimates that the number of set owners with "dead" receivers will increase 14,000 daily. This rate of loss, if continued for four years, would affect the majority of radio equipped homes, and make it useless for broadcast stations to continue operations."

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SENATE ORDERS FULL STEAM AHEAD IN PETRILLO PROBE

Without a dissenting vote the Senate approved the resolution of Senator Clark, of Idaho, calling for an investigation to determine whether James C. Petrillo's forbidding American Federation of Musicians members to play for recordings of musical programs used by radio stations and juke boxes was in restraint of trade. The Senate likewise approved an expenditure of $5,000 to make the investigation.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Chairman of the International Commerce Committee, described it as a "full fledged" inquiry and said that he would appoint the members of the subcommittee shortly. It is expected they will be, perhaps with some additions, the same group headed by Senator Clark of Idaho, which conducted the recent hearings.

The resolution approved by the Senate follows:

"Resolved, That for the purpose of considering appropriate legislation of the subject matters hereof, the Committee on Interstate Commerce, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make, and to report to the Senate the results of a thorough and complete investigation of acts, practices, methods, and omissions to act, by persons, partnerships, associations, corporations, and other entities in interstate and foreign commerce, which may or do interfere with, or obstruct the national welfare, the public morale, or affect the public good originating from or as a result of the actions of the American Federation of Musicians and its president, James C. Petrillo, in denying members of the American Federation of Musicians the right to perform music for recordings and transcriptions destined to be played for reproductions by radio stations and coin-operated phonographs, including among other things:

"(1) Restraints of trade by foreign or domestic persons, partnerships, associations, corporations, or other entities, whether through monopolies or otherwise affecting the manufacture and production of, or playing for, musical records and transcriptions, and the control of music and music production in the United States.

"(2) Financial arrangements and demands therefor with respect to profits, salaries, bonuses, or other honorariums, which may have been arranged for, accepted, or demanded by individuals or organizations affecting the manufacture and production of or playing for, musical records and transcriptions and the control of music and music production in the United States."

Senator Clark said he would move as quickly as possible to complete the inquiry and make recommendations "to tighten up" either the Sherman Anti-trust Act or the Federal Communications Law.

He saw a possibility, however, that the investigation would result in a request to President Roosevelt to use his war-time powers

to deal with the situation without legislation. Mr. Clark explained that he thought two weeks of hearings would be sufficient, and said that many radio station executives, compoers and others had asked to appear. He intends to call Mr. Petrillo and other union leaders afterward, he said.

In discussing the possibility of legislation, Mr. Clark pointed out that although the Department of Justice has filed suit against Mr. Petrillo and other officers of the union under the Sherman Act, recent Supreme Court decisions have seemed to indicate its view that labor unions are exempt from the application of the law.

He suggested that either the Sherman Act or the Federal Communications Act might be amended to make it unlawful to do anything "to prejudice the mediums of dissemination of public knowledge by the radio, newspapers, etc." in the event that the President did not invoke his wartime powers.

Attorneys of the Justice Department and the Federal Communications Commission are studying the situation, Mr. Clark said, pending a ruling by the Federal District Court in Chicago, where the suit against Mr. Petrillo was filed.

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OWI BUYS RADIO TIME FOR SERVICE MEN IN ALASKA

In an effort to provide American troops in remote stations with the kind of contact they want with home, the Office of War Information announced Wednesday that it would purchase a minimum of eight hours radio time daily beginning about October 1 to pipe news and special programs to service men in Alaska.

Commercial shows taken from the three major radio networks also will be transmitted. The programs will be piped from San Francisco to four Alaskan stations at Fairbanks (KFAR), Juneau (KINY), Ketchikan (KTKN) and Anchorage (KFQD) and rebroadcast over medium wave transmitters.

As equipment becomes available, the OWI, in conjunction with the Army Signal Corps, will install low-powered transmitters at Nome, Dutch Harbor and Kodiak.

The OWI already is broadcasting news and variety programs for the information and entertainment of American troops on overseas duty. The schedule of Alaskan broadcasts was arranged by Murry Brophy, Chief of the Bureau of Communications Facilities of the OWI's Overseas Branch.

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LOS ANGELES TELECASTS NOW EVERY ALTERNATE MONDAY

Following a survey to determine how and when Los Angeles television lookers can best be served by Station W6XAO, on top of Mount Lee in Hollywood, Thomas S. Lee, owner of the station, the only operating television station on the West Coast, has announced that telecasts will henceforth be made every alternate Monday. They began Monday, September 21, 1942.

Since the current television programs include instructional and educational film and talent presentations that aid Civilian Defense and facilitate participation in the war program, the new telecast schedule will be another W6XAO contribution to unity for victory, Mr. Lee said.

Monday was selected for the bi-weekly programs after a combination radio-television survey showed it to be the "preferred stay-at-home" night among West Coast listeners and lookers.

With the change in schedule, Mr. Lee also announced the installation for regular operation of two new orthicon television cameras. These are the latest type cameras made by RCA on a special order placed by Mr. Lee in June, 1939, and only recently delivered. According to Harry R. Lubcke, Director of the television station, these new cameras use only a small fraction of the light necessary for the iconoscope cameras. Their potential advantages have already been noted in operation, for the new orthicon cameras were tested and proved on a sneak preview on the telecast of September 5.

Visitors will not be permitted on the Mount Lee premises for the duration of the war.

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ANOTHER NEBRASKA DAMAGE SUIT FILED AGAINST ASCAP

ASCAP has been made the defendant of another damage suit arising from the statute which outlaws it from doing business in Nebraska. The action was filed last week in Omaha in the Federal Court by Joseph Malec, President of Peony Park and President of the Nebraska Music Users Association. The amount he asks is $50,708, or three times what he has paid ASCAP in license fees since the statute became effective May 17, 1937. Malec operates an all-season dance spot.

A similar suit was brought by WOW, Omaha, some months ago. ASCAP earlier this year turned back to its writers and publishers the administrative rights of their catalogs as far as Nebraska is concerned. The Warner Bros. publishing group subsequently took steps in the Federal courts to stop various Nebraska music users from continuing to play WB material. A decision on a technicality of the suit is now pending.

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ECONOMIC WARFARE RADIO EXPORT CONFERENCE OCT. 29

A radio industry conference on export problems and procedure will be held in Washington, Thursday, October 29, at the Washington Hotel. The industry conference, one of the first being held by the Board of Economic Warfare with several large industries, was arranged by the Export Committee of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, of which W. A. Coogan, of New York, is Chairman.

An all-day program is being made up. Ten key officials of BEW and also of WPB and the Department of Commerce will participate in the meeting. An open forum of questions and answers on all radio export matters will be a feature. Among the Government official participants being invited are Hector Lazo, Assistant Director of the Warfare Board, in charge of exports, and Warfare officials who direct various export procedures.

Chairman Coogan is preparing an agenda, and all Association members are invited to have representatives attend the conference and the complimentary luncheon.

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COMMISSION RELAXES POLICY ON USE OF QUARTZ CRYSTALS

The Commission this week relaxed slightly its interpretation of a Memorandum Opinion of last April in order that applications involving shifts in frequency in which no materials will be utilized other than quartz crystals, may be granted, provided:

(a) Such applications involve no inconsistencies with Order No. M-146 of the War Production Board relating to quartz crystals;

(b) Such applications involve no engineering conflict with any other application pending at any time since Feb. 22, 1942;

(c) Such applications involve no inconsistences with the Commission's Rules and Regulations;

(d) Such applications tend toward a fair, efficient, and equitable distribution of radio service, are consistent with sound allocation principles and offer substantial improvement in standard broadcast service; and

(e) Such applications are otherwise in the public interest.

The Committee studying this matter advises that it will make further recommendations relative to the Memorandum Opinion.

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I. T. & T. TO CONSTRUCT FIRST UNIT OF NEW FACTORY

The International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation announces plans to proceed promptly with construction of the first unit of a new factory to be located in New Jersey, which will eventually become the home of I. T. & T.'s research and manufacturing operations in the United States. The site selected for the project consists of approximately 125 acres in Nutley and Clifton. It is regarded as a very desirable location for a highly skilled process such as telephone and radio manufacturing and is also an especially suitable location for laboratories engaged in telephone and radio research.

The factory will be constructed in units following a fundamental plan which provides great flexibility for expansion. Each unit will be self sufficient and yet will be so designed as to be coordinated with the other units to form an efficient and modern plant.

I. T. & T. expects to take up its option on the property as soon as certain financial and technical details may be completed, including alteration of zoning laws and street arrangements which Nutley has already introduced and which are up for the consideration of the Clifton Municipal Council in a few days. Then construction will be commenced immediately of the first unit of the factory - about 75,000 square feet of operating space.

As the opportunity arises to enlarge the factory, I. T. & T. plans to ultimately transfer all or most of its American manufacturing and its extensive research laboratories to the new site. At the present time the manufacturing activities of the Company's subsidiaries in the United States occupy more than 800,000 square feet of space, mostly rented, and employ approximately 5,500 persons.

Other subsidiaries of I. T. & T. have long been among the largest manufacturers of telephone, telegraph, cable and radio equipment throughout the rest of the world, but the development of I. T. & T.'s manufacturing in the United States has come largely since 1940. Established primarily to supply the telephone and radio needs of Latin America, the factories and laboratories controlled by I.T.&T. in this country have fitted into the war program in a timely manner.

Early in 1941, I. T. & T. organized International Telephone & Radio Manufacturing Corporation and established a telephone and radio factory and laboratories, and in June, 1941, the latter company acquired control of the Federal Telegraph Company, an important producer of radio equipment and radio transmitting tubes. These two companies are soon to operate under one name, Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation which will head up all I. T. & T. manufacturing and research operations in the United States.

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BROOKS, FORMER A.P. MAN, HEADS NBC SPECIAL EVENTS UNIT

William Brooks, executive editor of Forbes magazine and for 14 years an executive of the Associated Press, has been appointed Director of the News and Special Events Division of the National Broadcasting Company. Mr. Brooks succeeds A. A. Schecter, who resigned to join the War Information Office in Washington.

In Kansas City, Washington, New York and, most recently, London, Mr. Brooks served the press association in various capacities - as executive editor of AP's feature service, as executive news editor in New York, as executive assistant to the general manager, and as Managing Director of the Associated Press of Great Britain, Ltd., in charge of photographic coverage and news distribution to Europe, Australia and the Far East.

Mr. Brooks' service with AP was preceded by seven years of general news work, as reporter, news editor and feature writer. He entered journalism in his home town on the Sedalia (Mo.) Capital in 1917, while still in High School. After attending the University of Missouri he worked on several Midwestern newspapers including, finally, the Kansas City Star.

He joined the Associated Press at Kansas City in 1926 and the next year was transferred to Washington, D. C. as feature editor. Later he was brought to New York as News Editor of the feature service, succeeding to the executive editorship in 1929. For six years he visited every State in the union as feature service chief and later as Executive Assistant to the AP General Manager. He also traveled extensively in South America and Europe. He was sent to London in 1937 as Managing Director of the Associated Press of Great Britain, Ltd. He returned to this country last year to become Managing Editor of Forbes Magazine, later taking over the executive editorship.

Mr. Brooks is 39 and a member of the National Press Club.

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P. K. EWING ENJOINED IN WAGE-HOUR DISPUTE

Federal Judge Wayne G. Borah, in New Orleans, last week signed a permanent injunction restraining P. K. Ewing, Sr., Commercial Manager of Station WDSU, and who does business as WGRM in Mississippi, from violating the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, commonly known as the wage-hour law. Specifically, he is restrained from paying any of his employees less than the minimum rates of compensation established by the Act, and from failing to pay his employees the proper overtime compensation. Ewing is also ordered to maintain adequate records as required by regulations of the wage-hour administrator.

The suit was filed by Abe Kupperman, Louisiana attorney for the Wage-Hour Division after an investigation of the firm's business by the Mississippi State Office of the Division.

Mr. Ewing offered no defense or objection to the injunction, and the decree was issued upon motion for the attorney of the administrator, plaintiff in the suit.

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FCC ACTION

WOOD, King-Trendle Broadcasting Corp., Grand Rapids, Mich., granted modification of construction permit as modified, which authorized increase in power, installation of new transmitting equipment and directional antenna for night use, and move transmitter and studio, for extension of completion date to November 23, 1942; KITE, First National Television, Inc., Kansas City, Mo., granted petition for a continuance of hearing in re application for renewal of license, now set for September 21, 1942, and continues hearing until September 24, 1942; W8XO, The Crosley Corp., near Mason, Ohio, granted further extension of developmental broadcast license upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal of license, in no event later than November 1, 1942.

Applications Received - WAGA, Liberty Broadcasting Corp., Atlanta, Ga., license to cover construction permit which authorized change in frequency, increase power, installation of new transmitter and directional antenna for night use and move transmitter; also authority to determine operating power by direct method; W9XER, Midland Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, Mo., construction permit to install new transmitter and increase power from 1½ KW to 3 KW; WTZR, Zenith Radio Corp., Chicago, Ill., modification of construction permit as modified which authorized construction of new television broadcast station requesting extension of commencement and completion dates.

Also, W49D, John Lord Booth, Detroit, Mich., modification of construction permit which authorized construction of new high frequency broadcast station for extension of completion date to Jan. 11, 1943; KGER, Consolidated Broadcasting Corp., Ltd., Long Beach, Calif., modification of construction permit which authorized increase in power, installation of new transmitter and directional antenna for night use and move of transmitter for extension of completion date to 11/12/42.

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Known as the "Weekly Digest of Radio Opinion" a condensation of views on important public affairs broadcast by professional radio commentators, occasional speakers and participants in forums and news-dramatizations, published by Radio Reports, Inc., 220 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y.

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TRADE NOTES

The Advisory Committee on Transmitting Tubes of the War Production Board will meet in Washington Wednesday, September 30, and the Receiving Tube Committee will hold a meeting in the Capital on Thursday, October 8, both for further consideration of replacement production problems, according to the Radio Manufacturers' Association.

During the period from July 16 to July 31 inclusive, NBC broadcast 86 commercial and sustaining shows to further the war effort for a total time of 29 hours and 49 minutes. This compares with 23 hours and 35 minutes allotted to the same objective in the first half of July.

Continental Radio & Television Corporation is to sponsor "World News Today", beginning Sunday, October 4 - its first program on the Columbia network.

The 1942 World Series will be broadcast exclusively over WOR and the Mutual Network on more than 300 stations in the United States, Canada and Hawaii starting Wednesday, September 30, under the sponsorship of the Gillette Safety Razor Co. It is reported that proceeds of the radio rights, estimated at $100,000, will be donated to the USO.

Government radio excise taxes last August, largely covering July sales, by manufacturers and after complete suspension of civilian production, totaled $813,349.86. This compared with collections during the previous month of July of $1,249,005.12, and with radio taxes in August, 1941, of $752,689.89.

With the departure, in August, of 21 additional employees for the armed forces, the total number of NBC men and women on leave for military service now is 353.

The American Communications Association has inaugurated a campaign in New York City to recruit 500 men for training as radio operators to man merchant vessels. Harry A. Morgan, Vice-President of A.C.A., radio operators' union, who made the announcement, said the program is being sponsored by the union, the American Merchant Marine Institute and the United States Office of Education.

He said modern radio apparatus has been obtained and is now being installed in Public School No. 20, at Rivington and Forsythe Streets, where the classes, calling for a maximum of 900 semester hours, will be held, beginning next Thursday.

The semi-annual report of the Stewart-Warner Corporation and its subsidiaries, shows a net profit for the six months ended with June of $767,125 after depreciation, $6,432,174 provision for Federal income and excess profits taxes based on the contemplated laws and $250,000 for the contingencies. The result is equivalent to 60 cents a share on 1,273,027 shares of capital stock.

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No. 1467

September 29, 1942

SENATORS RESENT RADIO AND PRESS ATTACKS

Farm group Senators became very warm under the collar because of the attacks upon Congress of radio columnists and newspaper editors in connection with the anti-inflation bill. Senator Wiley, of Wisconsin, favored a Congressional investigation of these commentators and writers "to see what influences are behind their attacks upon us".

"I do not propose to succumb to that kind of pressure", Senator Aiken, of Vermont, ejaculated. "I hope the Senator from New Mexico and every other Senator here will show his resentment of that kind of propaganda, which is put not only before the Congress but before the people of the United States. If those who are doing so think they are fooling the farmers, they are absolutely wrong."

"Along the line which has just been the subject matter of this colloquy, it is interesting to note that the pending measure provides that the President may suspend provisions of section 3(a) and 3(c) of the Price Control Act, which, of course, are the agricultural-commodity provisions, but he may not under authority of the joint resolution suspend any other law or parts thereof", Senator Guy Gillette, of Iowa, said.

"Then, I call attention to the provisions of the Price Control Act which may not be suspended. I read from page 15 of the published text of the present Price Control Act:

> "'Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the regulation of (1) compensation paid by an employer to any of his employees, or (2) rates charged by any common carrier or other public utility, or (3) rates charged by any person engaged in the business of selling or underwriting insurance, or (4)'-
>
> "Now, listen -
>
> 'rates charged by any person engaged in the business of operating or publishing a newspaper, periodical, or magazine, or operating a radio broadcasting station, a motion-picture or other theater enterprise.'

"The type of attack which is being referred to is made by institutions which come under an act which prohibits the regulation of newspaper advertising, newspaper rates, or expenses in connection therewith, or broadcasting, and the pending measure prohibits the suspension of that section of the law."

"Referring to the remarks made by the Senator from Iowa, I wish to say that I think as a matter of fact it is not true that this measure exempts various newspaper rates and other matters which are exempted in the Price Control Act", Senator Taft, of Ohio, declared. "All that the proviso in the Price Control Act does is to say that nothing in the Price Control Act shall authorize such regulations.

"But in the pending measure we provide a brand new authority, which is entirely outside the Price Control Act, to regulate all prices, wages, and salaries, so that anything falling within the term 'price', in my opinion, is covered by the new measure. It is wholly unnecessary to set aside the provisions of the Price Control Act, because they create an exception only to the regulation provided by the Price Control Act and not an exception to the regulation under the pending joint resolution."

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WJSV PROPOSES "WAR SACRIFICE FUND" SAVINGS PLAN

A plan by which each individual can establish his or her own personal "War Sacrifice Fund", to further help to win the war, while at the same time relieving the nation's economic situation, was announced in Washington last Saturday by A. D. Willard, Jr., General Manager of Station WJSV of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Although very simple in its operation, the "WJSV Plan For A Personal War Sacrifice Fund" has been carefully developed, so as to be effective both in results for the nation and in providing a definite means for patriotic individuals to go beyond the normal line of duty, voluntarily, to help win the war.

Numerous highly placed officials of the Federal Government, of labor and of business, the announcement said, have commended the "War Sacrifice Fund" plan, which does not require additional staff or expenditures by the Government, existing facilities in each local community being ample for its successful operation.

Each person can establish his or her own personal "War Sacrifice Fund" only with sacrifice savings, beyond legal requirements, such as taxes, and beyond normal duty, such as investing ten per cent of income in War Bonds. This can be accomplished by doing without certain goods and services, many of which are becoming scarce anyway, and will become still less obtainable in the future. All money thus saved by sacrificing normal indulgences and conveniences, would go into the individual's own "War Sacrifice Fund", for the sole purpose of investing in additional War Savings Stamps and Bonds, and for contributing through established local channels to other essential war activities.

The entirely simple "War Sacrifice Fund" plan could raise up to $11,232,000,000 annually, above all other incoem for war purposes.

The "War Sacrifice Fund" plan was announced by Mr. Willard simultaneously with its original broadcast by Albert N. Dennis, commentator on labor, industry and related economics, on his 428th consecutive weekly "Labor News Review" program, over WJSV of the Columbia Broadcasting System. It was explained that no official formalities are necessary. Every individual can start his or her own personal "War Sacrifice Fund" immediately, and thus further aid in winning the war and in protecting the economic stability of the nation.

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RCA ADVISES RE WARTIME PATENT AGREEMENTS

Referring to the agreement of the major radio and communications companies to give the Army Signal Corps free patent licenses for the duration of the war the Radio Corporation of America has sent the following letter to its licencees:

"RCA has entered into a License Agreement ('Government Agreement') with The United States Of America ('Government'), effective July 1, 1942, which includes all apparatus for the Government that is subject to royalty payments under your License Agreement. In view of the obligation of the Government to pay royalties to RCA upon such apparatus during the term of the Government Agreement and of the desires of the Government in that respect, any such apparatus sold by you to the Government during the term of that Agreement now becomes licensed under that Agreement.

"For that reason and without otherwise modifying your License Agreement, your obligation to make royalty payments and reports to RCA as provided in your License Agreement is waived until termination of the Government Agreement (of which RCA will notify you) with respect to all such apparatus sold (i.e. when it has been billed out, or if not billed out, when it has been delivered, shipped or mailed) by you on and after July 1, 1942, to the Government or to contractors or sub-contractors for resale to the Government.

"In all other respects your License Agreement continues in full force and effect.

"Since the Government Agreement may be terminated by it at any time on six months' notice, it is not possible to state at this time how long it will continue. As indicated, however, you will be notified of the termination date."

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NEW BROADCASTING ASSOCIATION PUTS NAB ON SPOT

Apparently the announcement of the formation of the American Broadcasters' Association, as a rival to the National Association of Broadcasters, came as pretty much of a surprise to the broadcasting industry and apparently to Neville Miller and the NAB itself. This move was revealed at the conclusion of the meeting of the NAB Board in Chicago when it became apparent that the differences between the national organization and the Broadcasters Victory Council could not be settled. The organizations were in rival camps at different hotels in Chicago and never did get together.

The plans for the new American Broadcasters' Association which proposes to take the place of the Broadcasters Victory Council calls for a paid president and at least two executive officers. Headquarters will be in Washington and an important objective is that the new industry representatives be in step with Chairman Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, which has not been the case with President Neville Miller since the big "mackeral in the moonlight" blow-up at St. Louis.

The new ABA has announced that the nine broadcasters comprising its charter membership had pledged the "full financial support needed".

The group said that it had decided on the new association in recognition of the "increasing complexity of the problems confronting the broadcasters in their relationship to the war effort of the Government". The announcement said they were setting up the machinery to provide "every facility for correlating an intelligent and effective cooperation between radio broadcasting and its proper place in the war effort".

"This move basically constitutes a reorganization and realignment of the industry figures responsible for the BVC and a number of other broadcasters whose interest in intelligent and wholehearted cooperation in the war effort has prompted their financial support", the announcement stated.

All stations will be welcomed as members in the ABA but, differing from the NAB, networks will not be eligible. Although Chairman Fly has been mum on the subject, it is known that he has frequently been in the company at luncheon and elsewhere with the prime movers in the organization of the new association - John Shepard, 3rd, Walter J. Damm, and O. L. (Ted) Taylor. Mr. Shepard is Chairman of BVC, Mr. Taylor its executive secretary, and Mr. Damm, President of FM Broadcasters, Inc.

At the conclusion of its sessions in Chicago last week, the NAB voted to hold another meeting there Wednesday, October 14th. President Miller reported that he had not yet decided who to appoint as a public relations man. Niles Trammell, President, and Frank M. Russell, Vice-President were present for the National Broadcasting Company, and Joseph H. Ream, Secretary, for Columbia Broadcasting

System. The matter of reorganization was not taken up and this brought the final break between NAB and BVC and the subsequent announcement that the ABA would be formed.

Obviously the thing that seemed most necessary by all factions was unity of the industry. Instead the Chicago meeting revealed that it was split wide open.

"It would seem that the National Association of Broadcasters would be the logical organization to represent us", one broadcaster said, "especially in such a fight as we are now having with Petrillo. Sydney M. Kaye is the man to carry it on - but Mr. Kaye doesn't work for peanuts."

It apparently was the idea of this broadcaster that the NAB could be made to serve the present purposes without the necessity of organizing a new association, if another man could be put in to replace Neville Miller, whose usefulness he seemed to think was impaired by not being able to work with Chairman Fly.

"If you knew that your best salesman was persona non grata to your best customer, you would remove the salesman."

Almost the same opinion was expressed by an FCC official.

"Unity is the thing most needed", he declared. "As it is now the industry - its members fighting among themselves - is prostrate. If Neville Miller is the one person standing in the way, the thing to do is to put him out and if his contract does not permit of that endeavor to buy him off but not let one man gum up the entire proceedings."

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HITS "RADIO GUIDING GENIUSES" IN WAR COOPERATION

Kay Kyser, bandleader, told a group of network and advertising agency executives in Hollywood last week that the "guiding geniuses of radio" were failing miserably in cooperation in the war effort.

"Unless they accept the challenge and carry the ball", he said, "defeat of all the Office of War Information efforts could not be avoided."

Mr. Kyser, a consultant to OWI's Radio Division, spoke at one of several meetings, and said people wanted to be talked to sincerely and were tired of such phrases as "Slap the Japs".

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FCC HEAD DISCUSSES WAR PROBLEMS

At his regular press conference yesterday (Monday), Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission discussed several matters of immediate interest to the radio and communications industry.

"Mr. Chairman, did that speech you made before the Police Chiefs Convention in which you told them the necessity for conservation of parts and reducing power - is that a forerunner of what's to come to the standard broadcasting industry?" he was asked.

"I would not want to say so. There may be different considerations involved there. I was talking to the police chiefs and not anybody else", Mr. Fly replied.

"In connection with that crystal order of last week, does the Commission intend to try to unfreeze some of the other material following that?" someone else asked.

"I don't know whether they will succeed in doing so or not", the Chairman answered.

"Is there anything specific on the Manpower?"

"Yes, and no. The Industry Committee have that matter in hand, as you probably know, and I would guess that industry itself is pretty well informed on the status of it since their representatives are working on the matter. I imagine they will present it to the Board within a week or so" was the Chairman's reply.

"Does that include classifications?"

"Yes", Mr. Fly said, "that is what I have in mind - definitions and classifications. It would in turn be passed over to the other agencies. As you know, that is being worked out by the Industry Committees themselves and I think they are moving right along with the work, and it is my impression that it's in good shape and I guess they will get it before the Board and move along.

"The recommendations of the Industry Committees?"

"Yes."

"Will the Manpower adopt it?"

"I would rather not speak in their behalf but we generally have a cooperative attitude reflected on the part of Manpower", Mr. Fly continued.

"In that connection, I was wondering since Chairman McNutt is trying to get compulsory law, if they would go ahead?" was the final question.

"I would only guess on that, but this business of holding up something that is emergent in character because of prospect of legislation as suggested, from my own experience, is rather dubious", Chairman Fly concluded. "In other words, if I were sitting in the same spot I doubt if I would hold it up. I am not suggesting that they wouldn't get the legislation or wouldn't get it promptly. I guess they have the matter here in pretty definite shape and it is, of course, important and is emergent in character, and we can make some progress on it regardless of the developments on the legislative front. But that, of course, is up to the discretion of the Manpower Commission. The matter of conservation of equipment, I suppose you all know, is just about in the same status - that's in the hands of Industry Committees and I think they will be out with that in the course of days, and we ought to have some outward progress on that pretty soon. I think it's of real importance that we get those things out and get them through the Board of War Communications to the War Production Board because after all we do have a serious situation on the conservation of materials, and I think it is of real interest to have a record of cooperation with the WPB in terms of conservation."

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LOUIS RUPPEL PINS ONE ON SENATOR LODGE

In his syndicated column "The Washington Merry-Go-Round" in a paragraph captioned "Stimson Plays Politics", Drew Pearson writes:

"There is a cablegram which would be of interest to Secretary of War Stimson. The cablegram was sent from Cairo by Chester Morrison, American war correspondent in Libya, shortly after Republican Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts returned from active duty as a tank corps major in Libya, doffed his uniform and began a hot campaign for reelection.

"Opening gun of his campaign was publication of a letter from Republic Secretary Stimson, paying high tribute to Lodge's 'experience under fire in the combat zone'. Stimson also lauded Lodge's 'knowledge and understanding of military strategic considerations which will greatly enhance your usefulness to the country as a United States Senator'.

"This letter raised a howl of protest that Stimson was putting the War Department into politics, so Louis Ruppel, former Columbia Broadcasting Publicity Director, started to investigate entirely on his own. Through a friend, he cabled Morrison for details regarding the young Senator's 'war activitues' in Libya. Here is Morrison's reply, dated August 21, 1942:

"'Lodge chaperoned the first contingent of tanks to Cairo and used his personal prestige to insure their comfort. He turned over his command to Captain Stelling, who commanded their first action. Lodge unsaw action. He made a Cook's tour of desert areas and then went home.

"'On the way home he violated the ethics of journalists here by secretly carrying an uncensored account of operations written by Associated Press correspondent Edward Kennedy. This he camouflaged as a report for the War Department, while the Middle East censor maintained a compulsory blanket censorship on any mention of Lodge or the tanks.

"'From letters that I have received I gather that the Lodge campaign speeches present a different picture.'"

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OWI CUTS DOWN FCC RELEASES

In his effort to reduce the volume of Government publicity, Elmer Davis, head of the Office of War Information, swung the axe on about 250 press releases and ordered about the same number discontinued. The former included 36 at the Federal Communications Commission. The Commission's appropriation for outside newspapers and magazines was cut down to $50.

The Department of Agriculture must make changes in 180 items, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in 78 of these. Seventy-three publications of the Commerce Department are altered or stopped, 35 of these being in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and 30 in the Census Bureau.

Other publications affected are: Federal Security Administration, 31; Interior Department, 38; State Department, 8; Treasury Department, 7; Justice Department, 10; Labor Department, 40; Federal Works Agency, 21, and Public Health Service, 3.

Mr. Davis directed departments and agencies to notify persons that they cannot longer receive general mailing lists made up of "all releases or other publications". Agencies may, however, give out selected lists based on requests for specific publications.

The Davis order further prohibits Government agencies from sending releases to newspapers or radio stations or other news media by telegraph, without OWI permission, unless at the request and expense of the recipient.

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Lord Haw Haw, Germany's idea of a funny-man propagandist, has lost his title, or his face - or something, a foreign dispatch states. Reuter's News Agency reported that the Berlin radio, over which Haw Haw has been broadcasting for a couple of years, introduced him as "William Royce, formerly known as Lord Haw Haw".

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NEW RCA LABORATORIES DEVOTED ENTIRELY TO WAR WORK

At the dedication exercises of the RCA Laboratories at Princeton, N. J. last Sunday, Otto S. Schairer, Vice President in charge of the Laboratories, said:

"When we leave here today, the gates will be closed to others than war workers. These structures will then be as much a part of the nation's armament as are its arsenals and forts. The work these scientists will do will be military secrets, carefully guarded against leakage or intrusion."

Lieut. Gen. Harbord, Chairman of the Board, presided at the dedication and introduced the speakers; Maj. Gen. Dawson Olmstead, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, Col. David Sarnoff, U.S. Army Signal Corps, and Mr. Schairer.

"RCA Laboratories assembles under one roof kindred activities which have hitherto been performed by individuals widely separated by time and space", said General Harbord. "The Laboratories give our future scientific work the advantage of collective effort - the advantage in our attack on our problems of delivering a blow with a clenched fist instead of with open fingers."

Mr. Sarnoff said that while the war's decision ultimately will be made on the battlefield, on the high seas and in the air, the fighting men who have the greatest resources of science, engineering and production in back of them will be the victors. This war, more than any before in history, he described as a contest between the brains, imagination and team work of the scientists of one group of nations pitted against those of another group.

"In the last analysis", said Mr. Sarnoff, "a research laboratory consists not so much of buildings and facilities as it does of research men and research leadership. The staff of these laboratories is as fine a group of radio scientists as exists anywhere in the world. The skills which they developed before the war are now finding direct use in important military applications."

"When the war ends, and the ban of secrecy is lifted, the recital of accomplishments will thrill all of us and fill us with justifiable pride", Mr. Schairer concluded.

"But when the war ends - when the victory is won - these men and these laboratories will stand dedicated in advance to serve the cause of a victorious peace. For therein lies the distinctive characteristic of our scientific endeavor. Its destructive power is one of the greatest weapons of war and its constructive power is one of the greatest assets of peace."

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SEES END OF RADIO AND PRESS CENSORSHIP HONEYMOON

There are definite indications in Washington that the honeymoon involving the censorship rules on the one hand and newspaper correspondents and radio news broadcasters on the other is about finished with the all-is-blissful stage, according to a New York dispatch by Bert Andrews to the Washington Post.

"So far the rift in the marriage might be compared to that which exists in any match where the principals have reached the perilous state of being thoroughly frank with each other, but are not at liberty, for various good and sound reasons, to break the news to their families and friends", Mr. Andrews writes.

"But, as is the case with all honeymoon disputes, it will not be long before this one comes out into the open.

"It will be only so long, in fact, as censorship regulations require the newspaper and radio correspondents to maintain silence, in keeping with the voluntary censorship code, about a matter which has caused a sizeable controversy among those who differ over the necessity of keeping quiet about it.

"Many of the newspaper and radio correspondents, as well as some persons in the Government, believe that the censorship rules have been too strictly applied in this particular matter.

"They think the newspapers and radio are being required to observe 'voluntary' censorship in this instance to a degree which borders on the ridiculous when all the circumstances are taken into account. They are fearful that if a similar policy is pursued in future similar cases it may imperil the whole system of voluntary censorship by making a mockery of the word 'voluntary'.

"But they voice the hope that the differences can be ironed out, and that independent correspondents will not again be denied first-hand access to newsworthy information which the Government intends ultimately to make public.

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RADIO ANNOUNCER RAPS NORRIS SEEKING RE-ELECTION

Criticizing Senator George W. Norris, who has been in the Senate 39 years, for seeking re-election, Foster May, Omaha radio announcer, the Senator's Democratic opponent, said:

"I believe the venerable 81-year old Senator's acceptance of this relatively small petition means either that he has been playing politics with the people of Nebraska for the past six months or that because of his long absence from the State he is unaware of the true situation in Nebraska."

Petitions to place Norris' name on the ballot contained more than 15,000 signatures.

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I. T. & T. TURNS 1941 HALF YEAR LOSS INTO 1942 GAIN

The report of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation and certain of its subsidiaries, primarily those operating in the Western Hemisphere, for the first half of this year, released last week by Sosthenes Behn, President, shows a consolidated net income of $333,556, contrasted with a net loss of $14,704 in the six months to June 30, 1941. Gross earnings were $16,136,227, against $14,359,195.

I. T. & T. alone, as parent concern of the system, reported a net loss of $1,913,369 in the six months to June 30, compared with a loss of $1,727,930 in the first half of 1941.

The report discloses that two of I. T. & T. subsidiaries, the International Telephone and Radio Manufacturing Corporation and the Federal Telegraph Company, recently obtained $10,000,000 in credit from a group of New York and New Jersey banks under the guaranteed loan provisions of Regulation V of the Federal Reserve Board. The credit will be used to assist the subsidiaries in financing the manufacture of supplies for the war effort.

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NBC PLAN ADDS 608 STATION-HOURS A WEEK

Impressive gains to clients and the listening audience, through operation of NBC's full network, 125-station plan are said to be evident in figures recently compiled by that network.

Since July 27, when the 125-station network plan was presented to all NBC commercial accounts, it has been accepted by 17 clients representing 25 different programs. Eighty-eight stations have benefitted through this network expansion.

On the basis of additional network time created by the plan, the survey shows that this sales project alone, has added 608 station hours per week. And as a result of this and other selling activities instituted by NBC during the past six months, the average daytime network has increased from 49 to 54 stations, a gain of approximately 10 per cent.

In nighttime coverage, the plan's advantage to American radio listeners is even greater. The average NBC network now functioning between 6 and 11 P.M., has increased from 76 to 94 stations since March 1. Here the gain is nearly 25 percent.

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No. 1468

SENATE PETRILLO PROBE TO BE RADIO'S NEXT BIG SHOW

Temporarily knocked off the track by the anti-inflation bill, which has completely occupied the attention of the Senators, the Senate investigation of James C. Petrillo is expected to get under way very shortly. At this writing Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, in charge of the investigation, had not yet set the date for the hearings to begin but made it known that he would do so soon. At that time it will be announced whether the full committee will undertake the work or a strong subcommittee. If the latter, Senator D. Worth Clark, of Idaho, author of the Petrillo resolution will be the Chairman. In any case, Senator Clark will have a leading role. The Congressional elections now only a month away may also cause delay or interruptions but the subject is too live to be put aside indefinitely and sooner or later the fur will surely fly.

In the meantime, Mr. Petrillo continues to be the target for newspaper columnists and editors, to wit the following by Frank Kent of the Baltimore Sun in a widely syndicated article captioned: "Petrillo About to Tilt with Congress to See Which is the Bigger of the Two" -

"When Elmer Davis, supported by the War Department, recently told a Congressional Committee that the attitude of James C. Petrillo, arrogant boss of the musicians' union, was damaging the morale of United States troops and threatening the existence of small radio stations vital to the war effort, the question again was raised as to whether in this country union labor leaders are beyond Government control.

"Loudly proclaiming their patriotism all the while, these labor leaders brazenly have used the war to grab for money and power. Far from resisting, the administration has acquiesced and approved. The wage increases have gone far beyond the rise in the cost of living and great strides toward the labor politicians' ideal of the closed shop have been made through administration boards. For more than a year this sort of thing has been going on.

"The net of all this is that at no time has either the legislative branch or the executive branch of the Government been able - or willing - to discipline or control these labor leaders. On the contrary, with intimate personal White House relations, they have steadily pushed ahead their program.

"Not only are they established as the favored class but apparently they are intrenched. So when Mr. Davis makes his charge that in prohibiting new transcriptions and recording by musicians for use over the radio, Mr. Petrillo is lowering the morale of the troops and impending the war effort, he brought up no new question.

"It is, of course, a serious charge, but whether corrective action will be had is doubtful. The stand Mr. Petrillo has taken is made possible by the strength which union leaders have acquired through administration support and by decisions of administration members of the Supreme Court.

"When a man like Mr. Davis makes as grave a charge as this, one would like to see him strongly supported by his White House chief. Without that support, the chances are his charge will not get far."

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MILLER SEEMS GONER AS ABA BUCKLES ON SWORD

With the organizers of the American Broadcasters' Association, the new rival of the National Association of Broadcasters, filing incorporation papers and preparing to meet to elect temporary officers, the days of Neville Miller as head of the National Association of Broadcasters appear to be numbered.

A special meeting of the National Association of Broadcasters, following its two day "do nothing" sessions at Chicago last week had previously been called in that same city for October 14th. The sole purpose of this meeting will be to decide whether or not Mr. Miller should continue as President of the NAB.

It was the intention of the ABA people to have their organization meeting in New York next Thursday, October 8, but this may be postponed until after the NAB meeting on the 14th to see what happens then. The ABA meeting might even be held in Chicago at the same time as the NAB gathering.

"If Mr. Miller were to be eliminated at Chicago, do you think there would be a chance of bringing the American Broadcasters' Association organizers back into the NAB fold and thus prevent the formation of a second broadcasters' association?" one of the leading ABA organizers was asked.

"I think it would take more than that", he replied. "There would have to be other concessions. For instance, the NAB would have to get rid of network representatives as members of its Board, and I don't think the chains would take thus losing their representation lying down."

A top-notch chain representative, however, did not concur in this.

"I believe the trouble is 90% Neville Miller and that the other 10% of the differences could be easily ironed out. It would seem to me the most unfortunate thing that could happen to the industry at this particular time when unity should prevail to have two rival associations trying to represent it."

"In your opinion then, it all depends upon Miller being pried loose from the NAB presidency?"

"Blasted, you mean", he retorted.

Incorporation papers for ABA were filed in Delaware several days ago and at the first ABA meeting, whether it be held in New York or Chicago, temporary by-laws will be adopted and officers elected to serve until the first membership meeting can be held at which time the membership will elect a new Board of Directors and adopt permanent by-laws. It was said that the temporary Board would probably include the following:

John Shepard, 3d, President of Yankee Network, and Chairman of Broadcasters Victory Council; Ted Taylor, Amarillo (KGNC, KFYO, KRGV), Executive Secretary of BVC; Walter J. Damm, WTMJ, Milwaukee, and President of FM Broadcasters, Inc.; James D. Shouse, WLW-WSAI, Cincinnati; Eugene Pulliam, WIRE, Indianapolis, President of Network Affiliates, Inc.; George B. Storer, President of the Fort Industry Co. (WSPD, WWVA, WMMN, WLOK, WAGA, WHIZ), and President of National Independent Broadcasters; Harry Bannister, Manager of WWJ, Detroit; E. B. Craney, Z-Bar Network (KGIR, KPFA, KRBM) in Montana, and KXL, Portland; Stanley Hubbard, KSTP, St. Paul.

There doesn't seem to be any doubt but that the new organization means business and is ready to go through to the finish. On the other hand, no one this writer has talked with believes there should be two broadcasters organizations. Therefore it would seem with Mr. Miller out - if his elimination could be assured - and gearing up the National Association of Broadcasters to war needs instead of jogging along at a peace-time gait as many seem to think it is doing - there still appears to be a possibility of some sort of a compromise with the ABA. If, however, the Chicago meeting fails to depose Mr. Miller and his present associates, it seems certain the American Broadcasters' Association will complete its organization and fight the NAB to a finish.

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R. J. REYNOLDS COMPANY DENIES USING PHONY RADIO VOICES

Answering a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission charging false advertising and misrepresentation, the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C., manufacturer of Camel cigarettes and Prince Albert smoking tobacco denied allegations of the FTC that the Company had represented in radio broadcasts that certain voices used in such broadcasts were those of persons named by it when in truth such voices were not those of the persons represented as being present.

The answer admits that the respondent in its advertising has represented that the smoking of Camel cigarettes is good for and advantageous to digestion; that science so proves, and that millions of smokers so attest, and that it has employed language in advertising which might be construed to mean that smoking Camels is

an aid to digestion, no matter where, what or when one eats, and keeps digestion working normally, but denies it has represented that Camels will do these things "even when the going is hectic". It denies representing that smoking of Camels enables the eating of favorite dishes at any time one pleases, but admits that it caused to be incorporated in certain advertisements a testimonial written by a smoker of Camels, stating that the smoking of Camels enabled him to eat "what I want...when I want it."

The answer admits representing that the smoking of Camels gives a "lift" in energy and picks up bodily energy but denies representing that it creates and activates the extra energy needed. The answer denies that the respondent represented that the quickest way to relieve fatigue is by smoking Camels, but admits incorporating in some of its advertisements a testimonial in which a Camel smoker stated "the quickest way I know to relieve fatigue is by smoking Camels".

The answer admits that the respondent has incorporated in advertisments testimonial letters of athletes and famous champions in which the writers state that they must guard their condition and not take chances and they smoke Camels; denies that it has represented that great athletes and outstanding stars of sport use Camels because from their own experience such use enables them to keep in condition, but admits incorporating in advertisements testimonial letters of such athletes in which the writers state that the smoking of Camels does not damage or affect good condition. The foregoing representations, the answer asserts, were discontinued in September 1937, and if made thereafter were made only sporadically and not as a part of any organized advertising campaign.

The answer admits representations that Camels never irritate the throat, are always gentle to the throat, do not leave a cigarette after-taste, and that people with sensitive throats can smoke as many Camels as they like, but denies representing that Camels are different or unique in this respect or that their smoking does not harm the throat. The foregoing admitted representations, the answer asserts, were discontinued in May, 1939, and if made thereafter were not as a part of any organized advertising campaign.

The answer admits representing that Camels are the cigarette of costlier tobacco and that it is a well-known fact that they are made of finer, more expensive tobaccos than any other popular brand, but denies representing that all the finest cigarette tobaccos go into Camels.* * *The answer admits having represented that Camels are the leading or most popular cigarette with planters, but denies representing that tobacco planters know that only the choice, fine or costlier tobaccos are used in Camels.

The respondent denies representing that Camels burn 25 percent slower than most other competing brands but states it did represent that, according to independent scientific tests, they burn slower than any of the 15 other largest-selling brands tested. It also denies representing that the smoke of Camels contains 28 percent less nicotine than the smoke of other competing brands.

The answer further denies representing that Prince Albert smoking tobacco is 86 degrees cooler than most other brands of pipe tobacco and the coolest of all smoking tobaccos. The respondent's representation, the answer asserts, is that it asserted that in recent laboratory "smoking bowl" tests, Prince Albert burned 86 degrees cooler than the average of the 30 other of the largest-selling brands tested - coolest of all.

The respondent admits having used in its advertisements testimonials from users of its cigarettes, for some of which the writers have been paid, but states it has no knowledge that any of these testimonials do not reflect the actual personal experience, knowledge or beliefs of the signers.

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FCC AMENDS INTERNATIONAL RADIOTELEPHONE ORDER

In termination of International Radiotelephone Communications, the following order has been issued:

Whereas, an agreement has been reached between the appropriate authorities of the Governments of the United States and of Australia for the operation of a radiotelephone circuit between the United States and Australia;

Now, Therefore, By virtue of the authority vested in the Board by Executive Order No. 8964, dated December 10, 1941, the Board's Order No. 18, dated August 27, 1942, is hereby amended to read as follows:

It Is Hereby Ordered As Follows:

From and after the date hereof (September 30, 1942)

(1) Non-governmental business radiotelephone calls between the United States and Great Britain shall be permitted subject to the prior approval thereof from the Office of Censorship. No personal radiotelephone calls shall be permitted between the United States and Great Britain.

(2) No non-governmental business or personal radiotelephone call shall be made to or from any foreign point outside of the Western Hemisphere other than Great Britain unless such call is made in the interest of the United States or the United Nations and unless an agency of the United States Government sponsors such call and obtains prior approval therefor from the Office of Censorship; Provided, However, That this provision shall not apply to American press calls or radio broadcast programs, or to such other press calls and radio programs as may be specifically approved by the Office of Censorship.

(3) No calls of any nature, over the radiotelephone circuits under the jurisdiction of the United States, no matter where such calls may originate, unless sponsored and approved as provided in paragraph (2), shall be permitted to, from, or on behalf of, the following thirteen countries: Egypt, Finland, France, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey.

(4) Personal calls other than those prohibited in the foregoing paragraphs may be completed between two points in the Western Hemisphere.

Subject to such further order as the Board may deem appropriate.

Nothing herein shall apply to existing regulations governing the use of cable, telegraph or radiotelegraph communications.

BOARD OF WAR COMMUNICATIONS

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DAVIS AXE CUTS WIDE SWATH IN FCC PUBLICATIONS

It is now possible to tell exactly what documents of the Federal Communications Commission got the axe in the preliminary swing of Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information in cutting down government publications and mailing lists. The FCC casualty list follows:

Annual Report, Distribution cut 1300; FCC Reports Distribution cut from 200 to 150; Statistics of the Communications Industry, cut from 555 to 171; Permanent Calendar, cut from 825 to 335; Orders on Decisions, cut from 575 to 25; Proposed Findings, cut from 575 to 25; Orders instituting investigations and inquiries, cut from 575 to 25; ABC of the FCC, Discontinued; Radio, A Public Primer, Discontinued Salary Report of Telephone and Telegraph Carriers, Distribution cut from 450 to 125; From the Mail Bag, Discontinued; Broadcast Actions, cut from 1855 to 1805; Telephone and Telegraph Actions, cut from 1275 to 1200; Actions Taken in Motions Hearing, cut from 535 to 450 Announcements in Docket Cases, cut from 1075 to 250; Weekly Analysis, Discontinued.

List of standard radio broadcast stations by: 1. Alphabetically, distribution cut from 3550 to 500; 2. Frequency cut from 1025 to 500; 3. State and City, cut from 1625 to 500; Report of Applications received for broadcast services, cut from 1610 to 1535; Lists of broadcast stations: Relay, Distribution cut from 800 to 50, FM, Discontinued, High Frequency, Discontinued, Television (Commercial and Experimental), Discontinued, Developmental, Discontinued, Facsimile, Discontinued, International, Discontinued, Class II Experimental, Discontinued, Non-commercial Educational and ST, Discontinued.

Also, Radio Service Bulletin (Confidential) Distribution cut from 650 to 325; List of stations other than broadcast 1. Call Letter, 2. Frequency, 3. Service, Distribution cut from 2200 to 1000; Report of Telephone and Telegraph Applications Received, discontinued public distribution; Action on Rules and Regulations, Distribution cut from 1235 to 1135.

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PRESS DEFENDED IN PRESIDENT'S RADIO CENSORSHIP

There was a strong comeback in favor of radio and the press on the President's criticism in connection with the censorship of the news of his secret swing about the country. President Roosevelt at the now famous press conference upon his return to Washington berated a minority of newspaper writers and radio commentators because they have been giving the country stories that are not true. The President said he thought most straight news stories were accurate. What he had in mind particularly, he said, were the columnists and commentators, who went in for sententious views. He granted that they were honest, but charged that they just didn't understand the country nor did they always know what they were talking about.

Later during the press conference, a reporter said he was unable to reconcile the President's praise of the press and radio in connection with his trip and his criticism of the press and radio.

The President said the two remarks were not related. Questioned about the individuals he had in mind in his criticism, he said the reporters standing before him knew who they were just as well as he did. He said he would not go in for personalities, one reason being that the individuals singled out would feel inflated.

A short time before the President held his press conference, Representative Halleck (R.), of Indiana charged on the floor of the House that the trans-continental trip had been a political journey.

"Millions of persons throughout the United States were aware of the facts, and I am reliably informed that many of them have berated the newspapers for allegedly suppressing the news because of their supposed anti-administration bias", Mr. Halleck declared. "This is decidedly unfair to the newspapers and to the radio. In common fairness to them, the President should at the earliest possible moment issue a statement assuming full responsibility for suppression of the facts and commending the newspapers and the radio for their cooperation with the administration."

Byron Price, Director of Censorship, despite the White House criticism, lauded the radio and the press, saying:

"For two solid weeks every newspaper, every radio station, every periodical in the United States kept as a secret the news of the President's trip across the country. Most of them knew about the trip which would ordinarily be big news as soon as it happened. But the only consideration in all their minds was the safety of the Commander-in-Chief in wartime.

"American press and broadcasters have never before made such a sacrifice of regular operations. Their act provides striking proof of the workability of voluntary censorship, which must rest upon the patriotism of the press and broadcasting agencies."

The Post in Washington, in a front page editorial, said:

"The Washington Post is deeply conscious of the responsibility of the press in helping to protect the person of the President. For three-quarters of a century this newspaper has worked hand in glove with the Secret Service in that regard.

"But this newspaper insists that conditions on the trip just completed were no different than on many other trips undertaken by President Roosevelt. Hundreds of thousands of citizens saw him. It was no secret in official Washington or in a number of teeming industrial centers. Any contention that there were safety factors that cannot be revealed is open to challenge for the simple reason that if there were the trip should have never been made.

"It was a secret only to the American people.

"It was a secret only to the great mass of patriotic citizens who read newspapers and listen to the radio and depend upon them for information.

"And who can blame these wonderful people if they say in the future, 'You can't depend on the newspapers for what is happening these days - they only print what they are allowed to print.'

"Winning this war depends upon the complete confidence in and whole-hearted support of Government by the American people. We believe that if the American people had been told from the scene - with appropriate slight delay and omission of itinerary, for safety's sake - what Mr. Roosevelt saw through the eyes of trained and free newspapermen and radio commentators, it would have been a tremendous and much-needed stimulation to the war effort.

"With the undemocratic secrecy that attended this trip, the belated reports given out at the President's press conference cannot be received as anything other than an 'electrical transcription' of the original.

"This newspaper feels a solemn obligation to protest a policy that is (1) unnecessary and inadvisable; (2) stimulating to malicious rumor and distrust, and (3) a step that can easily lead to abuse endangering a fundamental guarantee of our Bill of Rights."

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PALEY HOME FROM LONDON URGES MORE OVERSEAS PROGRAMS

Axis propaganda designed to create disharmony between the United States and Great Britain must be increasingly offset by transatlantic broadcasts, exchanged between the two nations, William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System said in New York this week, when he returned from England aboard a Pan American Clipper.

He said he found that American broadcasts had become generally popular in England, and he praised the part played by such reciprocal programs as those broadcast by the BBC from the United States and by American agencies from Britain.

Programs that picture to England the real conditions and intentions of the United States and that serve the same purpose here by enlightening the American public to the true feelings and aspirations of the British, he explained, can do much to combat the Axis manoeuvre of sowing distrust.

Mr. Paley said that the British public was aware of the existence of anti-British feeling in the United States, and relied, in part, on radio broadcasting to allay such sentiment.

"This is a people's war", he said, "and the people have a right to be informed of every important circumstance affecting their destiny."

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WRC ANNOUNCES FALL SEASON WITH NEWSPAPER SPLASH

Something new in the National Capital - Station WRC announced NBC's "Fall Parade of Stars" by a full page display advertisement carrying pictures of such headliners as Charlie McCarthy, Jack Benny, Bob Hope, Phil Spitalny of the General Electric Hour of Charm and others. Carleton D. Smith, Manager of the station, said that this would be followed up by half and quarter pages from time to time calling attention to special events. Mr. Smith said it was simply a tie-in with NBC's other promotional efforts in connection with the "Fall Parade". The theme of the ad was:

"Here they come! Your favorite comedians! Your favorite band leaders! Your favorite entertainers!"

WJSV, CBS outlet in Washington, advertises regularly in the local papers but in the form of a radio column. The ad looks very much like the usual radio column and, in fact, is except that Columbia programs are featured exclusively.

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TRADE NOTES

In a move to prevent stoppages or slow-downs in essential production that might arise from lack of small amounts of critical materials, WPB September 22 announced it has authorized its regional offices to assign high preference ratings for the use of earmarked materials in emergency situations.

Under this regional emergency materials plans, preference ratings up to AAA may be assigned to avoid positive losses of essential production and up to AA-2X for other emergency cases.

Kay Kyser, bandleader who is now a consultant in the Office of War Information's Radio Division, declared that "as a whole, radio has done one of the best jobs of all media in the war effort".

This statement by Kyser was contained in a telegram from Hollywood which he sent to Paul W. Kesten, CBS Vice President and General Manager in New York, in reply to a wire from Kesten.

Kyser had been quoted in the press as having told a group of network and advertising agency executives on the West Coast that "The 'guiding geniuses of radio' are failing miserably in cooperation in the war effort.' Kesten expressed surprise at this statement and pointed out that practically every Government agency has been high in praise of radio's war effort.

Among the Pan American Airway's Clipper's passengers arriving in New York from London last Wednesday was John F. Royal, Vice President of the National Broadcasting Company, who hailed the strides in short-wave broadcasting made by the British Broadcasting Corp. He said the British had overtaken the Germans at this specialty and now excelled them. The United States, he added, was "still a third, but coming fast; we started late, if you remember." Mr. Royal was in England discussing exchange programs.

Melvin Spiegel, recently resigned Associate Editor of Movie-Radio Guide, has joined the staff of the CBS Publicity Dept.

A three-day strike of operators of the transmitter of Radio Station WSJS, at Winston-Salem, N.C., owned by the Journal and Sentinel newspapers, has been settled and the station is now back on the air. Part of the time during the strike the station broadcast on a limited schedule with strike-breakers.

Discussing what he pointed to as a breakdown in the repair and upkeep of radio sets, a Washington correspondent recently returned from a tour of the Mid-West, George W. Stimson of the Austin Daily Tribune, and the Cedar Rapids Gazette, reported he was unable to find a single operating receiving set in the community where he was staying on the night of the President's anti-inflation speech.

The Columbia Broadcasting System has announced that Mefford R. Runyon, Vice President, has been commissioned a Lieutenant Commander in the U. S. Naval Reserve. Commander Runyon expects that he will be assigned to work in Naval Communications after taking an indoctrination course at the Noroton Naval Radio Training School.

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ASCAP REPORTED QUARTERLY ROYALTY $1,100,000

ASCAP's royalty for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1942, may amount to $1,100,000, according to Variety, which says: "This sum is but $18,000 less than was distributed for the parallel quarter of 1940. The divvy for that 1940 period constituted an all-time record for a third quarter.

"Even though the collections from radio are considerably less than they were for 1940, because of the lowered contract terms, the Society isn't far behind the accumulative royalties that prevailed for the same year. The split for the initial quarter of this year (1942) was $950,000, or $60,000 under the 1940 tally. For the succeeding three months (April-June) ASCAP's members received checks amounting to $1,100,000, or just what it was for the like quarter of '40.

"ASCAP's income this year from field operations, which consists of hotels, restaurants, ballrooms, etc., has been the highest in its history. The increase has been largely due to the opening of many dine and dance spots in new war industrial areas and the fact that the use of music has been expended materially by restaurant operators throughout the country.

"ASCAP's income from radio this Summer has been considerably above expectations, indicating that spot as well as network advertising has been holding up solidly."

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NEWS AND RADIOMEN CLAIM CENSORSHIP EXCESSIVE

In a New York dispatch to the Washington Post, Bert Andrews writes:

"The extent of the dissatisfaction felt by Washington newspaper, news magazine and radio correspondents over what they feel to be an example of excessive censorship under the 'voluntary' censorship code was reflected in a half-dozen dispatches.

"While none of the writers was permitted under the code to explain what the dispute is all about, they were at liberty to say that they deferred with the application of censorship rules in the matter, although they agreed a less severe application might have been justified.

"Among those who wrote about the censorship issue involved were Roscoe Drummond, Chief Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, James J. Butler of Editor and Publisher, Raymond Z. Henle of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, and Warren B. Francis of the Los Angeles Times.

"Drummond put it this way in a dispatch carried in 'The Monitor': 'The Government is headed for trouble in the borderline application of the already exacting censorship. Washington newspaper and radio correspondents are virtually unanimous in believing that censorship has recently been going too far afield. . . This is not merely a professional dispute between the press, which might tend to err on the side of publication, and the Government's war agencies, which might tend to err on the side of suppression. There is dissent in high official quarters from the creeping extension of censorship regulations and the issue is certain to be out in the open shortly."

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2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1469

J. L. M

October 6, 1942

RADIO AND PRESS STILL BOILING ON CENSORSHIP

Probably never in the history of journalism and certainly not in the history of radio has such a prolonger and heated discussion been stirred up as the pros and cons in suppressing news of President Roosevelt's trip and the bawling out the President gave the radio and news correspondents upon his return to the White House. The radio people having the Government string attached to them, which they feared might be yanked at any time, were much less vociferous but the press led by the New York Times and the Baltimore Sun, probably the two leading Democratic papers of the country, surely went to town. The Sun saying that it was more like radio and press censorship practiced in enemy countries, added that the broadcasting stations and newspapers performance of duty in obeying censorship "had exposed them, and the country as a whole, to a singular piece of abuse by the President of the United States".

Very significant was what J. Roscoe Drummond wrote in the Christian Science Monitor:

"The Government is headed for trouble in the borderline application of the already exacting censorship. Washington newspaper and radio correspondents are virtually unanimous in believing that censorship has recently been going too far afield and are yet to be convinced that there are not purposes other than military security behind it.

"It is agreed that if the press comes to the point where it feels it has got to decide when it will and when it will not accept concrete applications of the voluntary code, the code is then skating on very thin ice and may go under any minute.

"But have those Government officials who talk about the alternative of compulsory censorship a real threat, or only a hollow threat?

"There can be no all-in compulsory censorship of the press and radio unless it is voted by Congress; and while, admittedly, Congress has not overpowering affection for the press, it cannot vote to enable the Government to censor the press unless it thereby votes to enable the Government to censor Congress. Obviously, if the Government acquires a compulsory censorship, it will possess the power to determine exactly what the press and radio shall and shall not report and broadcast from Congress.

"Under the prevailing voluntary censorship, any Members of Congress is an appropriate authority - and therefore a printable authority - for anything he wishes to say. Under compulsory censorship - if Congress chose to enact it - some executive official in

the Government would be empowered to censor any statement from any Congressman which he decided the press or radio should not report. Compulsory censorship could work on no other basis."

Mr. Drummond's name headed the long list of White House correspondents who sent a letter of protest to President Roosevelt.

The Editor & Publisher said:

"The consequences to newspapers may be unfortunate. Hundreds of thousands of people saw and probably heard the Chief Executive on his travels. Many of them, it can be assumed, are ardent admirers of the President - and they wondered why their newspapers and radio stations ignored an event which they cannot but regard as historic. They had no way of knowing that the White House itself - not the Office of Censorship, not the military authorities - had dropped the veil over the presidential journey. Political implications were inevitable - but this time the press was absolutely in the clear."

The Milwaukee Journal stated editorially:

"The demage of the secrecy was enormous and cannot yet be reckoned. The press was censored, the most important story of the day withheld from the public. Henceforth readers of newspapers and listeners to the radio are going to ask how much of the war is not being told them from Washington and how much of what is told them is true."

The Newark News had this to say:

"The trip from which the President returned was one in which he exercised absolute control of all sources of news. At the request of the White House, newspapers and radio suppressed all news of this tour, of which millions of people were aware. * * * After his brief taste of news dictatorship he returned to Washington impatient with the free news, free comment, more or less free interviewing and free speech-making that flourishes there. * * * The presidential tour must be considered harmful to the interests of a free press. Not news suppression, but the presidential attitude toward it is what is disquieting. * * * It seems to us the President cannot fight a war and conduct a running fight with the American press and radio, or part of them, without hurting both the war effort and general confidence in great agencies of public intelligence. * * *"

Claude Mahoney, who succeeded Earl Godwin, now with Ford, as a morning Washington commentator on the Blue Network, said that President Roosevelt's contradicting what some of his highest officials were saying in his absence with the approval of the Office of War Information was a slap in the face at Elmer Davis who, as Mr. Mahoney pointed out, was sitting right behind the President at the time he spoke. Arthur Krock, also nothing this clash with Mr. Davis and expressing the opinion that the coordinator of publicity must now swerve into Mr. Roosevelt's course and give new instructions to Davis, wrote in the New York Times:

"The people must no longer be charged with complacency, sloth, overoptimism, selfishness and guilty partnership in all the error and inefficiency of Washington. The crafty 'we' must be restricted in application, Labor must not be told that any of its war record makes bad reading. The orators and their ghosts at OWI must somehow discover a way to praise the government and the people, criticize Congress and vague sections of the press and radio, stress the dangers and difficulties of the war in a way to get the highest popular assistance in eradicating them, and yet not go so far as to say that we are losing."

While the names of Elmer Davis and Byron Price, Director of Censorship, have been brought freely in the discussion, there has been no mention or criticism of either William B. Lewis, OWI Radio Head, who is subordinate to Mr. Davis, or to J. Harold Ryan, Assistant Director of Censorship.

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PEACE EFFORTS CONTINUE AS ABA COMPLETES ORGANIZATION

Unless there is an eleventh hour change, the American Broadcasters' Association will adhere to its original plan of holding its first organization meeting at the Hotel Ambassador in New York City this Thursday (October 8). If there is a change, the meeting may be switched to Chicago to coincide with the meeting of the National Association of Broadcasters in Chicago next Tuesday (October 13).

The NAB had originally been called for October 14 meeting but since the Federal District Court is to hear the arguments on the plea of the Department of Justice for a temporary injunction on Monday, the 12th, and so many of the NAB people would probably attend, it was felt that time might be saved by holding the Directors' meeting on Tuesday.

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JAMES S. VANCE, FORMER OWNER OF WJSV, DIES

James S. Vance, 66 years old, former owner of Station WJSV in Washington, D. C., which still carries his initials as its call letters, died Saturday at his home in McLean, Virginia, after a long illness.

In Washington, Mr. Vance founded the Fellowship Forum in 1921. Several years later he established the radio station, which he operated as the WJSV Corp. until 1935, when it was sold to the Columbia Broadcasting System. After selling the radio station, he went into the printing business. He headed the Independent Publishing Co. and published the American Protestant until his retirement.

Born in Bibbs County, Ala., Mr. Vance went to New York in 1910 and became business manager of New Age, Scottish Rite publication. He later joined the staff of the Analyst, a financial paper published by the New York Times.

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NAB FIGURES RADIO PAYS PETRILLO $15,000,000 YEARLY

A study of James Caesar Petrillo's ban against electrical transcriptions and other types of musical recordings, published and distributed last week by the National Association of Broadcasters, points out that:

1. Earnings of union musicians for services in radio broadcasting have increased steadily with the growth of radio until today they exceed an estimated $15,000,000 a year. Union musicians earn millions of dollars additional in making recordings (at a minimum scale of $10 per hour) and electrical transcriptions (at a minimum scale of $18 per hour).

2. Approximately 225 of the communities in which broadcasting stations are located do not have enough musicians to form a local of the American Federation of Musicians.

3. More than one-half of the membership of the American Federation of Musicians consists of non-professionals who are not entirely dependent on music for a livelihood.

4. Members of the American Federation of Musicians are engaged in more than 150 other occupations, trades, businesses and professions; and for them music is really only a pin-money sideline.

5. More than one-half of the broadcasting stations of the country are small stations with annual gross income, before deducting salaries and other operating expenses, of less than Mr. Petrillo's annual salary and other personal income from his union. More than 450 stations have annual gross receipts of $75,000 or less; and the gross receipts of 137 of them are $15,000 or less. Two hundred radio stations actually lose money, while the average annual net profit, even before taxes, of the stations whose total receipts are less than $75,000 is approximately $1,000 per station. If these stations were forced to hire even a few musicians for the 15 or more hours that they are on the air, musicians' salaries would consume more than these stations' gross receipts from all sources, and they would be put out of business.

6. Undoubtedly there are some unemployed musicians, especially in the large cities, but the majority of people about whom Mr. Petrillo talks, while they may be unemployed as musicians, are not without gainful employment in other occupations.

The results of the study are being widely distributed, with the first copy going to Senator D. Worth Clark, of Idaho, Chairman of the sub-committee of the Senate which will investigate the Petrillo ban. At this writing Senator Burton K. Wheeler had made no further announcement with regard to the Senate Petrillo hearings, but they were expected to be forthcoming within the next few days. The Federal District Court is still scheduled to take up the Petrillo case in Chicago, Monday, October 12th.

In the meantime, Oscar F. Hild, President of the A. F. L., Cincinnati Musicians Union, forbade radio broadcast of music to be played an an Army Air Force dance band at a USO party scheduled for last Friday night in Cincinnati.

Hild said his union held contracts with all Cincinnati radio stations denying them the right to broadcast the music of non-union musicians.

"We have no protest against the band", Hild said. "Our protest is against the USO, which sometimes uses union bands, sometimes non-union, and at other times, service bands."

In New York objections by the American Federation of Musicians (AFL) forced the War Savings Staff of the Treasury Department to abandon presentation of specially-prepared musical programs over a network of frequency modulation radio stations, it was disclosed.

Local 802 of the union disapproved of a Treasury plan to accept the offer of the Perole String Quartet to play free of charge on the grounds that the FM stations did not use any musicians on a regular basis. Through the quartet's offer, the Treasury hoped to take advantage of the greater fidelity of transmission inherent in FM broadcasting.

William Feinberg, secretary of the local, said the union told the Treasury that the quartet could volunteer to play over any station it chose providing the station ordinarily employed some musicians. He said F.M. broadcasts did not maintain staff orchestras as standard stations do.

Mr. Feinberg added that if the Treasury's request was granted, it would be possible for a station never to hire musicians regularly and still offer the best of musical programs through the participation and interest of the Government.

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FISHBEIN HEADS COMMITTEE TO STUDY PROGRAM MORALE

A scientific approach to the morale qualities of network broadcasting was announced by Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, with the formation of an Advisory Committee headed by Dr. Morris Fishbein, Editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association. Associated with Dr. Fishbein will be Dr. Henry R. Viots, noted Boston neurologist. Also Dr. Winfred Overholser, famous psychiatrist, Superintendent of St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington.

The Committee will work under the supervision of Dr. James Rowland Angell, Public Service Counselor of the National Broadcasting Company, President Emeritus of Yale University.

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SEES U.S. MOVING TO TAKE OVER SHORT-WAVE STATIONS

In the widely syndicated "Washington Merry-Go-Round", Drew Pearson writes:

"Very quietly the Government is moving to take over the short-wave broadcasting stations of the entire country.

"Four years ago, when Roosevelt was charged with being a socialistic New Dealer, Congress debated for days over the idea of one lone Government radio station, and a terrific lobby was organized to block it.

"But now the taking over of a group of private stations is not causing a ripple. In fact, the big broadcasting companies, which never made a profit on short wave, seem anxious to let the stations go.

"The deal is being worked out by Elmer Davis' OWI, and will include three large international stations owned by NBC, CBS, and Crosley. All programs will originate from the General Motors Building in New York except for some programs to be prepared by the Rockefeller Committee in Washington. A hook-up is planned with certain foreign stations, particularly the Fighting French outlet in Brazzaville.

"Director of the new network is slated to be Pete Nelson, former head of World Broadcasting in Boston.

"Congressional approval will be necessary but, in contrast to the fight of several years ago, is expected to be easy."

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WASHINGTON TRANS-LUX RADIO BUILDING SOLD

The Trans-Lux Building, Washington, housing the Radio Corporation of America, the National Broadcasting Company and the Blue Network was sold this week by Mrs. Evalyn Walsh McClean, widow of the late Ned McLean, former owner of the Washington Post and the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The amount involved in the real estate transaction was not disclosed, but the property, fronting 93 feet on H Street, N.W., 206 feet on 14th St. and 53 ft. on New YorkAvenue, is known to be assessed at $1,400,000.

Erected in 1936 on the site of the old Oxford Hotel, which was built by Mrs. McLean's father, Thomas Walsh, Colorado mining magnate, the building was under a 40-year lease to the present purchaser. Mrs. McLean is also known for her large social entertainments and as the owner of the famous Hope Diamond.

In negotiations for the sale of the Trans-Lux Building, completed last Saturday when the new owner took possession, settlement was made through the Columbia Title Insurance Co. of Washington. Mrs. McLean was represented by Attorney Evert Bono Major, and G. Calvert Bowie, Vice President of H. L. Rust Co. Bowie and Major arranged refinancing of the property through the Prudential Life Insurance Co.

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PHILIP MORRIS FILES ANSWER TO FTC CHARGES

Philip Morris & Co., Ltd., Inc., manufacturers and distributors of Philip Morris cigarettes, Dunhill cigarettes and Revelation smoking tomacco, with executive offices in New York and factories in Richmond, Va., has filed an answer to a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission which charged the respondent with misrepresentation and false advertising of its products.

The answer admits the respondent has disseminated advertising of its products in magazines, newspapers, by radio broadcasts and other advertising mediums, but alleges that the complaint of the Commission does not correctly state the substance of some of the advertising claims made by the respondent for its products and many allegations of the complaint are therefore denied. These claims, as set forth in the complaint, include representations that Philip Morris cigarettes cause no nose or throat irritation, that they protect the throat, and that they are useful on forestalling the harmful effect of cigarette smoking. Included in this group of claims is the allegation in the complaint that respondent has represented that "Revelation" pipe tobacco is free from "bite" and that the properties and qualities of Revelation pipe tobacco are similar to those claimed for Philip Morris cigarettes.

The complaint alleged that the respondent represented through advertisements in magazines and other media that it would send upon request reprints of all papers published on the influence of hygroscopic agents on irritation from cigarette smoke, but that the respondent has purposely failed to send any such reprints which show that the agents used in the manufacture of its cigarettes are irritating to the throat. The answer admits that it has not sent to all persons requesting them reprints of all papers published on the influence of hygroscopic agents, but alleges that it has adopted and continuously followed the ethical practice of sending reprints only to members of the medical, dental and allied professions. The answer further asserts that the cigarettes manufactured and sold by the respondent are different from other leading brands of cigarettes that contain a different hygroscopic agent. That use of this different agent renders the smoke of its cigarettes less irritating and this difference is established by scientific research which the respondent believes is authentic and conclusive and that the respondent has truthfully and appropriately advertised the result of such research.

The answer admits allegations of the complaint as to disseminating advertisements of Dunhill cigarettes which were represented as "blanded to a private formula of Alfred Dunhill, Ltd." and that over the facsimile signature of "Alfred Dunhill" on the package it was stated that "the method employed in the blending of Dunhill cigarettes insures the complete enjoyment of their ripe Turkish and domestic tobaccos" while the only indication of domestic origin is the legend "Made in U.S.A." in small type. The answer admits the representation, but denies knowledge as to the truth or falsity of the Commission's contention that a portion of the purchasing public prefers imported cigarettes and will pay a higher price for them than for American cigarettes. The answer denies the charges of the complaint that the representations have the tendency to deceive and mislead the purchasing public into the belief that Dunhill cigarettes are manufactured in England.

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NOTED SPEAKERS AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY-NBC PROJECT

Distinguished leaders in Western Hemisphere activities will be brought together in New York in an Institute of Inter-American Affairs October 10, 11 and 12, commemorating the 450th anniversary of the discovery of America.

The forum is sponsored jointly by Columbia University and the NBC Inter-American University of the Air.

Speakers already scheduled, with more to be announced, include President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University; Dr. James Rowland Angell, NBC Public Service Counselor and General Supervisor of the NBC Inter-American University of the Air, and former President of Yale; former President Carlos Davila, of Chile; Dr. Don Luis Quintantilla, Mexican Minister to the United States; James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission; Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States Commission of Education; and others.

Chairman Fly of the FCC and Commissioner of Education Studebaker are to speak Monday, October 12, at an 8:30 P.M. session in Radio City. The topic is "Cultural Relations".

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Fred S. Hirsch and William W. Hirsch, trading as Innerclean Manufacturing Co., 846 East Sixth St., Los Angeles, and Wilbur C. Jeffries, engaged in the advertising business as W. C. Jeffries Co., 165 North LaBrea Ave., Los Angeles, are charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission with misrepresentation in the sale of a medicinal prepartion. The complaint alleges that the respondents have disseminated advertisements in newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, radio broadcasts and other advertising media.

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BESSER, NOTED RADIO PIONEER, DEAD

Dr. Herman Besser, inventor of the Besser X-Ray tube and noted radiologist, died in New York last Sunday after an illness of two months. He was 72 years old. Dr. Besser was also a pioneer in radio and during the First World War he taught radio construction. Among his students were many who later became military radio operators.

A pioneer in the field of X-ray, he held the chair in Roentgenology at Polyclinic Hospital in 1906. From the moment of the discovery of the X-Ray by William Roentgen, Dr. Besser conducted experiments in the then unknown science. He published the first magazine devoted to the science. It was the Skiagraphic Atlas. At that time he carried on a voluminous correspondence with Roentgen about their mutual efforts in the new field. Roentgen was a frequent contributor to Dr. Besser's magazine.

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PALEY HEADS HOSPITAL DRIVE

Just back from England, William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, is now heading New York's annual United Hospital Fund drive. While in London, Mr. Paley studied the work of doctors, nurses and hospitals in communities under the threat of frequent attack.

"He knows first hand", said Roy E. Larsen, President of the Fund, "the vital necessity of war preparations by our seventy-six voluntary New York hospitals and their affiliated services. Our hospitals are already preparing to receive large numbers of casualties, to move patients on short notice under attack, to continue to train more and more skilled doctors, nurses and technicians to serve with the armed forces and to help the multiple emergency casualty stations."

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SOLDIERS LIKE VARIETY ON RADIO, WAR DEPT. FINDS

What the average soldier wants to hear on his radio is dance music, news, comedy and sports. Reporting on a survey conducted in Army camps throughout the United States, the War Department said Sunday the soldier does not care a great deal for serial drama, operas and hill-billy music.

One soldier in six owns a radio and slightly more than half the men listen to a program at some time during a typical weekday, it was learned. For some reason more listen on Thursday than any other weekday. Popular "sweet" and dance music led all the rest in preference, with 87 percent favorable, while 86 percent of those surveyed expressed a liking for news broadcasts. Sports scored 69 percent and symphonies and operas but 32 percent.

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TRADE NOTES

Colonel R. Ernest Dupuy, former Chief of the Planning and Liaison Branch of the War Department, Bureau of Public Relations, has just become Chief of the News Division with completion of reorganization of the publicity set-up in the Department in Washington.

Major Gen. Alexander D. Surles continues as Director of Public Relations, Col. Stanley G. Grogan, former Chief of the Press Branch has been promoted to Deputy Director.

The news division in the reorganization includes all six branches: press, radio, pictorial, publication, analysis and continental liaison.

The Federal Communications Commission approved a wartime power of attorney for the affairs of licensee Joe L. Smith, Jr. to be handled by his father, Joe L. Smith, Sr., insofar as it relates to radio stations licensed to or controlled by Joe L. Smith, Jr., (broadcast stations WJLS, Beckley, West Va., and WKWK, at Wheeling, and relay station WAIE).

Federal Communications Commission has lost three of its top legal lights. General Counsel Telford Taylor and an assistant, Ralph L. Walker, are Majors in the Army, and Lucien Hilmer, another assistant, has joined the Board of Economic Warfare.

The Governor of the British Broadcasting Corp. Harold Nicolson, answered Nazi propaganda charges of bad behavior by saying that trouble among the Americans was "only about half" of that in the British army.

Fred M. Thrower, Jr., General Sales Manager of the Blue Network Company, was elected a Vice President of the company, it has been announced by Mark Woods, President. The Blue Network Company is a direct subsidiary of the Radio Corporation of America, recently having been separated from the National Broadcasting Company.

Sponsor of the United States submarine GRUNION overdue in the Pacific for some time and presumed lost, was Mrs. Hooper, wife of Admiral S. C. Hooper, former Chief of Naval Communications and well known to the industry. The GRUNION was launched Dec. 22, 1941.

In a half-hour salute to Station KFAR, Fairbanks, Alaska, when that station increased its power from 1,000 to 5,000 watts, General Electric's shortwave station KGEI at San Francisco produced a playlet which made radio history in the Northern territory, according to reports just received in the United States.

Never in its 20 years of existence has WEAF charged admission to a studio broadcast, but beginning Wednesday, Oct. 7, WEAF will sell War Stamps and Bonds to any or all of its more than a million yearly visitors who particularly enjoy the air programs they have seen. Sponsors signifying marked enthusiasm in the plan are cooperating in the arrangements.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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NO CENSORSHIP IN U.S. PROGRAM CLEARANCE, SAYS OWI

(Note: This is not for publication but is a confidential report of a closed circuit talk to broadcasting stations by William B. Lewis, Chief of the Radio Bureau of the Office of War Information).

In a closed circuit talk to broadcasting stations, William B. Lewis, Chief of the Radio Bureau of the Office of War Information, explained that Regulation No. 2 hereafter requires the clearing of all Government programs through the OWI.

"Let me say at the outset that this new regulation is in no way a new type of censorship putting bars between local broadcasters and patriotic groups and government agencies", Mr. Lewis declared. "The cordial relations that have existed up to now must continue if the broadcasting industry is to keep doing its jobfor the war effort.

"Don't make any changes in your present method of handling and clearing war programs until you've worked out procedures with the nearest OWI radio representative.

"Many of you have already heard from the OWI regional office in your territory - or - if the letter hasn't arrived yet, it's on its way. This will be your opening contact with our branch representatives on this regulation, and I know you will give them promptly the information they ask.

"You'll remember that some time ago we suggested you appoint from your staff, a 'war program manager'. Hundreds of stations have done so, and it's worked out successfully. These war program managers are responsible for all contacts with field offices of Government agencies, and keep a watchful eye over the war messages and war programs their stations put on the air.

"The war program manager is the logical person to be your permanent contact with the OWI field representative, discussing with him the clearance procedures to be followed locally on all official radio material.

"I know that all of you realize Regulation No. 2 is not concerned with station-originated programs unless they request specific information or cooperation from some Government agency. The producer of the individual program should go directly to the Information Division of the agency involved. The agency, in turn, will notify the OWI what assistance or material has been supplied.

"Regulation No. 2 marks a first step toward further and smoother coordination. It lays the groundwork for still another plan that will enable you to serve the war effort more efficiently, with less wasted effort, less confusion, more results. The details of this plan are not ready to be announced, but will follow as soon as the operation of Regulation No. 2 begins to straighten out.

"In the meanwhile, from you people out there, running the individual radio stations of America, we ask these things at this time:

"First, that you keep right on with your war programs and your local contacts with Government agencies and your plans for new and better shows.

"Then, that you work with the nearest OWI radio field man, and set up clearance procedures with him and with all the field representatives of official agencies.

"And, lastly, that you give us full cooperation in the national pattern of radio coordination which we are striving to create. Only by concerted action can the war effort reach its goals.

"In closing, I want to take this opportunity to thank every one of you for the vast amount of energy and enthusiasm you have put into your work on behalf of an America at war. I know that all of the Government agencies which are finding radio such a successful medium for reaching the American public wish me to pass along their appreciation for your excellent and unfailing cooperation. Here at the Radio Bureau of the Office of War Information we stand confinced that no other industry in the nation has tiven more fully, and without recompense, of its facilitis."

The OWI Radio Bureau has mailed to every broadcaster a list of the cities in which OWI field offices are located.

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FORCE, OF NBC, NEW OWI RADIO NEWS EDITOR

Arthur Force, of the National Broadcasting Company, has been named editor of the Radio News Section, News Bureau, Office of War Information. Mr. Force goes to OWI with fifteen years newspaper and radio news experience. He was night news editor of the National Broadcasting Company in New York City and previously worked on newspapers in New York, Newark, Detroit and Toledo.

The OWI Radio News Section will become the liaison agency for radio news press associations, newscasters and news commentators.

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LIKELY INDUSTRY ONLY MAY LEARN RADIO TUBE RESULTS

Chairman James L. Fly hasn't decided yet whether or not the results of the tube survey which the Federal Communications Commission is making, will be made public. The problem came up at a press conference when Mr. Fly was asked if any progress had been made on tubes and manpower.

"Progress, yes", Mr. Fly replied. "No particular steps to report, however."

"Are the results of the tube survey going to be announced in the near future?"

"Are you asking now as to whether they will be announced or as to the time?" the Chairman countered.

"Well, (a) as to whether they will be announced, and (b) as to the time."

"If it will be announced it will be at an early date", the FCC head answered. "I simply haven't thought through the problem as to whether the results should be made public. Undoubtedly they will be available to many people in the industry. I just don't know off hand whether they will publicize the results generally. It is predominately an industry matter."

"Do you draw a line when you say publicize generally and trade papers?"

"The point I was making - when the Domestic Broadcasting Committee is in possession of the full information, you can see that it will have pretty broad circulation within the industry, and I should think that, everything else being equal, we should like to publish it at least in the industry magazines so that every member of industry will know the score, but there may be some arguments to that and we simply haven't got to that question", Chairman Fly concluded.

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CALLS F.D.R.'S TRIP BIGGEST SECRET IN HISTORY

Representative Shafer, of Michigan, had the following editorial captioned "Harum-Al-RashidWith a Brass Band" from the Chicago Tribune, reprinted in the Congressional Record:

"The tactics of Harun-al-Rashid, who sallied forth at night to see what his loyal subjects were doing and saying, are, of course, susceptible to modern improvements. Mr. Roosevelt's journey demonstrated once more that America is, indeed, the land of superlatives. His secret was undoubtedly the biggest secret in history.

Probably less than half the people in the communities through which he passed have been talking about it for the last 10 days. Between 60,000 and 70,000 soldiers were required to guard the route he traveled on the Pacific Coast and at one place, it is reported, the President addressed 50,000 persons. But at least it was a well kept secret to the shut-ins who depend on the newspapers and the radio for their news. The censorship office decreed that the President's movements were a military secret and not a single newspaper in the United States printed a word of them until he was safely back in the White House. Now some of their readers who don't know the circumstances accuse them of boycotting the President.

"As Representative Halleck noted in Congress, these uncontrollable urges to go out and see what the people are thinking and saying seem to seize possession of Mr. Roosevelt about once every 2 years. In 1936 there was the inspection of the drought areas, of which Mr. Halleck was so unkind to say that they consisted of about 5 minutes of drought inspection and 5 days of parades. In 1938 there was a similar swing around the circle, and in 1940, as everyone will remember, the tension of international events which was going to keep the President in Washington relaxed enough to permit him to inspect defense plants in those areas in which the people were least suspicious that what Mr. Willkie was saying was only campaign oratory. It is understood, of course, that these trips have all been nonpolitical. The fact that elections also occur at 2-year intervals is purely a coincidence.

"This is the first of the trips that Mr. Roosevelt has made in camera. As time goes on repetition of the device may bring refinements. When the Prince of Wales, the present Duke of Windsor, wished to avoid the panoply of state visits he traveled under one of his minor titles, as Baron Renfrew. The 21-gun salute to the President was abolished on the trip just finished. Perhaps in the future Mr. Roosevelt will prefer to travel under one of his subsidiary titles, such as President of the American Red Cross or of the Warm Springs Foundation."

Addressing the New Jersey Press Association at New Brunswick, Byron Price, Director of Censorship, again paid tribute to the radio and the press for keeping the secret.

"I am sure the public will applaud the press and radio for what they did in this instance", Mr. Price said. "Yet, I wonder how many readers ever stop to consider that this process of thinking first of the welfare of the country goes on every day, every hour, through the newspaper plants of the country.

"Is it too much to ask that newspaper readers and radio listeners do as well? If the professional news distributors can keep the faith, why can't the amateurs?"

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HOUSE HEARS FCC BRIBERY PROBE DEMAND

The Federal Communications Commission was called on by Representative Wigglesworth (R), of Massachusetts, to affirm or deny the old charges that "members or former members" of the Commission have taken payments from broadcasting firms in return for official favors. This came up in a discussion of an appropriation of $559,000, roughly, which was recommended by House Appropriations sub-committee in addition to approximately $7,437,000, which the FCC has already had for this fiscal year.

The extra money was requested to allow the Commission to investigate the personnel of international and domestic foreign-language broadcast stations, to continue the survey of telegraph service, to make a survey of the foreign language program service, to make a study of the labor supply in the communications industry, to do work in the so-called inter-American communications field, and to make a very substantial enlargement of their offices at Kingsville, Texas, San Francisco, Portland, Oregon, London, and in Washington. It includes a Director of a Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service.

"There has been for years, as you know, a lot of smoke around the activities of the FCC and around its relationship with the networks which it is supposed to control," Mr. Wigglesworth declared at the same time revealing that he had quizzed FCC Chairman James L. Fly during recent hearings before the House Appropriations Committee, asking whether John Farnham, Government investigator, had reported that Sam Pickard, a former member of the old Radio Commission, had been guilty of grossly improper conduct while in office.

Mr. Fly said the report had shown a "critical attitude" toward some of Mr. Pickard's official acts, but that the investigation was still in progress.

On this point, Congressman Wigglesworth told the House he understood the record would show that Mr. Pickard's actions in supporting the interests of a major radio network - he named the network but later ordered the name deleted from the record - "at a time when Mr. Pickard was anticipating an early association with that network" would justify the FCC in finding his conduct in office to be "grossly improper".

Again during the hearing, Representative Wigglesworth asked Mr. Fly whether Farnham had reported "that charges had been made against another former member of the FCC of receiving financial gratuities" from broadcasters.

"Rather than a charge, I think that was just a rumor", Chairman Fly testified, adding that the matter "is still pending".

Mr. Wigglesworth declared that several independent sources had made charges that one network paid a former Commissioner for favorable official treatment.

On the alleged $5000 cash and bond deal, Mr. Fly told the committee that "it is one of the phases of the matter that is now outstanding".

Of this deal, Representative Wigglesworth told the House that Farnham's report showed the broadcaster paid out the $5,000 ($1,000 cash and $4,000 in Government bonds), and also produced a notebook in which were written the names of the seven members of the FCC. The word "yes" was written beside five of the names, he said, while one member was noted as 'absent, not voting', and another 'present and not voting'.

Congressman Wigglesworth added that when placed under oath the broadcaster denied being told the money would go to the Commissioners and said he had destroyed the notebook. The notebook later was reported to have turned up with the list of Commissioners missing, Mr. Wigglesworth said.

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U. S. TO LEASE SHORT-WAVE STATIONS

The House acting on the report of Appropriations Subcommittee headed by Clarence Cannon, Democrat, of Missouri, Thursday voted funds for the leasing of radio facilities and for the construction and installation of additional short-wave transmitters to counteract Axis radio propaganda throughout the world.

The War Communications Board had previously approved "in principle" a broad plan for Government development and control of all the Nation's short-wave facilities as part of the Office of War Information's strategy to reach audiences in enemy territory.

Following the action of the House, Murphy Brophy, Chief of the Bureau of Communications of the Office of War Information announced that the leasing by the Federal Government of the fourteen short-wave radio transmitters in this country for official broadcasting overseas for the duration of the war is expected to be completed next week.

One-third of the broadcasting time on short-wave and one-third of the expense of leasing the transmitters would be allotted to the Coordinator for Inter-American Affairs, while the overseas branch of the Office of War Information would use the remaining two-thirds of the time and contribute proportionately to the subsidy, officials said.

It is hoped that eight new transmitters may soon be added, increasing the total to twenty-two.

Germany is also reported to be increasing the number of her short-wave transmitters, which will soon number about 100.

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A.F.L. BACKS PETRILLO IN MUSIC FIGHT

As had been expected, the American Federation of Labor in convention at Toronto, unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing the action of James C. Petrillo, head of the American Federation of Musicians, in his fight on broadcast stations and juke box recordings. The resolution charged that the broadcasting industry, the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice and the press have "ganged up" on the American Federation of Musicians "and launched one of the most vicious campaigns in labor history in order to prevent a just and equitable solution" of the problem of the use of "live musicians" for making records and electrical transcriptions.

The Revenue Bill, which has the right of way in the Senate, continues to block plans for the Petrillo Senate Petrillo investigation. Also the Senators may be waiting to see if anything develops at the Petrillo Federal Court hearing in Chicago next week. It was explained at the office of Senator Worth D. Clark, of Idaho, author of the resolution, however, that setting the time for the hearing and a decision as to whether the entire Interstate Commerce Committee or a sub-committee will undertake the task may be expected any day now.

During the past week, two of the country's best known newspapers, neither of which owns a broadcasting station, and both of which had on several occasions blasted Mr. Petrillo, the New York Times and the Washington Post again went after him. In an editorial captioned "Petrillo's Progress", the Post, anticipating the Toronto action, said:

"It will be interesting to see whether the American Federation of Labor, now in convention at Toronto, follows the lead of its Executive Council and supports Mr. Jimmy Petrillo in his war of extermination against juke boxes and transcribed radio programs. Very probably the supplementary report on the controversy, prepared by the Executive Council, will be put into the form of a resolution and adopted by the convention without much, if indeed any, dissent.

"As a rule the machinery of the convention works pretty smoothly in upholding the decisions of the council. Yet there must be among the labor leaders now in Toronto many who are intelligent enough to perceive that the arrogance and intransigeance of Mr. Petrillo has wrought more damage to the cause of organized labor than all the propaganda of the Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce combined. Merely as a matter of tactics the Executive Council's support of Petrillo at this juncture would seem almost as sorry a blunder as the unwillingness to remove the notorious racketeers, William Bioff and George F. Browne, from the council until the very eve of their conviction.

"Meanwhile, it occurs to us that if the broadcasting companies really want a showdown with Mr. Petrillo, they can have it without waiting for Congress. They can try the experiment of doing without music on their programs - except, of course, for such music

as has already been recorded or is not controlled by Mr. Petrillo, and there is a good deal of both available. Not long ago a little show of backbone on the part of the broadcasters brought ASCAP back within bounds of reason. A little more courage now might have more effect in inducing Mr. Petrillo to change his mind than all the moral indignation in the world."

The New York Times editorial was captioned "Petrillo Marches On", and read:

"Undeterred by Congressional investigations or Department of Justice prosecutions, Petrillo marches on, telling the American people what they can and cannot hear. It is a rare day on which he does not think of some new suppression. The weekly rebroadcast of Jack Benny's radio program to the Pacific Coast has been canceled because of the fight by Petrillo's union against transcriptions. He has demanded, according to officials of the Blue network, that both the early and late Benny shows be produced with 'live talent', or that the musicians be paid double wages.

"Is Petrillo foolish in carrying his campaign so far? Or has he sized up the American politician correctly? Congress, he is confident, will not dare to take any serious action before election - or even after. Meanwhile it is important for all of us to keep in mind that indignation against Mr. Petrillo personally is futile. He is merely a symptom. Petrillo and union leaders like him will continue to impose their private dictatorships at least as long as Congress (1) acquiesces in the Supreme Court's decision that labor unions enjoy sweeping immunities from the anti-trust acts; (2) acquiesces in the Supreme Court's decision that labor unions enjoy sweeping immunities from the Federal Anti-Racketeering Act; (3) forces employers to recognize and deal with unions but does nothing whatever to compel these unions to conduct their affairs responsibly; (4) retains a state of law which forces an individual to join a union, whether he wants to or not, because his source of livelihood would otherwise be cut off, by boycotts of himself and his employers, or by other means."

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ASCAP THIRD-QUARTER DISTRIBUTION $1,056,000

The Board of Directors of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers has authorized distribution to members for the third quarter ending September 30, 1942, of $1,056,000.

This brings the total distribution to members for the first three quarters of 1942 to $3,106,000. Checks will be mailed to members on October 10th.

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ABA MEETS AND ELECTS TEMPORARY DIRECTORS

The American Broadcasters' Association formed in opposition to the National Association of Broadcasters, met in New York yesterday (Thursday) and formed a temporary organization. The following pro tem Directors were elected to serve until a membership meeting could be held and permanent organization effected:

John Shepard, 3d, President of Yankee Network, and Chairman of Broadcasters Victory Council; Ted Taylor, Amarillo (KGNC, KFYO, KRGV), Executive Secretary of BVC; Walter J. Damm, WTMJ, Milwaukee, and President of FM Broadcasters, Inc.; James D. Shouse, WLW-WSAI, Cincinnati; Eugene Pulliam, WIRE, Indianapolis, President of Network Affiliates, Inc.; George B. Storer, President of the Fort Industry Co. (WSPD, WWVA, WMMN, WLOK, WAGA, WHIZ), and President of National Independent Broadcasters; Harry Bannister, Manager of WWJ, Detroit; E. B. Craney, Z-Bar Network (KGIR, KPFA, KRBM), in Montana, and KXL, Portland; Stanley Hubbard, KSTP, St. Paul.

Mr. Shepard, one of the leading spirits of the new organization, did not completely rule out the possibility of an ultimate compromise with NAB. He said that the NAB Directors would meet in Chicago next week and perhaps the opposing factions might find some common ground for discussion, depending upon what action the NAB Directors might take at that time.

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COMMITTEE FORMED TO FOSTER BETTER WARTIME MUSIC

A National War Time Music Committee composed of representatives of various Government agencies was formed in Washington last week to foster and encourage better wartime music.

Interest in this drive for more patriotic music for use in their wartime programs was expressed in many Government agencies. To coordinate these interests and to gain the support of the music industry in writing and publishing songs to aid in the war effort, William B. Lewis, Chief of the Radio Bureau of the Office of War Information, called a series of meetings with Government agencies and the committee was formed. The various agencies plan to pool their facilities for more and better wartime music in the communities of America. The efforts of the National War Time Music Committee will be directed toward stimulating wartime musical activities in communities, schools and civic organizations throughout the country.

"This active interest on the part of the Government in patriotic music as a psychological weapon of war can be attributed in part to the dissatisfaction with the popular music which has been published and popularized during this war", says the OWI. "This dissatisfaction has come from writers, publishers, broadcasters and from the American public itself."

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TRADE NOTES

Radio telephone service across Siberia to Russia was authorized this week by the Federal Communications Commission. The agency approved a special permit for the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. to conduct radio telephone testing between Dixon, Calif., and Khabarovsk.

The arrest of three Germans accused of transmitting espionage information by secret radio was announced Wednesday by the Chilean Government, which still maintains diplomatic relations with the Axis. Interior Minister Raul Morales has ordered them deported. A Chilean, Carlos Robinson, who was taken into custody with them must stand trial.

WPB September 26 amended order L-148, covering production and delivery of equipment for telephone and telegraph companies, to allow deliveries 90 percent or more completed by September 8. This will permit completion of projects for which only final construction details remained to be taken care of when L-148 was issued.

The amendment covers wire communication equipment, parts and equipment for telephone and telegraph switchboards, instruments, repeater equipment, power equipment, cable wire and various miscellaneous items and parts.

Federal Trade Commission has ordered the makers and distributors of Dr. Lyons Tooth Powder to stop "misrepresenting" that product in radio network programs and other advertising media. FTC claims that R. L. Watkins Company of 170 Varick St., New York City, is misrepresenting its product when it uses the following statement:

"Do as your dentist does - use powder."

J. R. Poppele, Chief Engineer of WOR and Chairman of the Scholarship Committee of Communications Magazine, has announced the winners of this year's Marconi Memorial Scholarships.

Edward Lombard of Syracuse, N. Y., wins the two-year course in radio and electrical communication at RCA Institutes. The one-year course in aviation radio at Midland Television and Radio Schools of Kansas City, Mo., goes to John Raymond Miller of Orange, Calif.

A group of 69 WAVE storekeepers and radio operator candidates left Washington Thursday for two Midwestern Naval training centers. The first of their classification, they will enter the schools' first classes. The prospective WAVE radio operators will report at the University of Wisconsin at Madison. They will receive an intensive four-month course in radio operation and maintenance before being assigned to naval establishments.

Announcing that "reasonable" advertising expenses would be recognized as legitimate costs in renegotiating war contracts, Under-Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson said Thursday he expected the entire controversial question of renegotiation to be cleared up by legislation now before the Senate Finance Committee.

The Mutual Network last month had a gross of $707,283 from time sales or 33.7% better than it had been for like month of 1941. On the first eight months of this year, MBS is 55.8% up over 1941.

Two awards of the 1942 Contest on Wartime Direct Mail and Printed Promotion have been given to the Columbia Broadcasting System, the network announced on Tuesday. Radio sales' entry of spot broadcasting mailing pieces was judged "one of the Fifty Direct Mail Leaders"; the network's entry of brochures on broadcasting facilities received Honorable Mention.

The contest, held by the Direct Mail Advertising Association, was limited to promotion pieces released after December 7. The awards are to be presented at the DMAA one-day convention in New York October 16.

Al Ross has been named WOR's new Commercial Program Manager. For the past year Mr. Ross has done free-lance work, including the writing of Jack Dempsey's "Sport Quiz".

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WHITE AND REAM NEW CBS VICE-PRESIDENTS

Frank K. White and Joseph H. Ream have been elected Vice-Presidents of the C.B.S. Mr. White will retain the office of Treasurer, which he has held since 1937, and Mr. Ream will retain the office of Secretary, which he has held since 1938.

"Columbia, in the past four months, has lost three Vice-Presidents, - Harry C. Butcher, Lawrence W. Lowman and Mefford R. Runyon to the armed forces", Paul W. Kesten, CBS Vice President and General Manager, said, "and the election of Mr. White and Mr. Ream as Vice Presidents is in recognition of their increased duties and responsibilities in the management of the corporation."

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FIRST LADY COMMENDS RUPPEL FOR SOLDIER LETTERS

In the "Washington Merry-Go-Round", Drew Pearson writes: "Mrs. Roosevelt gives credit to Louis Ruppel,(formerly of the Columbia Broadcasting System, but now Assistant to the President of the Crowell-Collier Publishing Co.,)for starting the idea of sending letters to men in the service giving news of their shop or office. "But no matter who started it", Mr. Pearson adds "the idea is giving a lot of boys a lot of good news and gossip from home."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1471

October 13, 1942.

SENATE TOLD OF RADIO DEALERS' PLIGHT

What the radio dealers were up against in endeavoring to adjust themselves to war conditions was told to the Senate Small Business Committee by Harold Stoll, President of the Colony Radio Company, of Washington, D. C. J. S. Bartlett, Managing Director of the Electric Institute of Washington, presented the problems not only of the radio retailers but all electric appliance dealers and servicing organizations. It was during these Senate hearings to find a way to assist the merchants to withstand the shock of the new war economy that the prediction was made that unless drastic action were taken, 300,000 small business men would be forced to close in 1943.

Mr. Stoll painted a very gloomy picture. He said that the volume of his business had dropped from between $15,000 and $20,000 a month to $8,000. He declared that concerns that now had 4 and 5 stores would be lucky if they could keep one. Mr. Stoll pointed to the problems of increased cost of labor, the hidden cost, such as poor workmanship, the wartime attitude of labor and continued turnover and lack of profit due to increase in sales and higher salaries, necessity for suspension of outside service, adjustment of lease obligations, and orderly voluntary liquidation (as differentiated from a poor bankrupt condition).

Mr. Stoll said that without realizing it, the overhead was shifting from sales to servicing but that with the present difficulty in securing help that service could not carry it. Where he had 17 service men employed, Mr. Stoll said that now he had only one who had been with him more than ayear. He said he received 100 calls for service a day but that he would be fortunate if he could handle 40 a month. He had long ceased to accept any more orders. He told of an effort Washington radio dealers made in connection with one of the large vocational high schools of the city. A lot of money was spent advertising the offering of a free course in servicing part-time work while the student was going to school but with all these inducements only 4 men responded.

According to Mr. Stoll the attitude of the men whom the radio dealer is able to hire these days is "If you don't like what I'm doing or don't want me, there are plenty of others who do." "They never heard of doing 9 hours a day work", Mr. Stoll added.

Asked if any of the big radio manufacturers had tried to come to the rescue of the dealers, Mr. Stoll replied: "Not a one of them has been near me."

Speaking for the electric appliance industry as a whole, Mr. Bartlett told the Senators:

"Because of the opportunity to perform an essential service in the war economy, it was felt that small business in the electrical industry was in an exceptionally favorable position, but unless prompt relief is made available, which would make it possible for repair and maintenance work to be done at a profit, it is estimated that 50% of the servicing agencies which have been repairing electric appliances will be forced out of business by the end of 1943.

"Former sources of profits to the servicing and repair business have been eliminated because no more electric appliances are available for sale, and a major part of other electrical apparatus and equipment has been put under strict priority regulations. During former days, much of the repair and maintenance work was carried as a service incidental to the sale of new devices. Appliances and equipment, after serving for a few years, were traded in for new devices which were more modern and efficient. Owners of appliances have been accustomed to paying repair charges more nearly in proportion to the cost of new equipment than based upon the actual cost of the work to the repair agency. In the past, it would have seemed quite unjust to charge $6.00 for the repair of a $9.95 radio, and yet in many cases, repairs to a small radio actually cost the repair agency as much as repairs to a larger, more expensive set.

"While the electrical industry is very definitely not in favor of price subsidies, as such, it was admitted that a subsidy would appear to be the only alternative to relief under existing price ceilings, if this important servicing and repair work is to continue.

"A request was made by Mr. Bartlett that present regulations covering inventory control of electrical supplies be amended to exclude merchandise frozen as a result of Government regulation or now under strict priorities from the maximum permissible inventories, so that stocks of other lines could be replenished to provide a satisfactory working inventory and thus permit an equitable distribution of electrical supplies to those wholesalers carrying a sizable investment in frozen equipment.

"It was stated that no control of new entries into the electrical business would be necessary, inasmuch as available supplies and equipment were now so limited and that such control would be inadvisable if it prevented new entries of responsible agencies into the repair and maintenance field.

"Full utilization of every unit of all existing facilities in the repair and maintenance field must be maintained to assure adequate functioning of this important factor in our war economy."

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CRITICAL COMMUNICATIONS MANPOWER LIST SUBMITTED

The Board of War Communications has transmitted to the War Manpower Commission lists of critical occupations and definitions of such positions in the standard and the international broadcasting industries and the radio communications and wire telephone industries.

This material was prepared by various technical committees of the Board of War Communications at the request of the War Manpower Commission. The committees are composed of representatives of government, labor, and industry. They are furnished to the War Manpower Commission for that agency's consideration and appropriate action in connection with the establishment of a standard list of critical occupations. It is presumed that these lists will also be used by draft boards in considering Selective Service policies in drafting key personnel from the communications industry.

Similar lists are in preparation by various other committees of the Board of War Communications covering the telegraph and cable, aviation communications, and state and municipal emergency fields. They will be transmitted to the Board of War Communications upon completion.

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FCC, WPB, TACKLE PROBLEM OF PROVIDING STATION TUBES

Solution of the problem of an impending shortage of radio tubes used by broadcasting stations is being sought by the Federal Communications Commission in conjunction with the War Production Board.

"Small tubes used in the home receivers present no problem at present", William J. Wheatley writes. "Earlier proposals that radio stations pool their spare tubes has not proved popular with the industry."

It was pointed out that a station with a spare tube might surrender it to a neighbor station whose equipment failed and then perhaps a few hours later be forced off the air because of tube failure.

It was this situation, it was indicated, that prevented the industry from entering whole-heartedly into the agreement. Furthermore, the Government realizes the importance of keeping stations on the air as the only means of immediate mass communication.

Unless something is settled on to provide for manufacture of new tubes, it was indicated that it will not be very long before some stations will cease broadcasting. In normal times, to prevent even a moment's stoppage in broadcasting, FCC rules have required

stations to keep on hand at all times a certain number of spares, but since the emergency defense period and the war these rules have been relaxed.

The massive tubes, costing hundreds of dollars, used in the broadcast stations are precision equipment and much of the work on them is by hand. However, the manufacturers who formerly produced these tubes have converted their plants to war work, producing substantially the same kind of equipment for the armed forces.

While the question of material allocation is involved, it was said that the prime consideration is the plant facilities, and one solution suggested is that some plants not engaged in war work and are equipped with machines which can produce parts of the new tubes might manufacture them.

The materials needed could be solved to some extent, it was asserted, by having stations turn in their old tubes when getting new ones.

Because of the urgency, the agencies studying the matter are expected to reach an early decision, to the end that no stations might be forced off the air.

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CANADIAN MINISTER QUIPS ABOUT NBC SWING

In a speech by Hon. Leighton McCarthy, Canadian Minister to the United States before the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, sponsored by Columbia University and the NBC Inter-American University of the Air in New York, he said:

"I admit that it is often hard for others to distinguish a Canadian - unless he speaks French - from an American. Our physical environment and social customs are, on the whole, similar. We read American newspapers and American magazines. We play American games, and we won't drink anything that hasn't ice in it. American singers, actors, and lecturers are continually amongst us, while Hollywood has, of course, enveloped us. Then there is the radio, which knows no international boundary.

"The Canadian listener is, I suspect, often found searching for swing music from the NBC Studios in New York when he should be listening to an educational broadcast from the Government Broadcasting Corporation in Ottawa."

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COURT THROWS OUT PETRILLO CASE; A.F.L. ATTACKS ARNOLD

There was a sweeping defeat for the Government, represented by Thurman Arnold in person, and the broadcasters when Federal Judge John P. Barnes refused the Government's petition for an injunction to restrain James C. Petrillo from enforcing an order prohibiting members of his musicians union from making records for public purposes. In doing so, Judge Barnes cut Arnold's argument short and didn't even wait to hear the Petrillo side of the case by Joseph A. Padway, General Counsel of the American Federation of Labor.

To add further to Mr. Arnold's troubles, and almost at the same time of the Chicago court reversal, the American Federation of Labor in convention at Toronto, appealed to President Roosevelt, Attorney General Biddle and to Congress to investigate Arnold. Nevertheless, the Assistant Attorney General said that he would appeal the Chicago decision and was prepared to go all the way to the Supreme Court.

Naturally, the action of Judge Barnes at Chicago was a cause of great jubilation on the part of Mr. Petrillo, who lost no time in issuing the following statement:

"This case demonstrates that abuse of a high labor official who is merely protecting his members cannot triumph over law and justice.

"The National Association of Broadcasters spent thousands of dollars to malign me, but I stood on the ground that what I was doing was right and I did not reply in kind.

"The combination of press, juke box owners, broadcasters and makers of records to inflame the public against me was the strongest combination ever used to arouse the public against a union official.

"The next move is up to the companies. The ban still stands."

Judge Barnes, in reaching his finding, had previously said:

"I have read the papers in this case over the week end. Mr. Arnold's argument has been interesting, instructive and at times persuasive. I think there is a labor dispute involved here.

"There are certain demands from the public for music and the musicians work for hire. Then there are their masters, those for whom musicians work - manufacturers of records, transcriptions and such.

"There is a controversy as to whether the union should be permitted to furnish all music. The musicians insist they furnish all of it. Their masters say this must not be. They insist upon using amateurs and part-time use of records and transcriptions.

"For this reason the court grants the motion of the defendants for dismissal of the petition."

Judge Barnes cited the Hutcheson case - in which the Supreme Court ruled that the anti-trust law did not apply to labor unions under certain conditions - and said:

"I can't see any way around the Hutcheson case."

Mr. Arnold, in argument, had painted a dark picture of what the music ban means and can mean. It would destroy small businesses and radio stations, he said, conceivably prevent home-owners from playing phonographic music and compel them to hire live musicians. It can force radio networks to deny their facilities to little stations dependent upon transcriptions.

The Chicago decision was also a slap in the face at James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, and Elmer Davis, of the Office of War Information, who had gone all out for the broadcasters.

The demand by the American Federation of Labor at Toronto that Mr. Arnold be investigated was precipitated by the brief he compiled in the Chicago A. F. or M. suit in which there appears this statement:

"In summary, we submit that the phrase 'terms or conditions of employment' assumes that there is a master who directs the work and a servant who obeys those directions. The function of the master is to determine what work he wants done, what machines he will use, what goods or services he will furnish, and the customers to whom he will sell those goods and services. In so far as the servant demands the power to determine any of these questions, he is no longer a servant. He has become the master. He is an entrepeneur in business. A union cannot, under the pretext of improving terms or conditions of employment, use organized coercion to destroy the right of the employer to conduct his business in an efficient way and to use his best judgment as to the goods he will sell, the customers to whom he will sell them, and his relationship with other independent organizations . . ."

Other charges were made against the Assistant Attorney General with the conclusion:

"It is all too apparent that the gyrations of Mr. Thurman Arnold constitute one of the most unique and most disquieting phenomena in the history of the American Government."

Appointment of a committee to present a full outline of the accusations against Mr. Arnold to President Roosevelt was authorized by the convention.

In New York City, Attorney General Biddle was quoted by the Associated Press as saying:

"I don't see why they want to investigate Mr. Arnold, who is simply doing his duty. However, I'd be glad to hold an investigation - it would show what an efficient public official Mr. Arnold is. He hits them on both sides of the table."

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COMMENTATOR SEEN AS KEY TO NEBRASKA SENATORIAL RACE

Gould Lincoln, of the Washington Star, one of the best political writers in the country, believes Foster May, Station WOW's 37 year old commentator may jeopardize the re-election of the veteran Senator Norris of Nebraska. Mr. Lincoln writes from Omaha:

"To the surprise of every one, Mr. May won the Democratic senatorial nomination in a field including several widely known Democrats - one of them Representative Coffee. Early in the primary campaign few people took Mr. May seriously. Some dubbed him 'the little man with a big voice'.

"Mr. May hasn't been on the air for nothing. He can give as well as take. So he countered, 'I didn't have very much to do with the size of my body nor of the strength of my voice, but that voice, you may be sure, will always be raised in defense of the underprivileged, in the protection of true democracy, and it will always be raised against those forces which would destroy our democratic institutions or our form of Government.'

"Mr. May is still the unknown quantity - so far as actual political voting strength is concerned - in a three-cornered senatorial race in which the veteran Senator Norris is running as an Independent, and Kenneth S. Wherry, former Republican State Chairman, the GOP candidate.

"There has been a feeling in Washington and some other quarters that Mr. May, on the entrance of Senator Norris into the senatorial contest at the eleventh hour as an independent candidate, with the tacit and probably later vocal blessing of the Roosevelt administration, would fold up. He says emphatically that he is not going to quit and voices his confidence that he can win.

"Despite the State pride in Senator Norris, who has been in Congress for 40 years, and his large personal following, the 81-year-old Senator is declared by neutral observers to be in greater jeopardy in this election than he has been for years. In the first place, the State went Republican in 1940 by 75,000 for Wendell Willkie, elected a Republican Governor, a Republican Senator and threw out five of the House delegation.

"There is the same measure of discontent with Washington in Nebraska at this time as in other Midwestern States.

"With Foster May running as a Democrat, the Republicans figure that their opposition will be divided largely between Senator Norris and Mr. May and that their candidate should squeeze through to victory. Indeed, they are saying now they are glad that Senator Norris entered the race - for they were beginning to be worried by the strength of the radio man.

"The campaign is just beginning to warm up. Senator Norris, kept in Washington by his duties in the Senate, has not planned to return to the State, but will make some radio addresses. His friends are working hard for him. He is strong with the labor vote, but it must be remembered that Nebraska is overwhelmingly a farm vote State.

"With thousands of men away in the military service, the woman vote is expected to cut more of a figure in the coming election than ever. The women, it is said, fall for the 'voice on the radio' like nobody's business. Mr. May's name is a household word. He has talked to the people of Nebraska during the noon hour for 10 years.

"Mr. May is a native of Missouri, coming to Nebraska with his father, a Congregational minister. Before he entered the radio business as a commentator, he had studied law, worked as a salesman for a biscuit company, and been a reporter on the Denver Post, Omaha Bee, St. Louis Times and Minneapolis Star.

"It was in 1933 that he started out with his radio program which he has carried all over the State. He gave up a $12,000 job to make the senatorial race. Four years ago he sought the Democratic nomination for the House in his district and was defeated by Representative McLaughlin by only 3,000 votes.

"He makes two radio speeches a week in the present campaign, and is traveling more and more about the State. Whatever the outcome of the race, he will have made himself felt on election day."

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HOUSE PASSES TERRITORIES CENSORSHIP BILL

The House last week passed a bill to amend the War Powers Act by extending the authority to censor communications to include those between the continental United States and any territory or possession.

"This bill is a bill requested by the Government and is based on the fact, so those in executive responsibility state to the Committee on the Judiciary, that they have a great deal of difficulty in those situations where communications are had to and from places like Puerto Rico, Alaska, and the Hawaiian Islands", Representative Sumner of Texas said. "This legislation is desired for the purpose of enabling them better to safeguard the communications that come from those territories."

"Have there been some violations that would prompt this?" Representative Martin of Massachusetts asked.

"Yes", Mr. Sumner replied. "I understand they have had very considerable difficulty in that situation."

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DEMOCRATS POINT TO COMMUNICATIONS LEGISLATION

In a pre-election statement, "We Have Kept the Faith", a resume of legislation which has been enacted by Congress not dealing with war, Senator Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, Democratic leader, included these paragraphs on communications:

Communications Act of 1934: Created the Federal Communications Commission, and provided regulatory steps over wire and radio operation, and of interstate and foreign communication.

Telephone Inquiry Act of 1935: Provided for more effective rate regulations as result of inquiry.

Communications Act of 1937: Promoted the safety of life at sea through the use of wire and radio communications.

Communications: (1) Air; (2) rail; (3) auto; (4) wire; (5) ship inspection: In the interests of public safety and regulation of interstate commerce the Federal Government provides inspection and supervision of the major means of communication (Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Federal Communications Commission, Federal Power Commission, Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, Department of Commerce).

Senator Barkley said that he is in process of preparing a resume of Congressional legislation dealing with the war which will be published a little later.

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COMMITTEE TO FURTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICITY CUT

Appointment of a five-man Inter-Agency Publications Committee to recommend by November 1 further discontinuances and curtailments in Government publications was announced yesterday (Monday) by Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information.

It was set up under OWI Regulation Number Three, issued September 25, which eliminated 239 Federal publications and curtailed 284.

Named to the Committee were: John R. Fleming, Chief of the Bureau of Publications and Graphics, OWI, who will act as Chairman; Charles Schwarz, Director of Information, Treasury Department; Morse Salisbury, Director of Information, Department of Agriculture; James W. Bryan, Chairman of Publications Committee, Department of Commerce; Stephen Fitzgerald, Director of Information, War Production Board.

As yet, however, Mr. Davis has made no attempt to cut down personnel.

"There are just as many publicity agents as before; the only difference is that they do less work. Apparently Mr. Davis has the authority to curtail production but not the producers", Frank R. Kent well-known syndicate writer, commented.

"That will never be done until the order comes from the top - to wit, from the President. Until and unless he grasps the fact that the swollen size of his governmental organization prevents it from working and takes the step to reduce, no one else can do much about it, and no one else really will try."

"There are too many people employed now by the Government to operate effectively. The number of civilians on the Federal payroll August make a grand total of 2,500,000. It just does not make sense."

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ACTIONS BY FCC

Applications Granted: KRLD, KRLD Radio Corp., Dallas, Tex., granted license to cover construction permit which authorized changes in directional antenna system; also authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power; WAGA, Liberty Broadcasting Corp., Atlanta, Ga., granted license to cover construction permit for change in frequency to 590 kc., increase in power to 5 KW, installation of new transmitter and directional antenna for night use, and move transmitter; also authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power; WDAB, Charleston Broadcasting Co., Portable-Mobile, area of Charleston, W. Va., modification of construction permit for new relay station, for extension of commencement and completion dates to 10/19/42 and 4/19/43 respectively; The Associated Broadcasters, Inc., Portable-Mobile, area of San Francisco, Cal., license for new special relay broadcast station using already licensed equipment (of Station KBSF); frequencies 1622, 2058, 2150, 2790 kc., 50 watts, to be operated as a special relay broadcast station with applicant's international broadcast station KWID.

Also, WINS, Hearst Radio, Inc., New York City, modification of construction permit for extension of completion date to Nov. 3, 1944; also construction permit to increase power from 1 to 5 KW, change hours of operation to unlimited time and install a new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use and move transmitter; and granted construction permit to increase power to 10 KW, change hours of operation to unlimited time and install a new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use, and move transmitter; request the use of directional antenna authorized; the station has agreed to surrender its 50 KW transmitter to the Government for urgent war needs; WKZO, WKZO, Inc., Kalamazoo, Mich., license to cover construction permit for increase in power to 5 KW, changes in directional antenna for night use and authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

Also, American Telephone and Telegraph Co. (Long Line Dept.), Dixon, Calif., granted special temporary authority to communicate with the Telephone Administration of the U.S.S.R. at Khabarovsk, U.S.S.R., for the purpose of conducting radiotelephone tests, for a period of three months.

Also, KXO, Valradio, Inc., ElCentro, Calif., granted motion for continuance of hearing set for Oct. 1, 1942, on application for modification of license to change frequency from 1490 kc. to 1230 kc. and continued said hearing until Nov. 2, 1942; WSAI, The Crosley Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio, license to cover construction permit as modified, for installation of directional antenna for night use, increase in power, and move of transmitter; granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power; granted license to cover construction permit as modified for 100 watt synchronous amplifier for daytime use; granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power; KWKW, Southern California Broadcasting Co., Pasadena, Calif., granted license to cover construction permit as modified, for new broadcast station; granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power; W6XDU, Don Lee Broadcasting System, Portable Mobile, area of Los Angeles, Calif., granted modification of construction permit which authorized the addition of aural equipment using special emission, for extension of completion date to December 1, 1942.

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TRADE NOTES

The Supreme Court on Monday refused to reconsider its April 27 decision holding that the use by Government agents of a mechanical device for overhearing telephone conversations was legal.

The Blue Network announced it received 1,034 replies to a commentator's suggestion that the listening public express its view as to whether secrecy surrounding the trip had endangered free press and radio. Of the replies, it was stated, 970 approved secrecy and 60 did not.

Electric and Musical Industries, Ltd. (England) - Year to Sept. 30: Preliminary statement shows profit after taxation; contingencies arising out of the war and other charges, £153,560, compared with £126,581 in previous fiscal year.

A rise of 5½ cents an hour was authorized by the Board of Economic Stabilization for 12,000 employees of the RCA Manufacturing Company of Camden, N. J. It will take effect immediately.

Charles M. Bracelen, 64, Vice President and General Counsel of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., died last week at his home in New York. Mr. Bracelen, who had headed the company's Legal Department for 16 years, was born in Humboldt, Nebr., and was graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1902.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1472

U.S. AIDS IN LATIN-AMERICAN WAR COMMUNICATIONS EXPANSION

The United States has sent thousands of its best specialists and technicians to Latin-America to develop and augment radio, telephone and telegraph systems that will aid industrial and military expansion, James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission said in addressing the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, sponsored jointly by Columbia University and the National Broadcasting Company in New York City. Previous speakers had been Dr. James Rowland Angell, President Emeritus of Yale University, representing NBC, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University.

"The development of this inter-American culture depends to a great extent upon the maintenance of free and efficient lines of communications - lines that link a newspaper editor in Buenos Aires with his reporter in Chicago, a trader in Seattle with a merchant in Valparaiso, a physician in Lima with his colleague in Baltimore, a virtuoso in Mexico City with his audience in New York", Chairman Fly declared. "As such lines grow in type, in number and in efficiency, so does the opportunity for the cross-fertilization of our culture. Over these lines from hour to hour our commercial relations are being promoted. Over the same lines news and pictures are being diffused throughout our hemisphere. Electric impulses on the wires and the cables and in the air provide unending streams of intelligence. Our governments and our companies have cooperated in providing this material and in arranging its prompt transmission at reasonable cost.

"Radio has a vast and ever increasing part to play in this scheme of things. Through the medium of broadcasting we exchange ideas and join in discussions, we dance to one another's music, we have one another's drama and literature for our own. International short wave broadcasting has become an important medium for promoting familiarity between the peoples of this hemisphere. In Axis countries, a severe penalty is imposed on those found listening to the short wave broadcasts of neighboring countries. But here in the Americas, all nations encourage their citizens to listen to the voices of their neighbors, confident that free men can appraise the wheat and the chaff and that the dictators will be unable to alienate citizens of democracies from governments that they themselves control. We stand firm in our confidence that democratic government depends ultimately on a truly informed citizenry.

"Our broadcasting industries have recently taken advantage of the ability to relay program material from one continent to the other by short wave radio. At the point of a reception these programs have been placed on the domestic broadcast station networks - thus reaching the listeners through their local stations. The short wave relay supplemented by broadcasting by regular domestic stations

is much more effective than the effort to reach listeners directly by short wave. We shall hope in the near future to hear these programs moving in all directions.

"In particular I hope soon to see more extensive facilities available for the transmission of programs to this country from the other countries of this hemisphere. Broadcasts from South America have given us a glimpse of the rich store of Latin American arts, music and literature, which have acquainted some of us for the first time with the history of the struggles of the Latin American people to achieve freedom. I hope too that standard broadcast stations in the United States will give increased attention to the wealth of program material which is available in our hemisphere. The premier on Saturday afternoon of the NBC 'New World Music' series brilliantly presented a program of music indigenous to our hemisphere - a part of the culture of the Americas that flourished before the coming of Columbus and the European migrations.

"Successful television is today a fact. Its horizon is vast. From the rapid strides that are being made in wartime research, we know that televised programs will be transmitted by radio relay for local broadcast at distant points. By moving into frequencies that have heretofore seemed the extreme of the ultra-highs, we shall transmit these programs effectively over great distances. Some day, sitting in our own homes, we shall be able to see our neighbors at a distance and to see their activities and the interesting things that surround them. We shall then more fully tap one another's rich cultural resources. It is the inexorable fact that, in an era of electronics, we shall be neighbors.

"To a great extent we have already realized that our destinies are inseparable. Thirteen American countries are now joined together as fighting allies. And others are rendering valuable assistance. Our cooperation is close and we rely heavily upon one another. Vital bases have been constructed throughout the hemisphere. We are exchanging both civilian supplies and military equipment in increasing quantities. The countries of Latin America are contributing critical resources such as oil, rubber, tin and nitrates. Their ingenuity and enterprise are constantly making available new sources of strategic materials. Their men and ships strike out in the dangerous seas. Lines of communications are necessary to coordinate such far-flung activities. They must guide ships - they must make it possible for producers of raw materials in one country to be currently informed of the schedules of manufacturers in another, for makers of different parts and materials to synchronize their efforts with those of assembly plants, and for military and naval establishments to 'get the message through'. Indeed, communications are the nerves of the great war effort that is absorbing the energies of many of us in this hemisphere.

"It is vital that these strategic American lines of communications be protected and developed to full efficiency. Italian, German and Japanese interests must not acquire a death grip on them. The Axis nations typically use control of communications facilities to sabotage production, to foment disunity among peoples, and to

maintain espionage organizations. American nations stand ready to assist one another in freeing their communications systems of enemy influences* * *

"It is further essential that in each country there be an adequate supply of technically trained manpower necessary to the operation of its communications system. The schools of the United States have helped to train and develop talented young men and women from Central and South America in the principles of radio engineering, telephony and telegraphy. * * *

"For the isolation of the Americas ended not in 1917, not in 1941, but in 1492. Four hundred and fifty years ago today the great navigator and geographer, Columbus ended the territorial isolation of our hemisphere. Since that time a thousand other men of science and engineering have effectively eliminated the possibility of any such insularity. Not the least of these were the pioneers in the arts of radio, telephone and telegraph. Today we move into the era of electronics. Oceans cannot isolate us from those whom we can see and hear in our own homes whose words are printed in our newspapers the same day they are uttered. There can be no separate peace or private joy or selfish security for any of us. We shall win and live together in a free world, in which the common people of all countries will respect, understand and work with one another. Or we shall lose and perish together in a world of slavery. Whatever happens will happen to all of us, and the world will be one world."

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ATLASS AND KAUFFMAN CHOSEN BY ARMY FOR WAR COURSE

Included in the eighty-three business and professional leaders whose work is closely associated with the war effort and who have accepted an invitation to attend a four-week orientation course in Army organization and procedures at the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, beginning October 26, are H. Leslie Atlass, Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System in Chicago, and Samuel H. Kauffman, Business Manager, The Evening Star, Washington, D. C., owners of Station WMAL.

The course is designed to provide information that will enable this selected group of civilians to understand more fully the conditions under which the Army operates. Included will be a general picture of the military forces of the United States; their organization, administration and operations; the duties and responsibilities of the several divisions of the War Department; the duties and responsibilities of governmental agencies connected with the war effort; the duties and functions of the field agencies of the War Department, and some general principles of tactics, strategy, supply and administration.

Civilians who have accepted the invitation will report to the Command and General Staff School on October 24, when they will

be assigned to quarters provided by the Army. They will eat at the Fort Leavenworth Officers' Club Messes and will have available recreational facilities of the Officers' Club.

The course which they will take consists of 146 hours of instructional time, divided into six parts - general, special, supply, transportation, personnel and tactical principles.

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ZENITH SHOWS INCREASED QUARTERLY PROFIT

The Zenith Radio Corporation reports an estimated consolidated operating profit for the first quarter ended July 31 of its current fiscal year, amounting to $683,664 after depreciation, Excise Taxes and liberal reserves, but before provision for Federal Income and Excess Profits Taxes.

"Based upon latest information Federal Income and Excess Profits Taxes on this profit is estimated at $375,900. In the absence of definite informaiont as to the procedure to be followed with reference to price renegotiation on war contracts, the management is unable to determine the effect, if any, such renegotiation will have on the foregoing figures", Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the company said.

"The company's manufacturing facilities have been devoted entirely to the war effort since discontinuance of production for civilian use last April. During the period covered by this report, a substantial part of our effort was devoted to tooling for government production during subsequent months. Production has been increasing steadily and is expected to reach a figure during November which should be maintained as a minimum until the end of 1943, in order to complete present contracts.

"The company's facilities are devoted exclusively to the production of electronic equipment. Our engineering facilities and our employees are, therefore, continuing in radio and electronics - the field in which they have had long experience. There has been no diversification into fields with which we are not familiar.

"Valuable contributions to the war effort have been made by both our engineering and production departments which will be of lasting benefit during our continued progress in the future."

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Using an electronic instrument which can distinguish between 2,000,000 shades of color, the Materials Laboratory of the Army Air Forces in Dayton is studying the possibility of obtaining standardization of camouflage colors through the use of color curves produced by the device, instead of using colored chips or samples. The latter fade under different temperatures and handling conditions and cannot be relied upon to give the same shade of colors at all times. The instrument being used is a photoelectric spectrophotometer, produced by General Electric engineers.

LIVELY PRESS COMMENTS FOLLOW PETRILLO VICTORY

The sweeping refusal by Judge Barnes in Chicago to grant the Government's request for a preliminary injunction against James C. Petrillo caused another uproar among the editorial writers.

The opinion was ventured by the Washington Star that there is small likelihood that the alleged offense by Mr. Petrillo will ever be tried under the anti-trust laws unless the high court should alter its interpretation of the intent of Congress, or unless Congress should enact legislation to deal specifically with such questions.

An editorial in the New York Times, captioned "Mr. Petrillo as a Test Case", read:

"The activities of James C. Petrillo recently received the endorsement of the American Federation of Musicians, the union that he heads. The delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention have now given him unanimous support. This clarifies the issue. Mr. Petrillo is not a racketeer, not a lone outcast, not a freak; he has merely carried to unusual lengths policies which his fellow union leaders feel to be perfectly legitimate.

"The service that Mr. Petrillo has performed is to show the country to what results these 'legitimate' policies finally lead. Mr. Petrillo can force practically every musician to become a member of his union, not by such crude instruments as the blackjack, but by making it in various ways difficult, if not impossible, for the musician to get a job unless he does become a member. Then Mr. Petrillo can deprive the most talented members of his union of the fruits of their talent, by preventing them from making records or electrical transcriptions, in the vain hope of forcing the employment of the much more numerous and less talented members. He can put any number of radio stations out of business. He can prevent the American public from hearing the music that it wants to hear. And he can do all this in accordance with the law as it stands at present and is interpreted by the courts. Federal Judge John P. Barnes' curt dismissal of the Department of Justice's request to restrain Mr. Petrillo once more makes this clear.

"The defense of all this offered by Mr. Petrillo, by the A. F. of L. delegates, and by a number of well-intentioned outsiders is that a large number of musicians are unemployed. But Mr. Petrillo's methods have not employed and will not employ them. The small radio stations and restaurants simply cannot afford his 'live' music. To the extent, moreover, that the public is forced to spend money to make such arbitrarily created jobs for musicians it has just that much less to spend in ways that create other kinds of jobs.

"The Department of Justice is correct in declaring that Mr. Petrillo's policy in times of unemployment attempts to force employers and the consuming public to pay for a private system of unemployment relief, while in times of rising employment it tries to relieve members of the union from the competitive necessity of learning how

to do a different kind of job. Hundreds of thousands of workers in other lines are now being forced to change the nature of their work. Why should musicians alone be exempt? At a time when people are being forced to give up civilian services that they really want, why should they be forced to employ civilian services that they do not want?

"Once the country has clarified its mind on this subject, it should not be difficult to change the state of law that makes Mr. Petrillo's private dictatorship possible."

Variety, the magazine of the entertainment world, has this to say:

"James C. Petrillo's victory before the Chicago Federal Court had a stunning effect on broadcasting and recording circles in New York. While these groups had been dubious all along of getting an injunction, they had not expected the court to issue such a sweeping disposition. Instead they had counted on getting some sort of partial relief.

"Recording company executives stated that the situation was now as ever out of their hands, since the American Federation of Musicians had no issue with them and that it would be impossible for them to resume the use of musicians until the broadcasters and the jukebox people had worked out something with Petrillo. The one hope remaining in these quarters was that the proposed Senate investigation of Petrillo might lead to relief legislation and even this was regarded as a most slender thread since the American Federation of Labor at its current Toronto convention had not only come out in support of Petrillo but attacked Thurman Arnold's anti-trust efforts against organized labor.

"They, the recorders, further recalled that they had often pointed out to Petrillo they would be unable to police the use of their discs and they had no suggestions as to how they could regulate jukebox distribution or radio broadcasting as far as their wares were concerned. Petrillo has repeatedly admitted that he himself did not know how to exercise such control and that he was anxious to have the manufacturers and commercial users come to him with suggestions or ideas.

"It is felt in these quarters that the time isn't far off when delegations of broadcasters and jukebox men will enter into negotiations with Petrillo. Meanwhile all recording by the major companies remains at a standstill.

"Two organizations that have remained clear of the controversy are the Music Publishers' Protective Association and the Blue Network. The publishers avoided furnishing Arnold with an affidavit showing how the ban on recording would affect their business using the argument that theirs was one business that has been able to survive drastic technological changes, while the Blue's management had always felt that the National Association of Broadcasters ought to have found out from Petrillo just what he wanted instead of going in for an allout attack which smacked more of smear tactics than the usual employer-employee crossfire.

"Among the less bellicose element in the broadcasting industry it is hoped that the outcome of the fight will not be a deep suspicion and resentment on the part of organized labor toward radio. The N.A.B., these broadcasters, figure, had merely made the mistake of using the same tactics that had served it so well in the controversy with ASCAP. Only, in this case, it had run against some tough guys who aren't accustomed to wilting under press, pictorial, pamphlet ("C" Is For Caesar) or anti-trust attacks."

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NEVILLE MILLER OUSTER BEATEN BY 14 TO 6

The attempt to oust Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, by a dissatisfied faction of that organization, failed by a vote of 14 to 6 taken at a specially called meeting of the Directors in Chicago. One of the Directors, Frank M. Russell, Vice President of the National Broadcasting Company, did not participate, saying that he had been instructed not to vote. Mr. Miller's salary is $40,000 per annum and his contract still has several years to run.

Prior to the motion being made, the effect of which would have relieved Mr. Miller of his duties, the Directors discussed the possibility of his being made Chairman of a committee having to do with the music situation, but Mr. Miller is reported to have declined to consider this, stating that the Directors should either reject or retain him.

The endorsement of Mr. Miller by the NAB Directors was a further challenge to the newly organized American Broadcasters' Association which John Shepard, 3rd, of Boston, and Walter J. Damm, of Milwaukee, temporarily head. It was understood that the ABA will now make a quick investigation of whether broadcasters would be interested in a new independent organization not affiliated with the networks and if an appreciable number responded an active drive would immediately be started to complete the new organization.

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NEW FCC ASSISTANT GENERAL COUNSEL NAMED

Rosel H. Hyde, a member of the legal staff of the Federal Communications Commission since its establishment in 1934, has been named Assistant General Counsel in charge of the legal field of the broadcast business.

Mr. Hyde, a native of Idaho, was graduated in law at George Washington University. Before organization of the FCC, Mr. Hyde was a member of the legal staff of the Federal Radio Commission, predecessor of the FCC.

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NEW FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENSORSHIP SECTION BEGINS WORK

Losing no time, Robert K. Richards, recently appointed by J. Harold Ryan, Assistant Director of Censorship, to head the new special Foreign Language Section, will confer with the Foreign Language Broadcasters Wartime Control group in New York City, Thursday, October 27. Mr. Richards, accompanied by his assistant, Edward H. Bronson, is going to New York at the invitation of the broadcasters.

Mr. Richards has been assistant to Mr. Ryan since the Office of Censorship began operation in January, 1942. He came from WSPD, Toledo, where he was Production Manager and assistant to Mr. Ryan as Vice-President and General Manager of the Fort Industry Co.

Discussing the new Section in his Division, Mr. Ryan said:

"Voluntary censorship, of the sort we are practicing in this country, places responsibility for keeping information of value from the enemy squarely upon broadcast management. This responsibility is problem enough for the ordinary broadcaster whose programs are transmitted in English; for the manager of the station which airs programs in as many as a dozen languages, the problem is greatly magnified.

"The purpose of this new section is to assist foreign language station managers in exercising their responsibility, not to relieve them of it.

"To this end, we will be working closely with the management of such broadcasting stations, checking scripts and broadcasts in the languages involved. Actual monitoring operations are being initiated, and we will retain a small staff of linguists who will make regular reports to us on the material being transmitter."

The Broadcasting Division will report findings directly to station managers, who will take such measures as are deemed necessary to prevent dissemination of information inimical to the war effort. In this respect, the Office of Censorship invites the cooperation of the Foreign Language Broadcasters Wartime Control and all other voluntary industry groups designed to assist foreign language broadcasters in their wartime job, Mr. Ryan said.

Mr. Richards, a native of Urbana, O., is a graduate of Ohio State, 1934, and was editor of The Lantern, campus daily newspaper. Upon graduation, he joined the Detroit office of Campbell-Ewald as copywriter. In 1935, Mr. Richards entered radio, joining WAIU, Columbus, as a continuity writer. The following year he joined the news staff of the Cincinnati Post and in 1938 was employed by Mr. Ryan as Production Manager of WSPD.

Mr. Bronson, who assists Mr. Richards in the foreign language station work, came to the censorship office a month ago from WCOL, Columbus, where he was Assistant Manager.

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ARNOLD APPEALS TO SUPREME COURT TO HALT PETRILLO

Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General in charge of anti-trust investigations, said in Chicago that he was not yet through with his fight to break the ban on recorded music set by James C. Petrillo and the American Federation of Musicians. The Government lost a major round Monday when Judge John P. Barnes of the Federal District Court dismissed its petition for an injunction on the ground the case involved a labor dispute, not a monopoly.

Mr. Arnold said he would ask Solicitor General Charles Fahy to file an appeal with the United States Supreme Court.

Sources close to the anti-trust office in Chicago said the ruling against the Government probably would hasten a final determination of the case.

Mr. Petrillo also in Chicago said that he had heard nothing of an appeal from Senator Burton K. Wheeler to lift the ban on recordings.

Senator Wheeler, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee which has been conducting an investigation of Petrillo's ban, said in Washington:

"I have decided to ask Petrillo and his lawyer to come down here with a view of asking him to rescind this order for at least the duration of the war."

"Wheeler called me last week in Toronto, asking me to come down to talk to him, but he didn't say anything about an appeal", Petrillo said. "I told him that I couldn't come down this week, but my lawyer, Joseph Padway, would see him on Monday."

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SENATOR NORRIS ASKS PROBE OF BROADCAST BAN

Senator Norris (Independent) of Nebraska, asked the Senate this week to authorize an investigation of charges by the Cooperative League of the United States that major broadcasting companies had discriminated against it by denying it the opportunity to purchase radio time.

The League is a national organization of cooperatives and at a recent convention adopted resolutions charging that the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System had denied it opportunity to purchase radio time.

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WESTINGHOUSE AND RCA WAR WORKERS WIN AWARDS

Among the twenty-two more workers in war plants that have been awarded Certificates of Individual Production Merit by the War Production Board for suggestions that have increased the quantity or quality of war production, were two from the Westinghouse Company at Cleveland, and one from the RCA Manufacturing Company at Indianapolis.

The citations of these workers read as follows: Vincent L. Greth and John Lobance (Ohio) - Mr. Greth, 36, and Mr. Lobance, 29, employees of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company works at Cleveland, O., made successive improvements to a mechanical press which increased output 70 percent from 585 to 1,000 pieces per hour. The operation concerns stamping aluminum plate on a mechanical press for precipitron air cleaner parts. Mr. Greth installed an air line at the top of the die bed, which releases the plate quickly from the die bed. When aluminum became scarce and it was necessary to substitute steel plate, Mr. Lobance inserted small rubber cushions which permit the air to break the seal when the motion of stamping is completed. This makes steel plate react in the same manner as aluminum. Mr. Greth completed a tool maker's apprentice course.

Jason Harris (Indiana) - Mr. Harris, 32-year-old Assistant Foreman of RCA Manufacturing Company's plant at Indianapolis, Ind., suggested an acid bath for reclaiming worn-out files. This increases the life of a file from 200 to 300 percent. It also makes available for other uses good files which are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain.

The Philco Chicago Branch was awarded the Army-Navy "E" for excellent production of war materials.

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SEES NO REASON FOR PRIDE IN F.D.R. SUPPRESSION

In "Shop Talk at Thirty", the Editor & Publisher says:

"It is hard to understand why newspapers and radio stations are proud of not having published the news of the President's trip; in other words, to have failed, for whatever reason, to have performed the function for which they exist. There is no glory in bowing to the necessities of a war censorship; in most cases such obedience comes in line of duty and a newspaper which helped our enemies by a violation of the censorship code should be punished severely.

"In the present instance, we are clear in our own mind that the enemy could not have been helped by the news that Mr. Roosevelt had visited certain war factories, and that the scope of the censorship is much too broad when it beclouds the President's movements within our own country."

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TRADE NOTES

Arrangements have been made by the Navy for handling fixed-text personal cable or radio messages to and from naval personnel stationed at twenty-three shore establishments outside the continental United States.

Known as "expeditionary force messages", the communication may consist of not more than three numbered texts selected from a list of 136. Costing in most cases 60 cents exclusive of Federal tax, the messages may be sent from any commercial telegraph, cable or radio office.

John K. Churchill has been appointed Director of Research of the Columbia Broadcasting System. With CBS since 1932, Mr. Churchill was Chief Statistician until his appointment as Director.

Chicago Technical College, 2000 South Michigan Blvd., Chicago, has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from certain misrepresentations in connection with the sale of correspondence courses of instruction in drafting, building, and air-conditioning and refrigeration.

Advertisements placed in newspapers, magazines and other periodicals and broadcast over the radio, the Commission found, misrepresented the courses sold by the respondent company, while other misrepresentations were made in advertising material sent to prospective students and by salesmen who contacted them.

Instructions which will guide Price Adjustment Boards in determining the circumstances under which advertising expenses may be figured as allowable costs in war contracts were made public recently by Chairman Nelson of the WPB.

On cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts, the costs of advertising placed for the sole purpose of selling goods for inadmissible, industrial or institutional advertising, however, which properly can be classed as an operating expense incurred for reasons of policy, may under certain circumstances be admitted, and a contractor who is in doubt as to the admissibility of such expense should take the question up with the contracting agency with which he is dealing.

With the announcement that Philco Radio Corporation's "Our Secret Weapon" and Lady Esther's "Screen Guild Players" have scheduled the full CBS network, a revised survey, according to that Company, shows that 86 stations have benefitted by the CBS 15% discount plan which has added 383 hours and 25 minutes weekly to the network's commercial schedules.

This brings the number of individual commercial programs to use the full CBS network to 26 - representing a total of 34 individual program periods weekly and 17 separate sponsors. In addition, the survey shows that 40.2% of all programs heard over the Columbia network between 7:00 and 11:00 P.M. are full-network programs.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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No. 1473

October 20, 1942

U.S. WOULD USE $64,000,000 RADIO TIME ANNUALLY

Representative Clifton A. Woodrum, of Virginia, in asking for $26,000,000 for the balance of the fiscal year for the Office of War Information, told the House it has been estimated that if paid for at commercial rates the radio time planned for official Government use over a period of a year would cost $64,000,000.

For its overseas operation, which includes the short-wave radio, OWI asked on an annual basis for about $29,000,000. Representative Woodrum said this compares with hundreds of millions spent for the same purpose by Germany and continued:

"Everyone knows how successfully our enemies have used propaganda as an instrument of conquest. At the beginning of the war Germany had 68 short-wave radio stations. Today they have in additiona all of the short-wave stations seized in the occupied countries and, in addition, they are completing 20 new short-wave transmitters. Together with the short-wave stations of Japan and Italy, the Axis now has more than 100 short-wave transmitters circling the globe and spreading messages of falsehood and hatred. Nobody knows how much the enemy spends on propaganda, but the best estimates are that the Nazis alone have been spending from $220,000,000 to $500,000,000 a year.

"Against that tremendous force for evil, this country today has only 14 short-wave transmitters and is building toward a maximum of 36. You may be sure that they are operating 24 hours a day, spreading news, and truth, and hope. Today, in all quarters of the globe, the voice of America is the voice of hope. * * *

"This country's short-wave programs to Europe, Asia, and Africa are based on the highest war strategy and foreign policies and are planned in cooperation with our military strategists and the State Department.

"The voice of our country - spread by the Office of War Information - has so far achieved a measure of success. We know that we are being listened to even at the risk of death. The enemy has paid our Allies and ourselves the supreme tribute: persons caught listening to any of our broadcasts are subject to the death penalty. Nevertheless, we know that our broadcasts are listened to secretly, for they are the only truth left in many parts of the world.

"We have had definite word, for example, from Berlin, Hamburg, Frankfurt am Main, and Nurenberg that our programs are eagerly listened to. A letter from Berlin has reported that -

'The transmissions from New York are good. I am always pleased to hear America, as one hears the whole truth.'

"Today the Office of War Information is broadcasting to as much as the world as it can reach with present facilities in some 30 or 40 languages and dialects. Most of what is said is in the form of news, but it is equally important that we tell the world what our victory will mean contrasted with the brutal tyrannies of Hitler's new order, or the Japanese so-called coprosperity sphere.

"It is important that our messages reach people by medium and long-wave broadcasts; that is, on regular wave lengths. In this way we can talk from stations much closer to our audience and reach a far greater number of people. Radio alone will not do the job. Leaflets must be dropped from planes. Pamphlets and pictures, telling of America, her great war effort, and the things for which she fights, must reach the occupied people. The message of America must reach the newspapers and magazines of neutral countries."

Addressing the National Editorial Association in Chicago, Elmer Davis, its Director, said in addition to news the OWI seeks to furnish information that will enable the people to understand the news.

"We sometimes hear complaints that the people are being confused by too much news", he added. "I am not much impressed by these laments, for I know ofno statute compelling any citizen to read all the newspapers or listen to all the radio programs."

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CALLS IT RADIO WAR UP TO NOW

Speaking before the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association in Chicago, Dr. Miller McClintock, its Director, said the success achieved by newspapers ofAmerica in staging the scrap drive "has materially elevated the press" in the minds of official Washington. Dr. McClintock stated that heretofore "this has been a radio war as far as Washington has been concerned".

Dr. McClintock told of the Government's growing appreciation for the need of more and more advertising, under coordinated direction of the Advertising Council and Office of War Information. There are 52 projects listed as needing advertising support, he said, all financed by private industry or offered to newspapers and radio stations for local sponsorship.

J. H. Sawyer, Jr., of the Chicago Newspaper Representatives' Association, told the convention that among 29 national advertising accounts in the Chicago area spending $57,000,000 in 1941, only 14%, or approximately $8,000,000, went into newspapers.

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NON-JAMMING AND OTHER RADIO PATENTS GRANTED

Francis C. P. Henroteau of Ottawa has been granted a patent (No. 2,298,562) on a method of sending secret radio messages that cannot be jammed by the enemy.

Mr. Henroteau's method of avoiding jam and still maintaining secrecy is to distort the sending wave by means of what he calls a key plate, which varies the frequency of the wave in an irregular way, according to a pattern on the plate. A similar key plate at the receiving end removes the distortion. If an enemy should happen to find out the pattern being used, the key plates can be changed.

The sending wave cannot be jammed in this system because the enemy would have to vary the frequency of his wave in precisely the same way.

A patent was granted to Robert Shaw, of Verona, N. J., (No. 2,298,974) for sealing the lead-in wires of an electron tube vacuum light. He has assigned the rights to the Radio Corporation of America.

The new method permits use of a metal having a very different heat expansion from that of the glass. All previous methods have sought to find a metal having the same expansion, platinum, nickle-steel, or to develop a glass that would have the same expansion as the metal.

The inventor impregnates or coats the metal with a gas producing substance. When heated in the sealing process, the gas is generated and fills the glass near the surface with bubbles. This forms a sort of cushion between the metal and the more solid glass beyond.

A radio receiver that does not re-emit radio waves that are often picked up by other receivers as squeals and howls, has been developed for use on ships at sea. Because the wave broadcast by a bad squawker can be used by enemy craft to locate the ship from which it came, it has been necessary to forbid the use of radio receivers aboard ship. Seamen who do not appreciate the danger are tempted to smuggle radios in. The new receiver, the manufacturer claims, has cut re-radiation to such a low level that it cannot be detected at a distance of more than 25 feet.

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The nation's teachers through the National Education Association have inaugurated action to implement the suggestion of President Roosevelt in his recent radio address that High School students be mobilized for service to war industries and for assistance to farmers in raising and harvesting their crops.

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OWI REGIONAL CONSULTANTS BEGIN WORK

The seventeen regional consultants - leading radio station men of the country appointed last week by the Office of War Information - are already beginning to function as Field Advisors and without compensation.

They will work closely with OWI's present Station Advisory Board, the members of which are:

Neville Miller, President, National Association of Broadcasters; John Shepard, Yankee Network; James D. Shouse, Station WLW, Cincinnati; George B. Storer, Fort Industries Co.; O. L. Taylor, Station KGNC; Eugene Pulliam, Station WIRE, Indianapolis, and John Fetzer, Station WKZO, Kalamazoo.

Carl N. Haverlin, recently appointed Headquarters Consultant on Industry Relations to OWI, has assisted in the new station plan. Two highlights of the plan are proposal for the consolidation of all spot announcements going out from Government and a new scheduling plan for all Government transcriptions.

The plan will be explained in detail to the industry by Mr. Haverlin at all forthcoming NAB district meetings, which opened in Philadelphia, October 18. At these meetings Mr. Haverlin met with the Radio Bureau Consultants, OWI Field Representatives, and War Program Managers from stations throughout the country, outlining the plan and how it effects coordination of the war effort in individual stations.

After the seventeen Consultants have discussed the plan with Mr. Haverlin, they will be asked personally to present the plan to every station operator in their regions. The Consultants will, at that time, compile information necessary to the operation of the plan, noting suggestions or objections and securing final ratification of the plan from all stations.

Late in December, the Regional Consultants will attend a three-day meeting in Washington with the Radio Bureau and OWI Regional radio men for a discussion of the complete OWI operation. It is intended at that time to announce final details of the plan and its initiation the first of the year.

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FCC HEAD SAYS PHONE CALLS WON'T BE CENSORED

James L. Fly, Chairman of the War Communications Board, has advised Speaker Rayburn that there will be no censorship of long distance telephone calls under the priority system to be put into effect November 1.

"It would be appreciated if this information is brought to the attention of the Members of the House of Representatives", Mr. Fly wrote. "I should like to also add that there will be no censorship of telephone calls. A telephone operator will put through calls without questioning the right of the user to use the system. She may, however, request the name and address or position of the person placing the call, but will be for record purposes only."

FCC BELIEVED WITHOUT POWER IN CO-OP CLAIM

With regard to complaints received from Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Senator Norris of Nebraska and others in connection with the refusal of the National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System to sell time to the Cooperative League of the U.S.A., Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission said that though he hadn't made a critical study of the complaints, it was his judgment at this juncture that the FCC did not have the authority to do anything about it. Mr. Fly said that the Commission did make an inquiry and called for statement of facts and as far as the Commission is concerned that is about where the matter stands now.

Regardless of what the FCC may do, Senator Norris said that he anticipated no delay in the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, of which Senator Wheeler of Montana is Chairman, taking action on the Norris resolution to investigate the matter. Senator Norris said a fundamental amendment to the Radio Act might be necessary.

"I have reached the conclusion that possibly if complaint were made to the Federal Communications Commission the result might be that the complaintants would lose, on the theory that an amendment to the law is necessary", Senator Norris continued. "Personlly I do not believe that to be true, but I wished to obtain the judgment of the committee, which 7 years ago reported the bill which later became the present Act. Under all the circumstances, I believe that the best course to pursue is to submit a resolution to authorize the Committee on Interstate Commerce to investigate all the facts."

"I was indeed surprised that the National Broadcasting Co. and the Columbia Broadcasting System took the position they did", Senator Wheeler said. "As I understand, they first took the position that they would not permit the cooperatives to broadcast because, as they said, the matter was controversial. Later they took the position that other advertisers using their facilities might object.

"I can see no reason in the world why the broadcasting systems should not permit the cooperatives to broadcast if they pay for the service. I can see no reason why the broadcasting systems should not permit cooperatives, if they are operating in the national interest, to be given the same opportunity to be heard over the radio as farm organizations and other groups which are trying to promote identically the same thing among the farmers. There are those who are opposed to the cooperatives, as the Senator no doubt knows, because they think the cooperatives may interfere with their profits, or their dividends, and that their operation may tend to bring down the cost of living to the average man. Certainly there can be no excuse whatever for the National Broadcasting Co., the Columbia Broadcasting System, the Mutual Broadcasting System, or any other broadcasting system denying cooperative organizations, some of them the largest in the country, some of them outstanding in the work they have done, the right to buy time, simply on the ground that the subjects they may discuss are controversial.

"Probably everything said over the radio on the subject of politics is controversial. If the broadcasting systems are to take the position that they will not permit anything to be said over the air or any time to be sold on any subject which is in the slightest degree controversial, then, of course, they are going to be able to pick and choose exactly what they will permit to go on the air. The broadcasting systems permit radio commentators, who are paid by some of the large interests in the country, to go on the air and discuss matters which are highly controversial. They are permitted not only to give the news but to edit the news, and to make comments, which are, to say the least, of a highly controversial nature. I think the action by the broadcasting systems is taken purely on the basis of their own selfish interests, and not on the basis of the best interests of the country as a whole."

"The Cooperative League, United States of America is the educational arm of the consumer cooperative movement, John Carson, representative of the Cooperative League, wrote in a letter to Senator Norris. "The League is made up of 21 great regional/or wholesale organizations which are owned by several thousands of local or retail cooperative organizations, and which in turn are owned by some 1,500,000 to 2,500,000 families. Because families may be owners in one or more local cooperative organizations, it is difficult to determine precisely the number of families, but I think it is fair to say that from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 of our citizens are now associated in these cooperative organizations."

Mr. Carson further wrote:

"You may recall that I had much to do with that investigation (the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce's inquiry which led up to the writing and adoption of the Communications Act of 1934) as I was then secretary to Senator James Couzens and clerk of the Committee. During the inquiry we discussed at great length the problem presented by the control of radio facilities by broadcasting companies. In fairness to the radio companies, I think it was agreed that they should have and must have certain authority to determine what persons or groups of persons should be permitted to use the facilities. For example, we agreed the radio companies should have authority to prevent use of radio for purposes of slandering citizens or groups of citizens.

"But it was then recognized that the grant of authority, implied or otherwise, to the radio companies demanded also the fixing of some definite responsibility. It seemed inevitable then that this difficulty would arise, and it has arisen on many occasions. The broadcasting companies should be most concerned over it, and I think the men with vision in that industry will be and will welcome a constructive inquiry. For in this situation presented by the Cooperative League is what we believe to be the exercise of harsh and arbitrary action, a condition which may become explosive unless correctives are applied now."

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ACTION SOON ON RADIO INDUSTRY OPERATION BASIS PLAN

Questioned with regard to the plan for a wartime basis of operation for the broadcasting industry, which the Federal Communications Commission and the Board of War Communications have had under consideration for the past six or eight weeks, Chairman James L. Fly said:

"The Board has completed its action on that for the time being, and it will be in the hands of the Commission with the recommendations from here on."

"Are those recommendations going to be made in the near future?" Mr. Fly was asked.

"They have been made", he replied.

"Will there be any announcement of the policy?"

"Yes, they will be fully announced", Chairman Fly replied, "but I assume not until the Commission has acted on them."

"Do you know how soon that will come out?" was the question.

"I would guess it will be a matter of days", Mr. Fly answered. "I hardly think it will come within the next day or so - may be a week - I don't know. The matter has had very thorough-going consideration by most of the parties concerned. As you know, the Domestic Broadcast Committee and our Coordinating Committee have spent a considerable length of time on it, and the WPB staff has spent considerable time on it. I think we have got it in pretty good shape."

"That is governing conservation of materials?"

"Yes, it has to do with the several conservation problems", the FCC head concluded.

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William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System and 1942 Chairman of the annual United Hospital Fund in New York City, said the member hospitals had supplied New Yorkers last year with $44,884,466.94 in medical, surgical and institutional service, including $11,230,060 in free service to those unable to pay. The hospitals of New York, he added, are pledged to care for the afflicted of the community without regard to race, color, creed or the ability to pay.

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SENATE DORMANT AS ROSENBAUM HITS NAB ON PETRILLO

With the Senate still making no further move towards the Petrillo investigation, there was every indication that nothing of importance would be done until after election, if then. It is believed the summary action of the Chicago Federal judge in throwing out the Government's plea for a preliminary injunction against Mr. Petrillo, threw considerable cold water on the case as far as some of the Senators were concerned. Especially just before election.

The broadcasters encountered another obstacle when at a meeting of the Third District broadcasters in Philadelphia, Samuel R. Rosenbaum, President of Station WFIL of the Blue Network, assailed the tactics of the National Association of Broadcasters as "pulling hot chestnuts out of the fire for record manufacturers". The broadcasters finally unanimously approved a resolution to back up the NAB but not before Mr. Rosenbaum had his say.

Mr. Rosenbaum said that the Association "should never have taken the leadership in a fight against musicians".

"Their fight is not against us, primarily, but principally against the juke box barons and the record manufacturers", he declared. "Yet we have engaged counsel to master-mind the campaign and we have hired a high-pressure publicity firm which is inspiring the national flood of news stories, editorials and cartoons against Petrillo.

"We are paying bills for services which should be borne by the manufacturers, and we will incur the odium of a method of warfare contrary to all modern ideas of dealing with labor."

Mr. Rosenbaum declared that the court action against Mr. Petrillo, a petition for an injunction against the ban which was denied by a Federal District Court in Chicago, had been started with insufficient forethought and inadequate preparation, making it a cynical proceeding."

"Let us stop trying to scare people by making false faces. Labor don't scare. Petrillo won't scare", he said.

Sidney Kay, chief counsel for NAB said that the Association now was prepared to take its legal fight against the Petrillo ban into the State courts, adding:

"In New York, State laws are mighty different from the Federal laws, and we might at least get an injunction against Petrillo."

"Stand together, use common sense", Mr. Kay urged. "Petrillo can't win here, but that doesn't mean that he can't hurt us."

An editorial in the Washington Post Monday captioned "Jungle Law for Labor", read:

"The Supreme Court has placed an unreasonable burden upon Congress, but the outcome of the Petrillo case last week leaves no doubt that Congress will have to accept that burden and go to work on amendment of the antitrust laws. For action by Congress seems to be the only means of breaking the tight monopoly which James Caesar Petrillo has established in the field of music. Until Congress acts the misinterpretation of its will by the Supreme Court in the Hutcheson case will stand. And that opinion will force all other Federal courts to uphold Mr. Petrillo's vicious monopoly, as Judge Barnes did in Chicago last week.

"Judge Barnes clearly defined the nature of this controversy. The broadcasters and manufacturers of records, he said, contend that the public demand for music should be satisfied by means of records, electrical transcriptions and amateur students as well as by the hiring of union musicians. Mr. Petrillo insists that members of his American Federation of Musicians furnish all the music, in spite of what the public wants. If the broadcasters and the public cannot afford to hire unionized performers, they can go without music. Few more outrageous monopolies have ever been established in the United States. Yet Judge Barnes was impelled to dismiss the case under the reasoning of the Supreme Court. 'I Can't see any way', he said, 'around the Hutcheson case and the Carrozzo case . . .'

"We do not think that Assistant Attorney General Arnold will make any real headway by carrying this latest case to the Supreme Court. Even if the court were to rule against the Petrillo monopoly, the result would be to raise greater confusion as to the rights of unions to set up little dictatorships through restraint of interstate commerce. It is to Congress that the appeal should be carried. For the law, as it is now interpreted, gives the tyrants of the labor movement a free hand not only to set up their monopolies, but also to destroy collective bargaining and to smash legitimate business. In a number of decisions the court has written its theory of laissez-faire as to organized labor into Congressional acts. Only Congress can straighten out the resulting confusion and penalize monopolistic restraints of trade wherever they may arise.

"It is particularly unfortunate that this issue has been forced upon Congress at a time when it is overworked with wartime legislation. In the circumstances, however, the need for revision of the antitrust laws in fairness to employers and unions alike is unmistakably clear."

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More than 300 old radios and chasses, with a metal content of approximately 8,000 pounds, 15 per cent of it aluminum and 10 percent copper, are being donated to the scrap metal drive by the Star Radio Co., Washington, D. C.

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THREE NEW MUTUAL NETWORK DIRECTORS ELECTED

All officers of the Mutual Broadcasting System were re-elected, three additional members of the Board of Directors were appointed, and J. E. Campeau, General Manager of CKLW, Windsor, Detroit, was elected to a network vice-presidency, it was announced by W. E. Macfarlane, President of Mutual, following a one-day Board of Directors meeting and a two-day Executive Committee meeting held October 14-16.

The three new Directors will represent three radio stations which became shareholders and member stations of Mutual on October 1, 1942. They are Hope H. Barroll, Jr., Executive Vice President of WFBR, Baltimore; I. R. Lounsberry, Executive Vice-President of WGR, Buffalo, and Leonard Kepner, President and General Manager of WCAE, Pittsburgh.

The re-elected officers are: Alfred J. McCosker of WOR, Chairman of the Board; W. E. Macfarlane of WGN, President; Lewis Allen Weiss, of Don Lee, Executive Vice-President; Theodore C. Streibert of WOR, Executive Vice-President; E. M. Antrim of WGN, Executive Secretary-Treasurer; Willet Brown of Don Lee, Director; H. K. Carpenter of WHK-WCIE, Director; John Shepard III, of Yankee Network, Director.

The Mutual Broadcasting System Board of Directors now totals 11 members, including the three new appointments.

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FCC ACTION

Application Granted: K51L, St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo., granted motion for a continuance of the hearing on application for modification of construction permit for high frequency broadcast station K51L to extend completion date from Aug. 4, 1942, to Feb. 4, 1943; hearing continued to October 29, 1942.

WLW, The Crosley Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio, on the Commission's own motion, continued until November 26, 1942, the hearing on the application of WLW for modification of license to operate with 500 KW until local sunset, 50 KW at night, using the transmitter of experimental station W8XO.

Applications Received: Voice of Christian Youth, Detroit, Mich., (resubmitted) authority to transmit programs from Wesley Methodist Church, Detroit, Mich., to Canadian Station CKLW, Windsor, Canada; WEW, The St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo., special service authorization to operate unlimited time on 770 kc. using power of 1 KW (770 kc.); WNYE, Board of Education, City of New York, Brooklyn, New York, modification of construction permit which authorized changes in equipment, frequency, power, and emission, for extension of completion date to 12/1/42.

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SYLVANIA RADIO DIVISION NAMED DIRECT MAIL LEADER

The Radio Division of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., was given the Direct Mail Advertising Association annual citation as one of the Fifty Direct Mail Leaders of the country for the past year. The award was based on the successful use of wartime themes in direct mail and sales promotion items.

During the past year, Sylvania has made available useful wartime items for distribution by its dealers to civilian volunteer defense workers. Among them were such promotions as Blackout Buttons and a First Aid Index.

To help the dealer take part in helping Uncle Sam sell War Bonds and Stamps, Sylvania issued posters and direct mail cards for dealers and servicemen to use in their community featuring the sale of War Bonds and Stamps.

The award was received by Henry C. L. Johnson, Advertising Manager.

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R.C.A. COMMUNICATIONS' MANILA STAFF REPORTED "SAFE"

A letter from the State Department to R.C.A. Communications, Inc., stated:

"The Department is pleased to inform you that a message from H. W. Evory, which arrived from the Far East on the exchange vessel "Gripsholm", reports that Waples, Evory, and Sager are safe and well at Santo Tomas Internment Camp, Manila, as of June, 1942. (Mr. Waples had just gone to the Philippines to relieve Mr. Evory who was RCAC Assistant Superintendent. Frederick J. Sager was the RCA Manila office cashier.)

(Superintendent Earl G. Baumgardner and Commercial Representative Edward C. Bayer, both of whom went on active duty as lieutenants in the Naval Reserve after war was declared, were out of Manila by the time it fell. Since then, Lieut. Baumgardner has been reported missing by the Navy.)

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War Production Board - Blanket ratings for maintenance, repair and operating supplies and for operating construction of telegraph and cable companies are established under Order P-132.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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No. 1474

RADIO INDUSTRY WAR WORK ZOOMS TO 20 MILLION MONTHLY

The War Production Board has just revealed that the radio industry which last year was doing a business of about $20,000,000 a month, is now well over $100,000,000 a month. Unfilled war orders are in excess of 4 billion, and the bulk is for radio equipment. It was said that in a broad sense, conversion has not been necessary in the radio industry since military demands are extremely heavy for many kinds of radio communication equipment and other applications of radio technique.

"This is not to say that all of the 52 firms in the radio industry are presently prosperous or participating in war production to the extent enjoyed by the industry as a whole", the WPB states in referring to the great jump in business from 20 to 100 million. "The production of home and auto radio sets was cut down to approximately 60 percent of the 1941 rate of production during the three months preceding April 22, and stopped completely on that date. An important segment of peacetime radio production supplied wooden cabinets for radio sets and, obviously, the manufacture of these has ceased. Plants which made the cabinets - many of these were subsidiary or independent plants supplying radio manufacturers - had to turn to other work, and many of them have so far been unable to fit themselves into the war production picture. Other manufacturers who were largely assemblers of component parts have found it rather difficult to employ their limited fabricating facilities in war production. In the plants of some of the larger manufacturers, certain types of tools, particularly punch and forming presses, have been rendered idle because many of the parts formerly made on these machines are not used in military radio. Another section of the industry, the manufacturer of loud-speakers, has been seriously hit and these firms have had to turn to other work. Military radio uses few loud-speakers.

"In these sections of the industry which have found no place in war production, employment has diminished considerably, but the over-all picture shows an increase of about 20 percent. At present there is an acute shortage of technical staff and, generally, a surplus of workers for assembly operations. That part of the industry whose products, such as cabinets and loud-speakers, are unsuitable for military radio is producing parts for aircraft engines, guns and small arms, and small-caliber ammunition.

"Although the radio industry is almost completely devoted to war production, there is a surprising amount of essential civilian work. This is necessary to supply the police services, the FBI, the Forest Service, civil aviation, ships, ship-to-shore communications, trans-oceanic telephone and the Federal Communications Commission. The requirements of these services are extensive and call

for a considerable volume of new equipment. However, all of this, important as it is, represents less than 1 percent of the present output of the industry."

In 1941 the radio industry manufactured 11,000,000 home radios and 2,600,000 automobile radios, having a factory sales value close to $235 million. The 52 firms in the industry employed about 35,000 wage earners - 23,000 in the seven larger concerns.

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SENATOR CLARK ALL SET TO INTRODUCE PETRILLO BILL

Senator Clark, of Idaho, champion on the Hill of the fight the radio people are making against the ban of James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians on the use of records in broadcasting, said that he would introduce legislation maybe today (Friday) to curb the powers of the music head.

Senator Clark said he had drafted a bill on the basis of evidence uncovered in an investigation conducted by a special committee. In effect, he explained, his proposals would exempt radio stations from the provisions of the Clayton anti-trust act so far as the transmission of recorded music was concerned. Nothing in the proposed legislation would prevent the A. F. M. from seeking to improve the wages, health standards, working conditions or hours of its members.

Numerous small radio stations which rely largely on recorded music have complained to the Senate Committee that they will be forced into bankruptcy if the Petrillo edict is allowed to stand.

In the meantime there were reports of various compromises being effected with Mr. Petrillo. One was the request of Senator Wheeler that the whole thing be put off until after the war. Another was that Mr. Petrillo would allow the stations to use records up to six o'clock if they would agree to use live musicians during the evening hours. Another was that a group of broadcasters were not in a mood to wait for the Senate proceedings to germinate or court action to grind through but were in favor of negotiating directly with the Union leader.

When the matter of negotiating was mentioned to one individual high in the broadcasting industry, he replied:

"What is there to compromise? Mr. Petrillo only wants one thing. That is for the stations to hire more musicians and this on account of the depletion of man power and for other reasons they are not able to do. Broadcasters with the added duties of wartime broadcasts are not in a temper to agree to this."

"How about the reported compromise that if stations will hire live talent at night the musicians will let them use records up to 6 P.M.?"

"Say, is Petrillo the licensee of these stations?" was the retort. "The kind of music is to be used is a matter of programming. Is Petrillo going to tell us how to do that too?"

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CO-OPS "CAUGHT IN THE NETWORKS", SENATE HEARS

Championing the cause of the cooperatives, Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., of Wisconsin, had inserted in the Congressional Record an editorial from the Nation entitled "Caught in the Networks", which read:

"Plans for a national radio series under the sponsorship of the Cooperative League have been disrupted by the refusal of the National Broadcasting Co. and the Columbia Broadcasting System to sell time for this purpose. The series was to take the form of 13 dramatizations of cooperative history followed by an appeal to listeners to write for a booklet explaining how to join an existing cooperative society or form a new one.

"While agreeing that these programs were unacceptable, the two networks failed to agree on reasons. National Broadcasting Co.'s explanation was that the Cooperative League's advertising campaign was designed to promote new memberships and thus contravened the company's 'very long-established regulation' barring the sale of time to anyone for this purpose. Columbia based its refusal on the code of the National Association of Broadcasters, which prohibits the sale of time for programs devoted to 'public controversial issues'. In its view the programs offered by the league were barred by this clause since they 'were designed to promote a fundamental change in the present system of marketing and distribution of goods and services, whereby cooperative associations would largely supplant retail stores and other common distribution establishments'.

"Perhaps the broadcasting companies are not aware that the economic basis of consumers' cooperation is so simple and so unassailable. Perhaps they do not know the extent of the movement or the fact that it has many friends and no public enemies. Columbia might have learned this from its experience in giving free time to the cooperative movement. In accordance with its policy it would have had to allot equal time to any responsible person or group that wished to state an opposing view, but, it admits, no unfavorable reactions or complaints have ever been evoked by broadcasts on consumer cooperation. A strange kind of controversy.

"This is not the same thing as saying that consumers' cooperation has no enemies at all. It has plenty - many of them clients of the radio networks - who will be delighted at any interference with its plans for expansion. These enemies, however, have never challenged the movement openly, nor could they do so without attacking their own cherished faith in private enterprise. So they have always resorted to undercover methods - attempts to divert supplies from

cooperative organizations, whispering campaigns, and so on. But the mere fact that there must be two parties to an assault and battery does not make that crime a public controversial issue unless the assailant is prepared to come out and defend his action as in the public interest."

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SENATOR MINTON REPORTED DECLINING ABA PRESIDENCY

Former United States Senator Sherman Minton was reported to have turned down the offer to head the American Broadcasters' Association, the projected rival of the National Association of Broadcasters. The presidency of the ABA was offered to Judge Minton at his home at New Albany, Indiana, about a month ago.

Mr. Minton, a Democrat, served in the Senate from 1934-41 and later for a short time as Administrative Assistant to the President. On May 29 President Roosevelt appointed Mr. Minton judge of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the 7th Circuit. Judge Minton was recently mentioned as a successor to Mr. Justice Byrnes of the U. S. Supreme Court.

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NINETY-TWO COMMUNICATIONS OCCUPATIONS DEFERRED

Selective Service headquarters has issued a list of 92 essential occupations in the communications services - including newspaper, radio, telephone and telegraph - to guide local Draft Boards in considering request for occupational deferments.

Draft Director Gen. Lewis B. Hershey said that in classifying registrants employed in the activities, consideration should be given to:

1. Training, qualifications or skill required for proper discharge of duties involved.

2. Training, qualification or skill of the registrant to engage in his occupation.

3. Availability of persons with his qualifications or skill who can be trained to his qualifications to replace the registrant, and the time in which such replacement can be made.

The list, which also includes some workers in newsreel and television services, follows:

Managing editors, war correspondents, cost accountant, cable tester, newsreel cameramen, maintenance carpenter, central office installer, combination man (telephone and telegraph), composer operator, compositor, control room man, junior control supervisor, senior control supervisor, newsreel cutter, cylinder-press man, director of international broadcasting, electrician (all around), electroplater, electrotyper, professional and technical engineer, lithographic engraver, newsreel film editor.

Foreign language announcer-translator, foreign language news or script writer, composing room foreman, electrical work foreman, pressroom foreman, welder foreman, imposer, instrument maker, jackboard operator, telephone and telegraph lineman, linotype operator, local test desk man, machinists (all-round), printing make-up man.

Employment and personnel manager, production manager, electric maintenance mechanic, maintenance mechanic, mechanical tabulating equipment mechanic, radio communication office mechanic, monotype keyboard operator, offset pressman, overlay cutter, photo composing machine operator, photo-engraver.

Photo-lithographer, photo-radio operator, platen press operator, powerhouse engineer, cylinder press operator, press plate maker printer (all round), private branch exchange installer, private branch exchange repair man, bi-lingual production man, program transmission supervisor, radio operator, broadcasting radio repairman, recording engineer, radio rigger, newsreel sound engineer, station installer, station repairman, photo-graphic stencil operator, stereotyper (all round), telegraph operator.

Telegraph repeater installer, telephone inspector, telephone plant power man, telephone station installation, telephone switchboard repairman, teletype installer, teletype repair man, transmitter tester, testing and regulating man, toll line repairman, toll office repairman, tool maker, radio communications traffic chief, hand transferer, transformer repairman, translator, transmission engineer, web press man, welder (all round), wire chief.

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ELMER DAVIS OFFERED AS U.S. COMMENTATOR NEXT MONTH

Following suggestions of members of Congress and others that he resume the talks for Uncle Sam which had previously made him so famous, the National Broadcasting Company, the Blue, the Columbia Broadcasting System and the Mutual Broadcasting System have been notified by the Office of War Information that the contemplated Saturday night series by its Director, Elmer Davis, would be made available to them beginning in November. While no specific starting date was mentioned, the time designated was 7-7:30 P.M.,EWT.

It was said that more details about Mr. Davis' new series would be made known at an early date.

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FCC ORDER REFUSES NIGHT TIME TO WNYC

The Federal Communications Commission voted finally to reject the request of Station WNYC of the New York Municipal Broadcasting System for longer operating hours. The decision was on a vote of 5 to 2, with Commissioners George H. Payne and Paul Walker opposed.

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia personally led the fight to get the Commission to established 6 A.M. to 11 P.M., EST, as the regular operating hours for the station. The present hours, which continue as a result of FCC's action, are daytime until sunset at Minneapolis.

The contest over the WNYC request revolved about the fact that it operates on 830 kc., the same clear-channel frequency assigned to Station WCCO, a Columbia Broadcasting System outlet in Minneapolis. WNYC uses one kilowatt of power, while WCCO uses 50 kilowatts.

In arguing before the Federal Communications Commission, Mayor LaGuardia declared that there were "too many CBS stations in the Minnesota area to be wholesome" and that WNYC should not have "to get the consent" of CBS for the privilege of longer hours.

Earl Gammons, then the Manager of WCCO, now acting Vice-President of CBS in Washington, which shares the 830-kilocycles wave length with WNYC, replied that Columbia had only one other station in Minnesota, KDAL, Duluth, which has limited coverage. He also reminded Mr. LaGuardia that WNYC had once had a full-time frequency which it turned over to WMCA, New York.

The original application was made more than two years ago, and a hearing was held in the Spring of 1940. The Commission announced its proposal to deny the application last February and an additional hearing was held April 29, at which Mayor LaGuardia appeared in behalf of the application.

The Columbia Broadcasting System and the State of Minnesota opposed the WNYC request.

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SEES PRESIDENTIAL REBUKE INTIMIDATING COMMENTATORS

Frank R. Kent of the Baltimore Sun, whose column is reprinted by the Washington Star and other newspapers, writes:

"The current White House technique is to refer to any one who suggests that everything is not going well, as 'impeding the war effort'.

"That is the President's own phrase - but it is being echoed all down the administration line. If, by this method, they can shut up everybody except the White House choir of press agents, a long-sought goal will have been achieved. But the results will not be happy for the country.

"Recently his resentment has been couched in such form as to threaten individual denunciation of his critics. Already this has turned some formerly outspoken radio commentators into fulsome eulogists and in having an effect on the more timid of the newspaper writers, who realize the great handicap they would be under in any personal argument with a President, particularly a President in wartime.

"Here is a situation which would appear to offer Mr. Willkie a very fine opening for service to the country. Concededly there are many things here which ought to be constructively criticized, yet, faced with personal presidential resentment, criticism is drying up. Men are becoming mealy mouthed in speaking and writing about the maladministration of the war production machine.

"There is, for example, a disposition to ignore the extraordinary ineptitude with which the vital problem of manpower is being approached and the terrible menace of inflation guarded against - and other things.

"It is a clear understatement to say that in its handling of these things the administration is feeble. It has shown neither a clear sense of direction nor a determination to grapple with realities. But, whenever a radio commentator, or a newspaper columnist has ventured to point out the obvious facts, the White House reaction has been not to change to more realistic activity. Rather, it has been to personally reflect on the individuals who had the temerity to indict war-management looseness and intimate that the trouble was at the top - where it is."

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WOULD GIVE MEDAL TO COMPOSER OF "PRAISE THE LORD"

There would be immediate recognition for Kay Kyser, radio orchestra leader, the composer of the patriotic song hit "Praise the Lord and Pass the Ammunition", if Representative Patrick, of Alabama, has his way. Addressing the House of Representatives last Saturday, Mr. Patrick said;

"Yesterday I introduced a resolution to authorize the President to present a gold medal of award to Kay Kyser for service he has rendered to his Nation in writing the song, 'Praise the Lord and Pass the Ammunition'.

"We have been having a hard time getting an inspiring song in this war. More than one had been given to the Nation in World War No. 1 by this time. The man who inspires the men who march together in cadence, in thought, and inspired song with a feeling of patriotism and zeal does one of the greatest possible services to mankind whenever mankind is fighting his battles. For this reason I have introduced the resolution. I hope it passes.

Mr. Canfield interjected, "I feel that the Record should also show that the chaplain who inspired that song at Pearl Harbor himself seized a gun and shot down a Jap plane."

#Yes; it is an inspiring thing all the way through", Mr. Patrick replied.

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MYSTERY IN SLAYING OF MRS. GALVIN, WIFE OF RMA HEAD

The tragic news that Mrs. Galvin, wife of Paul V. Galvin, President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, and her personal maid had been slain in Chicago reached Mr. Galvin in Washington. An account of the tragedy carried by the International News Service follows:

"The battered bodies of Mrs. Paul V. Galvin, wife of the President of the Galvin Manufacturing Co., and her personal maid were found last night (Thursday) in the Galvin home in Evanston.

"Robert Galvin, 20, found the body of his 45-year-old mother and the maid in the living room when he returned home early in the evening. Blood was spattered on the living room window and blinds.

"Dr. Thomas A. Carter, coroner's physician, said the 30-year-old maid, Miss Edna Sidilski, was shot through the chest. She was found on the living room floor only a few feet from the body of Mrs. Galvin, who had been shot through the back.

"Investigators offered their theory that the murder occurred late Thursday morning. A valuable bracelet of Mrs. Galvin was reported missing. Police investigating the crimes immediately sought to establish a motive of robbery, recalling that Galvin and his wife were robbed of $16,000 in gems by two masked bandits on July 27, 1940. The holdup occurred as the Galvins were followed from Arlington Park race track to the home of a friend. In the face of guns, Mrs. Galvin was forced to give up a $10,000 diamond ring, a $3,000 bracelet and a sapphire bracelet valued at $3,000. Mr. Galvin was robbed of $200 in cash."

Mr. Galvin is the President of the Galvin Manufacturing Corporation of Chicago, which made Motorolas before converting to war work. He succeeded James S. Knowlson, as President of the RMA. Mr. Knowlson is now assistant to Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board.

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NEW ALTIMETER WOULD CURB MOUNTAIN CRASHES

Dr. Lee DeForest said in an interview with the New York Times in Chicago this week that he was nearing the final phase in the development of a terrain altimeter, which determines the distance above ground rather than sea level, to which aneroid altimeters, now in use, are limited.

He said that the chief values of a terrain altimeter were in preventing crashes on mountainsides and in the detection of other aircraft in the near vicinity. Other possible uses would be the determination of the location of cities, valuable in bombings and detection of surface craft at sea.

The new development is light in weight and takes little space in planes, the present project weighing about fifty pounds and having a detection range of five miles.

In describing the development he said that impulses could be sent out continuously through antennae, both forward and downward, Thus an object within a five-mile horizontal radius and within five miles below would intercept the radio beam and would "bounce" it back to the sending point, where it would be registered by a needle on the dashboard.

For instance, a mountain peak in the path of the plane could be detected, he said, in time for the pilot to swerve to avoid it.

He added that present aneroid altimeters were not reliable enough, were too cumbersome and were affected by weather conditions.

The new altimeter would be especially valuable for war use, he said, in flying over strange or uncharted terrain and could be used to good advantage in bombing attacks at night or in foggy weather. He explained that camouflage could hold no secrets with the beam detecting a rise in the terrain, such as a war plant.

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RATING INCREASES CLAIMED IN CBS FULL-NETWORK PLAN

A booklet issued by the Columbia Broadcasting System states:

"Hooper measured the audiences for nine shows in ten cities added by the CBS Full-Network Discount Plan. He computed program ratings (by the telephone coincidental technique) - a week before and a week after the full-network plan went into effect.

"Hooper found . . . that in these cities CBS full-network programs increased their ratings 215% to 875% - with a median increase of 435%.

"Hooper also found . . . that ratings in the cities added were higher than the national Hooper ratings for the same programs - 51% to 131% higher."

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TRADE NOTES

Many radio patents held by the enemy have been seized by this Government, Leo T. Crowley, Alien Property Custodian, has announced. Seized patents were principally German-owned. Taken over by the Custodian were many patents covering telephone, telegraph, radio submarine cables and other communications devices and systems.

Favorable reports are being received from Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, who has been back in the hospital for a minor operation. It was said to be more or less of a recuperative rest period following his serious illness. Assurances were given that Mr. Trammell would be back at his desk within the next week or two.

August reports by 3,021 manufacturing plants in 74 metals-working industries including radio show that production of durable goods for civilian use had ceased almost completely at the end of the Summer. Of unfilled orders held by these plants, amounting to over 26 billion dollars, 91.2 percent was for war goods. The surviving trickle of non-military production was chiefly of repair and replacement parts needed to keep essential civilian services in operation.

Stewart-Warner Corporation and subsidiaries reported consolidated net profit of $373,943 or 30 cents a capital share in the three months ended September 30, against consolidated net income of $599,839 or 47 cents a capital share in the comparative period.

Educators have taken the lead in the list of public service queries received by NBC's Information Department. In September, according to a compilation just completed, requests for information about educational programs and allied program aids, submitted by individuals in this field, jumped 400% over June.

The point-to-point radiotelegraph circuits in the Agriculture Service operated by the Federal-State Market News Service have been exempted from the closure provision of Order No. 11.

Chelf Chemical Co., Richmond, Va., engaged in the manufacture and distribution of a medicinal preparation designated variously as "C.C. Compound", "C.C.C.C.", and 4 C's", is charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission with false advertising and misrepresentation in newspapers and periodicals, by radio continuities, and other advertising media.

A protest has been made by clergymen over the announcement that beginning next month Jack Benny in a commercial program would replace a Sunday evening church service broadcast.

John H. Ray has been elected Vice President and General Counsel of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. He has been counsel since 1936. In nearly twenty years of service with the Bell System he has served also as Vice President and General Counsel of the Western Electric Company and, before that, as General Solicitor of A. T. & T.

The first of the large downtown radio stores in Washington to close on account of the war was the branch of the Star Radio Co. in the National Press Building at 14th and F Sts., N.W. On the door was a sign which read:

"Because of the inability to obtain radios for the duration of the war, the Star Radio Company of this location finds it necessary to consolidate with the main store at 409 - 11th St., N.W.

WJR, The Goodwill Station - Nine months to Sept. 30: Net income $262,101, after $486,758 provision for Federal income and excess-profits taxes, equal to $2.02 each on 129,500 shares, against $332,408, or $2.57 a share, last year, after $324,660 provision for taxes.

The official Navy film, "The Battle of Midway", is to be televised by NBC's television station WNBT, Monday, October 26, at 9:00 P.M. (EWT).

Herrick Johnson was nominated from Federal Communications Commission for the September $100 war bond which was awarded by the Washington Post for the most constructive suggestion for the improvement of the Federal service.

Capudine Chemical Co., Raleigh, N.C., engaged in the manufacture and sale of a medicinal preparation designated "Hick's Liquid Capudine", is charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission with false advertising and misrepresentation in newspapers and periodicals, by radio continuities, etc.

William Burke Miller, NBC Eastern Program Manager, will assume the additional duties of War Program Manager. At the same time, Bertha Brainard was appointed as an assistant to Mr. Miller in the Program Department. Miss Brainard will continue to handle Package Program Sales.

The story of television by television was a feature presentation recently over General Electric's station WRGB. This show, lasting 20 minutes, was a talking movie which gave the complete backstage picture of how a television program is presented.

Perhaps the most interested spectator of the show was Robert S. Peare, Manager of Broadcasting for General Electric. He was ill at his home and until he gave his approval of the movie it could not be generally released. The company prepared the movie for presentation at schools, service clubs and other audiences which might be interested in this newest of the radio arts.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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No. 1475

October 27, 1942

PROPOSES WILLKIE AS MOVIE-RADIO DRAFT JUDGE

Eddie Cantor recently said that President Roosevelt was the only man who could properly say what radio and movie stars were essential in the war. In the Senate last Friday, Senator Nye (R.), criticizing Wendell L. Willkie's worldwide activities, nominated Mr. Willkie for the position. Senator Nye at the same time stirred up quite a rumpus about the draft-deferred status of Kay Kyser, radio and movie jazz band leader, whose efforts in behalf of the Office of War Information have been widely publicized.

"There are plenty of problems right here at home for Mr. Willkie", Senator Nye declared. "Let him, for example, as an executive of a great moving-picture production firm, give a little of his energy to determining just how the movie and radio stars are being treated under the draft.

"Maybe this is not the place to speak of it, but it should be noted that great effort is being extended to win a deferred status for certain stars. Here is Kay Kyser, for example, a great leader of a great band, explaining that his Government needs him more in his task of entertaining, and selling bonds, than in the military ranks. All of which may be quite true, but it does not seem to be the Government that initiated keeping Kyser at home. A theatrical booking agency office in Hollywood on August 31 received from Mr. C. J. LaRoche, its New York agent, a long teletype message telling of how it had already handled a list of stars, including Kay Kyser. In addition to smugly claiming responsibility for the classification of Kyser and others as being more essential at home, that agency recited others of their clients for whom a like classification was being sought.

"I have no war with Mr. Kyser. He may have and probably does have, every cause on his side. But I do object to the obviously organized effort by pressure groups to bring preferred status to artists."

La Roche replied:

"If the information Senator Nye has were correct, he would have every right to be indignant. But I should like to say he is absolutely misinformed. The interest in Kay Kyser came from the Army itself, not from any commercial source.

"I was asked in common with several others by a ranking general of the United States Army concerned with 'morale' and a Government radio executive for an opinion on the value of certain radio stars to the total war effort. I was glad to say in my opinion that the outstanding job Kay Kyser was performing for this country in

camps and on the radio made him one of the most valuable contributors to the so-called psychological war effort as it is being so skillfully developed under Elmer Davis and the Office ofWar Information.

"It was my feeling then and it is now that the ability of Kay Kyser, who is not and never has been a client of mine, to command audiences of millions, his keen grasp of what we are fighting for and his ability to arouse masses of people to an understanding of their responsibilities makes him a most useful man to aid the Army and the Government in organizing the home front for total war."

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WHEELER URGES CONFERENCES OF PETRILLO AND RADIO MEN

Chairman Burton K. Wheeler of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee disapproved of "anti-strike" a bill to lift the ban against recorded music, but warned that unless the dispute was settled soon the American Federation of Musicians would be subjected to an investigation.

Senator Wheeler's remarks climaxed a controversy between him and another committee member, Senator Clark (D.), of Idaho, who Friday introduced a measure designed to force President James C. Petrillo of the AFM to lift the prohibition against recording music for radio stations and "juke boxes".

The Montanan also disclosed his own "behind-the-scene" efforts "to see if the union and the broadcasters could get together", after Senator Clark announced he offered his bill because no action had been taken under his Senate-approved resolution calling for a "thorough and complete" investigation of Mr. Petrillo and his union. He declared Senator Wheeler had not yet appointed a subcommittee to conduct hearings.

"I felt more could be accomplished through conferences between the labor group and the broadcasters", Senator Wheeler said, "than could be accomplished through Senate hearings emphasizing the controversy".

Of Senator Clark's measure, he said, "If the bill could be applied in this case, it could be applied in war industries. It's an anti-strike bill."

He declared, however, he would appoint a subcommittee to consider the measure, and that another subcommittee to make an investigation under the earlier resolution would be named soon "if the disputing parties don't get together."

By Senator Clark's proposal, the AFM would be brought under anti-trust laws for the duration of the war. Agreements or orders which curtailed the supply of recorded music would be termed conspiracies.

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WAR TOPICS FEATURE FCC PRESS CONFERENCE

Keeping the broadcast stations going, leasing of communications in submarine cables, the Army taking over broadcasting in Puerto Rico, and the leasing of short-wave facilities, highlighted the press conference of Chairman Fly yesterday (Monday).

"Do you expect action shortly on the wartime operation of broadcast stations?" Mr. Fly was asked.

"I would guess so", he replied. "I think I ought to stress again that whatever is done there will not result in any lessening of the coverage of radio stations due to change in the various rules in the operation of the equipment. We will have the same effective output and same coverage we have had heretofore. You see, some of the rules which we have had regulating the equipment have necessarily been very strict, and we have got to a point now where by changing those rules and the consequent change in method of operation we can get a more effective output so I think we can increase the life of the equipment materially without effecting coverage at all."

"Regarding Order No. 22 of the Board of War Communications prohibiting the leasing of communications circuits in submarine cables without prior approval of the BWC, is anybody leasing such a thing?"

"Yes, I think a number of those have been leased - I would imagine for different interests in neighboring islands I think we will find some - Cuba, Puerto Rico", Mr. Fly replied.

"Islands from the continental United States - rather inter-island affair?" the questioner interjected.

"No, I think from this country to, say, Cuba."

"By the way - for short periods?"

"No, for long periods, by business concerns, brokers, etc."

"Is the Army contemplating taking over immediately the radio facilities in Puerto Rico?" Mr. Fly was asked.

"You will have to talk to the Army about that. We gave them full control."

"That includes broadcasting?"

"Yes. That's the same authority we gave over the Alaskan facilities to the Army."

"Does the Commission enter at all into the leasing of short-wave facilities from the networks and other owners by OWI?" the FCC head was asked.

"Of course the Commission has cooperated with OWI and CAA in regard to that whole matter of international broadcasting with

facilities available for that broadcasting, and we have been aware in general of the plans to control the facilities; also because of the problem of additional facilities, I would suppose that the contract would come before the Commission formally in view of the fact that it involves a new type of operation other than that which is covered by the existing license. In other words, it is a change in the license arrangements", the Chairman replied.

"What is the position of the Commission in the plans for the 22 new shortwave outlets for those agencies?"

"I would rather tell you how I feel about it rather than about the position of the Commission. I am sure that the Commission is sympathetic with the undertaking and for my own part I can say I am wholly sympathetic with the undertaking, and I think it ought to have a high order of priority. At the same time I don't think any of us can say whether a given number of transmitters - whether some or all of them can be placed ahead of other very essential requirements. The requirements for transmitting facilities are very heavy and I might say very serious from a military point of view. The question for those who control the disposition of whatever amount of materials we have on hand, will be wherever those materials do the most war purpose. Now I can't form that judgment from where I sit, and I don't want to be taken as saying therefore that the order for these transmitters must go ahead of the orders for the transmitters to be used directly in the military service. That is a grave problem and it has to be appraised on the whole and on the light of one predominant requirement, that of winning the war.

"The overall picture is a BWC problem, isn't it?"

"I think the BWC has the most effective means of reviewing the requirements for transmitters as a whole", Mr. Fly answered. "You see there are many buried details - lend-lease, for example, and various special requirements and involving very different locations and uses, and involving the interests of the different departments of the Government. We will have perhaps the best overall picture of the whole position, including available supplies, and the state of orders, the demands, etc., in different Government agencies."

"Have you been asked by WPB for any specific recommendations on the materials involved?"

"We haven't been approached in just that way."

"The request for the 22 shortwave outlets - additional construction - will those be licensed to private corporations and then leased to the Government, or will the licenses be held directly by the Government departments, such as the OWI?" the Chairman was asked.

"I would guess they will be by the Government, but you had better not take my word. You had better look up the recommendations on that," he concluded.

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CBS EXPLAINS CO-OP TIME BAN TO FCC

As Chairman James L. Fly again expressed doubt if the Federal Communications Commission could take any further action in the matter, Paul W. Kesten, Vice-President and General Manager of the Columbia Broadcasting System, responded at length to a request by the Commission that Columbia state the facts relevant to its refusal to carry the program, "Let's Get Together Neighbor" of the Cooperative League of the United States. Mr. Fly said the Commission has no means of requiring the broadcasters to take any program regardless of its merit.

Mr. Kesten wrote:

"The Columbia Broadcasting System has for years sold time only for the purpose of advertising the goods or services of the sponsor (except to a political party during the actual campaign for the election of candidates). We have steadfastly declined to sell time for purposes of propaganda on one side or another of any controversial issue. The programs proposed by the Cooperative League did not offer for sale to the listener either the goods or services of the advertiser, and thus lay outside the field within which we sell our facilities. Moreover, the offered programs were clearly controversial in nature, being designed to promote a fundamental change in the present system of marketing and distribution of goods and services whereby cooperative associations would largely supplant retail stores and other common distribution establishments (see our statement on this subject of October 7, 1942, which is attached).

"In August of this year, Mr. Wallace Campbell, Assistant Secretary of the Cooperative League, requested general information with respect to the mechanics of radio broadcasting and the purchasing of radio time. This information was furnished to him. Mr. Campbell did not request information with respect to the availability of any of our stations or disclose what programs he was considering.

"In the early part of September, Atherton & Currier, Inc., a New York advertising agency, requested information with respect to the availability of time for broadcasts sponsored by the Cooperative League over Stations WCCO and WJSV. As is our custom, we advised Atherton & Currier that we would want an opportunity to examine a copy of the proposed program material before accepting an order for broadcasts on behalf of the Cooperative League. On September 22, 1942, Atherton & Currier forwarded a copy of the script which they proposed to use for the first League broadcast.(A copy of Atherton & Currier's letter of September 22, 1942, was enclosed with Mr. Kesten's letter)

"After a careful consideration of such information as we could obtain with respect to the Cooperative League, and after an examination of the script, we came to the conclusion that in view of our long established policy not to sell time for programs devoted to public controversial issues, we could not accept an order for the

Cooperative League's broadcasts. We so advised Atherton & Currier on or about September 24, 1942.

"Our policy of refraining from selling time for the discussion of public controversial issues is well known by users of radio and was incorporated in the Code of the National Association of Broadcasters at its annual convention in 1939. For your information, we are enclosing an excerpt setting forth the provision of the NAB Code, together with excerpts from various prior statements on our part of that policy. This policy has, naturally, closed the door to large revenues for us. As Mr. Paley testified before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate in June, 1941, we could have made tremendous sales of time to people who wanted to fight Congressional legislation such as the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, and we have lost $9,000,000 in revenue because of our standards and policies.

"So that you may have the benefit of some of the documentary evidence which led us to the conclusion that the Cooperative League is essentially an organization devoted to publicizing and promoting cooperatives as such and to advocating a change in our economic structure, we are enclosing various excerpts from the New York Times, together with excerpts from literature of the Cooperative League.

"Although as stated in our release of October 7, 1942, we felt that our long established policy, as well as the NAB Code, prohibited acceptance by us of the Cooperative League's broadcasts, we naturally would accept a program sponsored by a cooperative engaged in the sale of goods which advertised the goods offered for sale. As a matter of fact, Station WCCO has in the past, carried several commercial series sponsored by the Land of Lakes Cooperative for the advertising of its butter, cheese and poultry products.

"Although the point is a minor one, even if broadcasts sponsored by the Cooperative League were acceptable to us in view of our policies, we could not accept the programs as proposed since the entire content would have to be counted as commercial and, as you know, we have definite limitations on the amount of commercial copy which may be broadcast in connection with any sponsored program."

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Starting last week, over short wave facilities of the National Broadcasting Company, a newly created character, "Baron Eje" (eje means axis in Spanish) will do in the Spanish language, for the United Nations, what Lord Haw Haw attempted to do for the Naxis. Portrayed by Rafael Carvajal, Spanish language writer and actor, the Baron will be heard each Friday at 8:45 P.M. EWT., over NBC stations WRCA-WNBI and Westinghouse station WBOS. The programs will be presented in cooperation with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

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SUPREME COURT KEEPS HANDS OFF WFAA LABOR CASE

The Supreme Court yesterday (Monday) refused to grant a rehearing on the decision sustaining a contract agreement between the A. H. Belo Corporation, publisher of A. H. Belo Corporation, publisher of the Dallas Morning News, and owners of Station WFAA, and its employees. Under the agreement individual contracts were made with employees working irregular hours for a fixed sum weekly whether they worked more than forty hours in a week.

The Belo arrangement guaranteed to the employees $40 a week, but the basic pay was fixed arbitrarily at 67 cents an hour for the first 44 hours with time and a half after that.

While the Wage and Hour Division has complied with the Supreme Court ruling in its specific application to the Belo Company, it has not accepted the decision as a broad principle. A week after the decision L. Metcalfe Walling, Fair Labor Standards Administrator, warned that his office took a limited view of the applicability of the opinion.

The court, Mr. Walling declared, had "passed on a particular state of facts" and a considerable amount of litigation would be needed before the whole subject could be adjusted.

Accordingly the Division holds that each case should be examined in the light of the Belo finding. An opportunity for an amplification of the decision, desired by the Division seemed about to be presented to the Supreme Court a short time ago, but did not materialize.

This was the case of the Carleton Screw Products Company of Minneapolis, which had employee contracts somewhat similar to those of the Belo Company. The Wage and Hour Division won the case in the lower court and welcomed a Supreme Court review, but the Carleton company failed to file its appeal in time. Justice Byrnes, who resigned to become Director of Economic Stabilization, wrote the Belo opinion.

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FCC NAMES NEW ASSISTANT GENERAL COUNSEL AND OTHERS

The Federal Communications Commission has appointed Nathan H. David of Boston, Assistant General Counsel in charge of the War Problems Division which he has headed since February of this year when he returned to the FCC after a sojurn with the Coordinator of Information as Radio Liaison Officer.

Mr. David was graduated from Yale University in 1934 and from Harvard Law School three years later. From 1937 to October 1939 Mr. David was associated with the Boston law firm of Burns & Brandon. He was first on the staff of the FCC as Assistant to the Chairman from October, 1939, to September, 1941.

The Commission also appointed Harry M. Plotkin as Chief of the Litigation and Administration Division and Donald M. Harris as Principal Attorney. Mr. Harris fills the vacancy created by the recent promotion of Rosel Hyde to Assistant General Counsel.

Mr. Plotkin was born in Athol, Mass., in 1913. He attended Harvard College where he received his A.B. degree in 1934, and Harvard Law School where he received his L.L.B. degree in 1937. Upon graduation he engaged in law practice in Chicago for two and one-half years. He joined the Commission's legal department in January, 1940, as a member of the Litigation and Motions Section. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Plotkin was Chief of the Litigation and Motions Section.

Donald M. Harris was graduated by Amherst in 1932 and by the Columbia University Law School in 1935. He is a Member of the New York bar and was associated with the firm of Carter, Ledyard & Millburn there from 1935 to 1941. He joined the Federal Communications Commission in September, 1941.

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FLAMM PRODUCES PATRIOTIC "SIGN OFF" FOR FREEDOM HOUSE

A stirring, new patriotic "sign-off" has been produced for radio stations by Donald Flamm for Freedom House. It received high praise from the Office of War Information. Here, briefly, are the facts concerning this transcription: Running time - 4 minutes, 35 seconds; Written by - Anthony Veiller; Music - Eva Jessye Choir, and Porgy and Bess orchestra under the direction of the renowned conductor Alexander Smallens; Narrated by - Arnold Moss, well-known stage, screen and radio actor; Directed by - Philip Barrison, top radio and motion picture director, and Conceived by - Donald Flamm. James C. Petrillo, head of the American Federation of Musicians, gave special permission to record this transcription.

The actual cost of a pressing is $1.25. Stations are requested to send orders and checks to the Columbia Recording Corporation, 799 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Mr. Flamm, well known to the industry as former owner of WMCA, New York, recently bought a half interest in Station WPAT, Patterson, N.J. He has installed his brothers, Milton and Sidney Flamm, as national sales manager and commercial director, respectively. He also intends opening a New York studio for the station and to operate it along the lines he followed at WMCA.

Half ownership was purchased by Mr. Flamm from Rex Shepp, General Manager of WIRE, Indianapolis, and Frank Faulkner, CBS Chief Engineer in Chicago, each of whom owned a 25% interest. Lieut. Comdr. James Cosman retains his half interest in the station and remains President of the company. Mr. Flamm is now in the publications division of the Office of War Information.

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RCA LAB SEEN AS MONUMENT TO NEW AGE IN SCIENCE

Recently completed at Princeton, N. J., in a community distinguished in American history and pioneering, the new RCA Laboratories, said to be the most modern center of radio and electronic research, are described as "a monument to a new age in science dedicated to serve the country and its fighting forces in war and to help build a stronger nation through ideas born and developed by scientif research".

This is a part of the introduction to a deluxe booklet just off the press entitled "RCA Laboratories", which describes the new institution in detail, and gives a verbatim report of the dedication ceremonies, including the addresses of the speakers on that occasion, Lieut. Gen. J. G. Harbord, Chairman of the Board of RCA; David Sarnoff, President; Otto S. Schairer, Vice President in Charge of RCA Laboratories; Maj. Gen. Dawson Olmstead, Chief Signal Officer of the Army; Commander A. M. Granum, U. S. Navy; Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President, Princeton University; Dr. Frank Aydelotte, Director of the Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J.

"In the quiet of the New Jersey terrain, this center of research has been erected in an atmosphere stimulating and conducive to scientific discovery and creative work", the booklet states. "From it will radiate scientific, industrial and social progress. When the steam shovels first scooped out the earth, it was a thrilling moment for the planners of the Laboratories. But the great climax came with the entrance of the research staff. They added the life. They brought the ideas from which would spring new creations of science. Out of electrons and electronic phenomena, they would fashion the future of radio and a world run by electronics.

"Among the men who entered the portals of the Laboratories were those who invented the Iconoscope and Kinescope, the "eyes" that made television practical; the men who built the RCA Electron Microscope, the electron multiplier tube, radio and electronic tubes for the home, for aircraft, for battle fleets and the merchant marine. These were the men who extended the services of radio far beyond the most sanguine hopes of its pioneers. Now in these Laboratories with facilities for research unsurpassed anywhere in the world, they will aim to outdo even the miracles of the past."

"Gone is the day when the research experimenter was secluded in an attic or cellar workroom or in a makeshift laboratory. Looking out across the broad green fields and 50 acres of grass around the Laboratories, he may think quietly and undisturbed. From across those fields will come many a new idea - ideas that will make RCA Laboratories historic in service to all the world. For on the wings of radio, the science of electronics is globe-girdling.

"In this scientific Utopia, scientists can become the masters of their dreams as they seem to be dreaming, gazing across the landscape or off into the emptiness of space. They are explorers and adventurers on the mysterious paths that lead into the Future.

The booklet is so well illustrated that to glance over the pictures therein is almost like strolling through the Laboratories.

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WAR ADVICE FROM JOHN ROYAL

A World Wide interview with John F. Royal, Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company, described as a sort of "radio ambassador" spending much time in foreign countries and just back from England, was carried to the extent of about two columns in last Sunday's Washington Star.

"We're playing right into Goebbels' hands, talking about each other. It's got to stop. Why, reading some of this stuff about the differences between American and British war policies, you'd think we were fighting each other, not the Axis", Mr. Royal said.

"Here's what I'm trying to get at. Somebody goes over there, talks to a couple of persons one afternoon, and comes home to circulate tales of British and American soldiers not getting on together.

"Officially and unofficially, that's a lot of junk. Armies are cooperating closely. The British are bending backward to cooperate, and the Americans are doing their part, too."

"I'll tell you a little story to illustrate what I mean", he said. "Brendan Bracken, the British Minister of Information, was on his way to his country home when he saw two American soldiers standing in front of a pub in the village.

"How do you like the English weather?" he asked them. 'Fine' they replied. It had been raining steadily for four days. Bracken took them to his home and gave them a couple of drinks. That's pretty good cooperation, isn't it? It shows how friendly the British feel toward Americans, doesn't it?

"Well, after they'd had a drink or two, Bracken repeated his question, asked the lads what they really thought of the English weather. 'We think it's lousy', the boys answered, this time truthfully, 'but we never criticize anything in England.' That's pretty good cooperation, too, I think."

Radio, Mr. Royal said, especially short-wave radio for propaganda purposes, is itself a kind of "invisible front", becoming more and more important in this war.

The British, although slow to start, are now as good as the Germans in the effective use of short-wave radio for propaganda, he added. He put the United States at a poor third, but he told of plans now under way for this Government and American radio industry to cooperate even further in short-wave propaganda broadcasts.

"But you can be sure", he asserted, "that when our short-wave reaches out across the enemy borders in full force, it won't be carrying any of this 'we are losing the war' talk. Some people may think that this type of 'fear advertising' steps up production, but what Americans don't realize is that every Allied nation is looking to us for spiritual as well as economic and social deliverance. It's not the positive effect of such talk here that's important, but its negative effect in our Allied countries, where they don't understand the purpose of such remarks."

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REALIGNMENT OF EXECUTIVES IN CBS O & O STATIONS

In a realignment of executives of the CBS owned and operated stations, William E. Forbes, Manager of WCCO, Minneapolis, is to take over new duties as an Executive Assistant to the management in New York November 9th.

A. E. Joscelyn, now Manager of WBT, Charlotte, will replace Mr. Forbes as Manager of WCCO, and A. D. Willard, Jr., now Manager of WJSV, Washington, os to take over Mr. Joscelyn's duties as Manager of WBT. These changes are effective November 2nd. A successor to Mr. Willard in Washington will be named soon.

Mr. Forbes, who has been Manager of WCCO since June 19, 1942, was formerly assistant to Donald W. Thornburgh, CBS Vice-President in Los Angeles for four years. A native of Nebraska, Mr. Forbes is a graduate of the University of California, at Los Angeles.

Mr. Joscelyn, a native of New York City, was made Manager of WBT in December, 1939, after being Eastern Manager of Radio Sales since 1937.

Mr. Willard, a native of Frederick, Maryland, began his radio career as Program Director of WCAO, Baltimore. After three years as Commercial Manager of WFBR, Baltimore, he became a partner in Willard, Barreet & Nolley, a Baltimore advertising agency. In 1932, he became Commercial Manager of WJSV and in 1937 was made General Manager.

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FORMER AMBASSADOR GERARD TURNS COMMENTATOR

James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, is now doing a weekly radio series over WINS in New York. In a broadcast Sunday Mr. Gerard called the radio and the press the most powerful two instruments for the preservation of our liberties and our Constitution.

Declaring that "the greatest change brought about by the radio is the restoration of individual oratory", Mr. Gerard continued:

"We must be thankful that the radio in this country is still free. In Great Britain, for example, at the first appearance of the radio, the Government seized all rights and the British radio is a government-controlled monopoly.

"Radio commentators today can be true tribunes of the people, more independent than legislators, neither looking for votes nor subservient to pressure groups. We must all see to it that 'freedom of the press' is preserved but that it is interpreted to mean as well, 'freedom of the radio', constituting with the press the most powerful two instruments for the preservation of our liberties and our Constitution."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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No. 1476

NBC STANDS ITS GROUND IN REFUSING CO-OP PROGRAM

The following is a reply by Niles Trammell to a request by the Federal Communications Commission that the National Broadcasting Company state the facts relevant to its refusal to carry the alleged controversial program "Let's Get Together, Neighbor!" of the Cooperative League of the United States of America:

"The representatives of The Cooperative League of the U.S.A. approached NBC in an endeavor to purchase time over stations WTAM, Cleveland, and KDKA, Pittsburgh, only, and not over the NBC network. NBC is the operator of WTAM, and acts as national spot sales representative for the licensee of KDKA. The programs were to be rendered by means of electrical transcriptions.

"We were advised by the League that it is 'a nonprofit, nonpolitical membership organization established in 1916 and is chartered under the laws of the State of New York. It is the national federation of consumer cooperatives comprised of twenty regional and national associations with one and one-half million family patron members in 46 states. . . . The league is financed by dues of seven and one-half cents per year for each individual member of associated organizations. Special activities like radio are financed by additional contributions of members and member associations. Our bank is Amalgamated Bank New York. National offices are maintained in Chicago, New York and Washington. Purpose of league is to coordinate national activities and to promote additional business and membership in existing co-ops and to encourage the organization of neighbors to help themselves through cooperatives."

"When the League approached us, the program for which they proposed to buy time was obviously designed not only to sell the cooperative movement generally, but to obtain additional members for its member cooperatives. In our opinion, the script for the first broadcast violated NBC program policies in many respects and would not have been acceptable to us for broadcasting in the form in which we received it. The particular NBC program policies which seemed to us to have been violated by the script are as follows:

> "Statements which tend to undermine an industry by attributing to its products generally faults and weaknesses true only of a few, and statements which are derogatory to an individual, an institution, a group or an industry must be avoided.
>
> "Commercial programs shall not refer to any competitor, or his products, directly or indirectly.
>
> "Statements of prices and values must be confined to specific facts. Mis-leading price claims or misleading comparisons tend to challenge the integrity of all advertising and must not be used."

"Assuming, however, that the script might have been rewritten to comply with the above policies, still the primary purpose of the program, from the League's advice to us, was to acquire additional members for the consumer cooperatives which are members of the League. NBC has had a very long established policy which prohibits the acceptance on a commercial broadcast basis of any planned campaign that solicits or promotes membership drives. Under that policy we would not sell time for membership drives on behalf of any organizations. The counterpart of this policy is another NBC policy under which we do not sell time to promote the purchase of specific stocks, bonds, properties, etc.

"Furthermore, so far as the proposed program purported to further the 'cooperative movement', as opposed to other methods of distribution followed in the United States today, it was controversial in nature. NBC has long had a policy of not selling time for the broadcasting of controversial issues, except in the case of political broadcasts during campaign periods. This policy is the rule of the broadcasting industry.

"In light of these obvious violations of NBC program policies, we had no alternative but to refuse the business as applied to WTAM. Under instructions from the licensee of KDKA, which advised us that the program likewise violated similar policies of that station, we declined to sell time for the program over KDKA as well.

"At the time the program was turned down, we made clear to the League that we had no policy against selling time to them, or their members, subject to our policies, for the purpose of selling products or the services of particular cooperative stores. The fact of the matter is that we have often sold time to various cooperatives for the purpose of selling their various products.

"Furthermore, I believe it will interest you to know that in balancing our program content, we have from time to time made sustaining time available to the proponents of the various phases of the cooperative movement, during which they discussed the merits and methods of functioning of cooperatives. In fact, we have given sustaining network time to The Cooperative League of the U.S.A. itself.

"It is interesting to note that the NBC policies and those of the industry against selling time for membership campaigns and for the broadcasting of controversial subjects have stood the test of time."

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Four Rochester, N. Y. industries, Kodak, Bausch & Lomb, Consolidated Tool and Gleason Works, went on the air Navy Day night over WHAM to tell the country that they had received the Navy "E" pennants.

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SEE POLITICS IN WMUR NEW HAMPSHIRE BROADCASTS

Political discrimination was charged in the following telegram sent from Concord, New Hampshire, to each of the Commissioners of the Federal Communications Commission by United States Senator Styles Bridges, of New Hampshire:

"The Radio Voice of New Hampshire, Inc. with a principal place of business at Manchester, New Hampsire, operating radio station WMUR, whose principal stockholder and director at the time of incorporation and presumably still is Francis P. Murphy, of Nashua, N. H., a candidate for election to the United States Senate broadcasts daily in supposedly news broadcasts, political statements wholly designed to promote the candidacy of Mr. Murphy and to discredit other candidates.

"These broadcasts are not confined to an impartial broadcast of the news as announced. Furthermore people over this station in the interests of Mr. Murphy's candidacy have been guilty of making numerous slanderous statements tending to degrade other candidates for political office. Freedom of speech is being daily transgressed by these grossly false utterances obviously intended to wilfully, wantonly and maliciously misinform and misguide the citizens of New Hampshire by this false propaganda.

"I demand in the interests of common decency for the people of New Hampshire an immediate full and complete investigation of all broadcasts issuing from this radio station and that proper steps be taken at once by the Commission to stop this false and malicious propaganda and that the Commission use its power of suspension or withdrawal of license if necessary."

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BURKLAND, MINNESOTA MAN, HEADS WJSV, WASHINGTON

Carl J. Burkland has been appointed General Manager of CBS' owned and operated Station WJSV, Washington, D. C., Frank Stanton, CBS Vice President, has announced.

Mr. Burkland replaces A. D. Willard, Jr., whose appointment as General Manager of WBT, Charlotte, was announced last week in a realignment of CBS owned and operated station executives that moved A. E. Joscelyn, WBT's Manager, to WCCO, Minneapolis, and brought William E. Forbes, Manager of WCCO, to New York as an Executive Assistant to the management.

Mr. Burkland is the third WCCO man to win a place for himself in WJSV. The first was the late Henry Bellows, former CBS vice-president. Recently Earl Gammons came in to take the place of Lieut. Commander Harry C. Butcher, when the latter was called into service.

Mr. Burkland was born in Buffalo, Minnesota, and attended the University of Minnesota. His radio career began in 1929 when he joined WCCO as an announcer. After work in the station's production department and as a salesman, he was for four years Sales Manager of WCCO. He came to New York as a member of the staff of Radio Sales in October, 1941.

SOLON NAMES WRONG MAN AS "PRAISE THE LORD" COMPOSER

When Representative Luther Patrick (D), of Alabama, sponsored a resolution in the House to honor the man who wrote the popular patriotic song now sweeping the country, "Praise the Lord and Pass the Ammunition", he incorrectly named Kay Kyser, the radio band leader, as the composer. It should have been Frank Loesser, noted song writer on the West Coast.

Representative Patrick was straightened out in the matter by the following letter from Robert L. Murray of the American Society of Composers:

"It has come to my attention that you recently introduced a resolution to authorize the President to present a gold medal of award to Kay Kyser for the service he has rendered to the nation in writing the song, 'Praise the Lord and Pass the Ammunition'.

"Mr. Kyser is not the author of that song. The man who wrote both the words and music to 'Praise the Lord and Pass the Ammunition' is Mr. Frank Loesser of Hollywood, one of the prominent members of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. I am sure you will want to rectify this error, and I know that no one will be more embarrassed should a correction not be made than Mr. Kay Kyser who gave the now famous war song its first radio hearing, and whose recording of this number is on the best-seller list from coast to coast. For your further information, the chaplain who inspired Mr. Loesser's song is Father William Maguire, Chaplain of the United States Navy.

"Mr. Loesser is the author of many splendid popular songs, including 'Jingle, Jangle, Jingle'. His address is 1737 Whitley Avenue, Hollywood, California."

Unless vigorously pressed, there is not much chance for consideration of Representative Patrick's resolution until after election. Even then there would have to be fast work to get it through before this session of Congress ends at which time the measure would automatically die. Inasmuch as Representative Patrick was defeated in the primaries and therefore will not be a member of the next Congress, the resolution would have to be re-introduced by someone else if further considered.

If the memory of this writer is correct, it took years to get a similar resolution through Congress honoring George M. Cohan for writing "Over There", the great song of World War I.

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WINX COMES BACK AT TRAFFIC COURT BROADCASTS CRITIC

In answer to a letter written to the Washington Star by Samuel Soloman, a listener, protesting against the broadcasts from the District Traffic Court, Lawrence J. Heller, President of Station WINX in Washington, D. C., produced what he said was an unsolicited letter of commendation written to Mr. Heller by Howard F. Wentworth, noted traffic official of Washington, which read:

"As secretary of the Commissioners' Traffic Advisory Council and in behalf of Traffic Director William A. Van Duzer, I have been instructed to extend to you and your staff at WINX an expression of sincere appreciation for your daily broadcast from District Traffic Court.

"Your regular programs from the courtroom and rebroadcast of the proceedings at night are contributin in no small measure to the city's traffic safety promotion efforts. Station WINX is rendering a real public service which truly merits its signature of 'Washington's Own Station '.

"With best wishes for continued success in all your undertakings, I am, very truly yours, Howard F. Wentworth, Secretary, Traffic Advisory Council."

This letter, according to Mr. Heller, was post-marked October 21 - one day earlier than the letter of Mr. Saloman appeared in The Star.

"Mr. Saloman's letter to the Star follows:

"We have a constitutional provision against 'cruel and unusual punishments', even in capital offenses, yet blandly tolerate like punishments in minor traffic violations, and that before conviction.

"I refer, of course, to the questionable practice of one of our radio stations, still in vogue, of entertaining its radio clientele every morning with cases coming before our Traffic Court - those accused of exceeding the speed limit by a fraction, jump-starting on the yellow signal, going wrong on a one-way street, double parking, even for a split minute, and the hundred and one other traffic violations some few of our auto brethren occasionally are guilty of.

"I seriously question whether this fits in with good radio practice and good taste, and whether it should be permitted to continue. I know that if I were thus publicly pilloried - I have been driving for more than a score of years and have yet to get a ticket for a traffic violation - I certainly would not like it."

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TO SPEND $1,325,000 ON RADIOS FOR MERCHANT SHIPS

That over a million dollars is to be spent on radios for merchant ships was made known Thursday.

Radio programs, news broadcasts, events of world-wide interest, and news from home soon will be heard by all American merchant sailors at sea, the War Shipping Administration has announced.

It stated that an order had been placed for 2,600 of the latest specially designed type of seagoing radio receiving sets which are to be installed for the benefit of the crews of ships under the control of the War Shipping Administration and on new vessels being built by the Maritime Commission.

The standard broadcast receiver, whenever the set is in use, radiates a signal which can be picked up by enemy vessels and submarines with the aid of a loop antenna radio direction finder and can be used by them as a guide in locating the ship on which such a receiver is located. For this reason the use of all ordinary broadcast and short-wave receiving sets has been prohibited aboard merchant vessels.

Recently a receiving set has been perfected that eliminates this hazard. After exhaustive tests, conducted by the Federal Communications Commission, which proved the new sets as non-reradiating, their installation aboard merchant vessels was approved.

The new precision built sets, which are capable of bringing in both broadcast and short wave programs, are to be installed immediately on American merchant ships in port and others as soon as they return to their home ports. Loud speaker connections from the master set will be placed in the officers' and crews' mess.

With our ships sailing daily through the war zones, and with the strain and nervous tension of being at sea under present conditions, the reception of programs from home will be an important factor in keeping up the morale of the men of the merchant marine, Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator and Chairman of the Maritime Commission, stated in sanctioning the expenditure of $1,325,000 for this equipment.

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Philco Corporation, Lockheed and Vega Aircraft Corporation, and R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company have announced that they would shortwave their CBS programs to our troops overseas. This brings to seventeen the number of individual commercial CBS shows now being shortwaved to the AEF.

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RCA-NBC FILE ANSWER TO OPTION TIME SUIT CLAUSE

The answer of Radio Corporation of America and National Broadcasting Company, Inc., to the triple damage suit filed earlier this year in the Federal District Court in Chicago, by Mutual Broadcasting System, Inc., and the operators of certain stations affiliated with that network, was filed last week.

Mutual had claimed damages allegedly resulting from the affiliation contracts between NBC and the stations on its network. Mutual complained especially of the so-called option time clauses which usually provide that, upon twenty-eight days' notice, NBC may exercise the option to use a part of the time of its affiliated stations.

The answer of RCA and NBC denies that there has been any violation of the law or that the plaintiffs have been damaged in any way. It asserts that national advertisers will not use national broadcasting as an advertising medium unless a network is able to guarantee circulation in the markets contemplated by the advertiser and for such an extended period of time as the advertiser may desire to option.

The answer likewise asserts that the complaint fails to state a claim upon which any relief can be granted. It points out that Mutual itself, in its contracts with its stockholder stations and other affiliates, has recognized the necessity of exclusive option time in the conduct of network broadcasting, but has seen fit to limit the use of option time only in so far as such limitation would injure the advertising revenue of NBC, Columbia and Blue Network Company, Inc., and protect and augment the present advertising revenue of Mutual.

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NEW RADIOGRAM AND RADIOPHONE TAXES START SUNDAY

Effective Sunday, November 1st, the tax rate on telegraph, cable and radio dispatches or messages will increase from 10 to 15 percent.

The tax rate on telephone and radio telephone toll charges of 25 cents or more has risen from 5 cents for each 50 cents of the charge to a straight 20 percent rate. Local telephone service is increased from 6 percent to 10 percent.

Another change made by the 1942 Revenue Act was to increase the rate of tax on coin-operated gaming devices from $50 to $100 a year. The change is not effective until July 1, 1943. The manufacturers' excise taxes applicable to rubber articles, electric signs, optical equipment and commercial washing machines have been repealed as of November 1.

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FURTHER ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT CONTROL ESTABLISHED

Further control over the production of electronic equipment is established by Limitation Order L-183-a, announced Thursday by the Director General for Operations.

Producers are ordered, after January 1, 1943, to schedule, within any single priority rating, production and deliveries of electronic, communication, detection, and signalling equipment according to numerical designations assigned by the "Precedence List" of the Joint Communications Board of the Army and Navy.

The "Precedence List" designations - which set forth the relative urgency of deliveries of certain types and quantities of electronic equipment - operate only within any one priority rating category. They do not affect the scheduling of purchase orders having different priority ratings nor purchase orders not included in the "Precedence List". Producers of electronic equipment were directed to transmit to their suppliers or fabricators of components or parts "Precedence List" designations with quantities and delivery schedules. The designations, however, do not affect raw materials.

Although the Order becomes effective January 1, 1943, producers are requested to reschedule their deliveries before that date. where feasible, and where they can be rescheduled without disrupting production efficiency. It was emphasized, however, that rescheduling resulting from the provisions of L-183-a, must not cause a delay in the delivery of purchase orders of equal or higher priority ratings not bearing "Precedence List" designations.

The "Precedence List" is restricted and is not available for publication. On it each item assigned a numerical designation, beginning with PL-A1, which is the highest order of urgency, and running through a series of letters and numerals covering more than four hundred items.

All reports to be filed in connection with communications, appeals, etc., concerning the Order L-183-a should be addressed to: War Production Board, Radio and Radiar Branch, Washington, D. C.

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CENSORS FIGHT SHY OF WILLKIE'S SPEECH

Even President Roosevelt did not know exactly what Wendell Willkie, the Hoosier Marco Polo, was going to explode over the radio last Monday night. Although it was the widest radio coverage ever afforded a private citizen in time of war, the President evidently decided to keep hands off. The result was that along with dinner guests, especially invited to the White House for that particular purpose, Mr. Roosevelt heard the speech over his radio like anybody else.

By the same token the censors accepted it as a "hot potato". It is said that neither Elmer Davis at the Office of War

Information nor Byron Price, Director of Censorship (though fellow Indianians and close friends of his) saw a copy of Mr. Willkie's speech before he broadcast it.

Likewise, the speech went out to the world on short-wave without being censored and Variety had this to say about that part of it:

"Wendell Willkie's frank-speaking radio address last Monday night put various branches of the U. S. Government in a peculiar position so far as short-wave airings of it were concerned. All the DX outlets - which will be privately owned and operated for only a few more weeks - naturally contacted the Office of War Information and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs to find what special steps were being taken to obtain world-wide airing of the speech. Inasmuch as it was treated domestically just as a presidential address is, that is, carried on virtually all stations, DXers thought foreign handling also would be similar.

"OWI and CIAA immediately got in touch with the White House and State Department for instructions. Word they got was that the Government favored world-wide broadcasting of Willkie's talk, but that OWI and CIAA should not take extraordinary steps to achieve it. Latter entails the sending of scores of cablegrams and wireless messages to stations and point-to-point relay transmitters throughout the globe, in order that they pick it up and rebroadcast it.

"It then developed that Government agencies - apparently including the White House - had not seen a copy of the speech in advance. OWI and CIAA, which wanted texts, as they get of presidential addresses, for translation into foreign languages in order to achieve simultaneous coverage, were told that 'Mr. Willkie is still working on the speech'. Reason for his reticence at giving advance copies was interpreted as being tied up with the implied sharp criticism of experts (presumably State Department, Army and Navy) for their resentment of typewriter strategists. Especially delicate were his jabs at State Department condescension.

"Despite the fact they hadn't seen the address, official sources notified the DXers that contrary to general practice, Willkie's speech would not have to be submitted to the Office of Censorship prior to being put on the short waves. Willkie was said to be 'an authority', which apparently put him above censorship.

"Excerpts of the Willkie talk were widely carried. In addition, at least one Latin American station, Radio Mundo in Buenos Aires asked for and received the talk in English direct. It was carried point-to-point through facilities of R.C.A. Communications, arranged with the cooperation of the CIAA after the station had made specific request."

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TRADE NOTES

The Brazilian journalists, who were in Washington recently were far from enthusiastic about the reception of U. S. short-wave stations in South America. They said the reception of the British and Axis programs was far superior to ours.

Eugene Thomas, WOR's Sales Manager, has been named Director of the Radio Production Clinic sponsored by the Advertising Club of New York. The six-week clinic follows the regular Advertising Club lectures, and begins on February 4, with three WOR executives on the speaker list including Julius F. Seebach, WOR's vice-president in charge of programs who will discuss "Programming" at the clinic's first session.

The largest RMA membership since 1931 is enrolled in the new 1942-43 RMA trade directory. Data on the personnel, products, etc., of the present 150 members of RMA (compared with 109 members a year ago) are detailed.

The new RMA trade directory is being circulated widely in the radio and associated industries; also to government offices and officials, including WPB, OPA, Army and Navy, etc., foreign purchasing commissions, and to commercial organizations and libraries.

A First Aid Index in handy pocket size form is being issued by Sylvania for servicemen to use with local war emergency volunteer groups. It measures 6½ x 3 inches folded, and fits into pocket, purse or auto compartment. They are available at 5¢ each, minimum quantity for imprinting by Sylvania is 100. The Sylvania First Aid Index printed in red, white and blue, is authoritative, bearing the approval of the Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Volunteer Life Saving Corps.

The National Defense Training Center in Washington is asking for discarded radios in training technicians for the Army Signal Corps. The Training center, located at Ninth and H Streets, S.W., is now engaged in training radio men for the Signal Corps. For this job all types of radio equipment are needed.

Pages and guides of NBC's Guest Relations staff are becoming better acquainted with the Company and its operating heads through a series of weekly meetings arranged by Jerry Martin, Guest Relations Division Manager. So far, the young men have been tutored by Clay Morgan, Assistant to Niles Trammell, President and other company officials.

Radio continuities for World's Tonic, made by World's Medicine Company of Indianapolis, are charged by the Federal Trade Commission with being false and misleading. Continual administration of the tonic as recommended by the maker's advertising may cause severe gastro-intestinal irritation, according to the FTC.

Station KVOS, Bellingham, Wash., has granted a modification of construction permit for extension of completion date to April 30, 1943, of construction permit to install new equipment, directional antenna, move transmitter, increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW using directional antenna, and change frequency from 1230 kc. to 790 kc. Denied request for special service authorization to operate on the frequency 790 kilocycles.

The Office of Strategic Services has announced that it had received 800 letters in response to the recent "Army Hour" (NBC Sundays, 3:30 P.M., EWT) plea for pictures taken abroad. (The Army, through the Office of Strategic Services, is collecting snapshots taken by American tourists abroad, since global warfare may carry U.S. troops to any corner of the earth and the most seemingly insignificant snapshot may reveal important military information.)

The May Department Stores Co., Physicians Electric Service Corporation, and Soloman E. Mendelsohn, individually and as an officer of the corporation, all of Los Angeles, have been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from misrepresentations concerning a short-wave diathermic device advertised as "Psecor Shortwavatherm".

The device is manufactured by the Physicians Electric Service Corporation and a substantial portion of its sales has been effected through the May Department Stores Co. The Commission finds that the May company and Physicians Electric Service Corporation collaborated in preparing advertisements of the device.

The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) has expressed its gratification to Toscanini and the National Broadcasting Company for the maestro's recognition of native composers by scheduling an all-American program, including George Gershwin's Rhapsody in Blue for the opening of the NBC Symphony season, Sunday, November 1, at 5:00 P.M., EWT.

Station WPDQ, Jacksonville Broadcasting Corp., Jacksonville, Fla., was granted a license by the FCC to cover construction permit which authorized a new station to operate on 1270 kc., 5 KW, unlimited time, DA-night, and for approval of studio site at Gulf Life Bldg., 125 West Church St., Jacksonville; also authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

A 30-second appeal to buy war bonds, which started as a "consequence" on Ralph Edwards' "Truth or Consequences" repeat program last Saturday night, ended with over $100,000 in actual sales.

Mrs. Jeanette Brenner, mother of two sons in the service, was the unlucky participant who turned out to be a super-saleswoman. As a special reward for her one-woman bond sale drive, Mrs. Brenner was given a prepaid round trip to Camp Shelby, Miss., to visit the son stationed there. The second son is in Honolulu.

On the Commission's own motion, it continued WLW's (The Crosley Corp. Cincinnati, Ohio) hearing until November 26, 1942 for modification of license to operate with 500 KW until local sunset, 50 KW at night, using transmitter of experimental station W8XO.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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No. 1477

November 3, 1942

COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT MAKERS DEFERMENTS LISTED

A list of the critical occupations in the production of communication equipment including radios and radio equipment, radar, telephone and telegraph equipment, television and signalling apparatus was sent to the draft boards last week to guide them in considering deferment. This Selective Service Order for radio and radar manufacturers follows issuance of a similar bulletin (Occupational Bulletin No. 27) covering communication services including radio broadcasting, telephone, telegraph and newspapers.

"The list of occupations in the production of communication equipment are those requiring a reasonable degree of training, qualification, or skill to perform the duties involved", Maj. Gen. Hershey, Selective Service Director, advised. "The list is confined to those occupations which require six months or more of training and preparation."

The critical occupations for the manufacturers of communication equipment (Occupational Bulletin No. 32) listed were:

Accountant, Cost, Assembler (This title includes only those workers who assemble component parts of complicated radio equipment, radar, telephone and telegraph equipment, television, and signalling apparatus into complete units); Boring-Machine Operator (All Around); Boring-Mill Operator (All Around); Chemist; Coremaker (All Around); Die Maker; Electroplater (All Around); Engineer, Professional & Technical; Foreman (This title covers Foremen who are actually engaged in supervisory duties in connection with production of communication equipment such as radio and radio equipment; radar, telephone and telegraph equipment, television, and signalling apparatus and who exercise independent judgment and assume extensive responsibility for the product. Specitically included are such titles as Foreman, Quartz Crystal Cutting, Foreman, Radar Equipment, and the like. It does not include straw bosses or laboring gang Foremen.)

Also, Gear Cutter (All Around); Grinder, Precision; Inspector, Gage; Inspector, Radio, Grid and Radar; Instrument Maker; Lathe Operator (All Around); Machine Tool Set-up Man; Machinist (All Around); Manager, Employment and Personnel, Production, Traffic; Mechanic, Maintenance; Melter (All Around); Metal Planer (All Around); Metal Shaper (All Around); Metallurgist; Milling Machine Operator (All Around); Molder (All Around); Patternmaker (All Around); Physicist; Profiling Machine Operator (All Around); Radio Crystal Engineer; Repairman, Defective Radio and Radar Equipment; Tester and Adjustor; Tool Maker.

WPB officials have advised the Radio Manufacturers' Association that Occupational Bulletin No. 32 does not provide for

automatic deferment of any employees among the 35 classifications. Manufacturers still must apply on SSS Form 42-A for deferment of essential or "key" employees, and manufacturers' personnel managers should handle appeals to local draft boards, based on the essential employment of employees as covered by Bulletin No. 32. Deferment is limited to a six months' period.

Information to RMA from trade associations of other industries, which have had similar Selective Service deferment classifications, is that the Selective Service bulletins to local draft boards have not been largely effective in securing deferment. Therefore, the Selective Service action in connection with employees of radio manufacturers does not insure draft deferment, merely because of the issuance of Occupational Bulletin No. 32. This is simply official information and guidance to local draft boards of the classifications of radio manufacturers' employees considered essential, and which should be given due consideration by local draft boards.

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U.S. LEASES SHORT-WAVE STATIONS FOR DURATION

The Government has leased the short wave broadcasting facilities of five companies for the duration of the emergency, the Office of War Information and the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs jointly announced last Saturday.

Under the terms of the lease, the broadcasters are to continue operating their facilities, without profit, in return for which the Government will pay the cost of operations. In effect, the Government is buying the shortwave broadcast time from the five companies for the duration of the emergency.

The United States, for the period of the war, will use these facilities for preparing and transmitting its own short wave programs. The Government has arranged to build certain of its short wave programs in collaboration with the programming staffs of the Columbia Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Company.

The facilities of the ten stations operated by the five companies involved in the leasing transaction will serve as a nucleus for the Government's short wave expansion program which, according to present plans, calls for the construction of twenty-two additional short wave transmitters.

The purpose of the Government's action is two-fold. First, it will materially improve reception of United States short wave broadcasts all over the world thereby effectively increasing the listening audience. Secondly, it will improve the quality of short wave programs by the coordination of news and other material broadcast for international consumption.

The companies which have leased their international broadcasting facilities to the Government are the Columbia Broadcasting System, the Crosley Corporation, the General Electric Company, the National Broadcasting Company and Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc.

The ten short wave stations owned by these companies are:

Columbia Broadcastiong System Stations: WCRC, WCBX, WCDA, New York; Crosley Corporation Station: WLWO, Cincinnati; General Electric Company Stations: WGEO, WGEA, Schenectady, KGEI, San Francisco; National Broadcasting Company Stations: WRCA, WNBI, New York; Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc. Station: WBOS, Boston.

Negotiations for the Government were conducted jointly by the Office of War Information and the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Two-thirds of the time leased from the radio companies will be used by the Overseas Division of the Office of War Information headed by Robert E. Sherwood. The remaining time will be used by the Information Department of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, headed by Wallace K. Harrison, which will broadcast programs to the other American republics.

Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, in commenting on the agreement, said:

"International Radio Broadcasting is an important weapon in this war. This fact has been proved by our enemies. They use this weapon constantly and powerfully. Their ammunition is falsehood. Our ammunition is truth.

"The various shortwave broadcasters are showing a fine sense of public service in cooperation with the Government in this emergency. This cooperation will continue. We expect to increase our broadcasting facilities so that the voice of America will be heard clearly by our allies and our enemies, and neutral nations everywhere.

"One of the most important aspects of our shortwave broadcasting is programs of news from home sent to our own forces in all parts of the world."

Nelson A. Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs said:

"Short wave broadcasting is of great importance in the inter-American program, for it is a significant medium of communication among the allies and neighbors of the new world.

"Hemisphere cooperation can have real meaning only with the fullest participation of the people of the 21 American republics. Such participation is dependent upon wide knowledge and understanding, which can be materially fostered by improvement and expansion of short-wave broadcasting facilities.

"These new agreements, reached with the fullest cooperation of the radio industry, signal an important step forward toward the inter-American goal."

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G.E. EXEC FIRST TO JOIN U.S. IN SHORT-WAVE TRANSFER

As one of the first moves in the Government taking over the short-wave stations, John R. Sheehan, Program Manager of WGEO and WGEA, General Electric's international outlets in Schenectady, will join the Office of War Information, it was announced by Robert S. Peare, Manager of G.E. broadcasting. Similar moves on the part of the other companies are expected to follow.

All of the program staffs of the stations, as well as KGEI, G. E. short-wave station in San Francisco, Mr. Peare said, are expected to be placed shortly with OWI, the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, or by General Electric in other departments of the Company.

"The Government has leased all of the air time of the three powerful international stations but G.E. retains title and G.E. engineers will continue to operate them. Mr. Sheehan is a veteran in the field of international broadcasting and we are glad to have the Government make use of his talents", said Mr. Peare.

In his new post, Mr. Sheehan will work in New York as assistant to F. P. Nelson, Manager of the Bronze Network which connects the short-wave stations of the country, and will be concerned with the scheduling and transmission of programs in many languages to Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia.

Mr. Sheehan has been connected with General Electric broadcasting since 1934 and has been in charge of programs of the two short-wave stations since 1939. During this period the power of WGEO has been increased from 35 to 100 kilowatts and WGEA from 25 to 50 kilowatts. Languages used by the stations have been increased from three to eleven and the program hours more than doubled. WGEO has twice shared George Foster Peabody awards for public service.

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RADIO CAPACITORS EXCLUDED FROM PRICE CONTROL

Radio fixed capacitors for military use, critical items in the war program, last Saturday were excluded from price control until January 1, 1943.

Capacitors, also known as condensers, are essential parts of radio sets. Production of military radio capacitors is expanding at a rapid rate. Because of the uncertainties surrounding this development, the Office of Price Administration authorized the exemption until January 1, by which time it is believed the expansion program will be completed and pricing can be stabilized under OPA regulation.

Exclusion from price control is effected through Amendment No. 36 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 136 as Amended (Machines and Parts and Machinery Services).

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ANDY JACKSON (WITHOUT RADIO) KEPT RIGHT ON FIGHTING

James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, in an address over the National Broadcasting Company last Saturday night, told how instantaneous communication was playing a major part in modern warfare.

"Modern means of communication have played a large part in making the world in which we live a small world, just as they have tended to knit together the great stretches of this country. A vast array of interlacing circuits of communication, both wire and wireless, extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Rio Grande to the Great Lakes. Similarly, a system of instantaneous communication radiates to the various other countries of the world.

"The people of Athens waited for hours for news of the outcome of the Battle of Marathon but twenty-five miles away. And not so long ago General Jackson fought and won the Battle of New Orleans a couple of weeks after the signing of a peace treaty to end the War of 1812.

"Now, electric impulses project messages, voices and pictures over land, under water and through the air from the farthest regions of the globe. Events anywhere are regular newspaper fare in the course of hours. Political, commercial and social undertakings can be consummated in minutes by parties separated by thousands of miles. Distance is now no barrier to the prompt transmission of intelligence or to the movement of goods or persons rapidly to their destination. In terms of speed of communications, days, and even months have become minutes, or even seconds. Whatever be the character of the world of tomorrow, it will be one world. Modern communications and transportation make this an inexorable fact.

"You sit now at the center of the earth's surface. In a more practical sense your homes and your offices are centers of a world-wide system of instantaneous communication. Tonight I want to remind you of your own relation to this far flung scheme of communications. For to a great extent the same system which brings together people and nations functions also as the nerve paths of our national war economy and of our military operations on the widely scattered fronts of the world.

"The wire telegraph, the cable and the radiotelegraph, the telephone and the radio have become woven into the fabric of our every-day life perhaps even more than have the motor car, the train, the steamship, the airplane. That transportation is an essential part of waging war is evident in the ship sinkings off our coast, in discussions of a second front, in 65° temperatures in our homes, and in many other ways. The role of communications has appeared less spectacularly. Yet they make possible the coordination of today's complex and widespread operations of land, sea and air forces. From afar they guide the movements of fleets, of armies, and of continuing streams of supplies. Through them local commanding officers guide individual ships, airforce squadrons, tank units. Without

them, there would hardly be modern mechanized war. Communications, like transportation, makes one-third of the battle. The last third is striking power. To quote Brigadier General Code of the Army Signal Corps: "Without communications the guns, the ammunition and troops that constitute fire power can neither be directed to the strategic point, at the crucial moment, nor can they strike with full impact once they are there."

"These military communications at frequent junctures mesh into our regular international and domestic systems. Together they carry the total load of the military forces, of our Government and of our civilian war economy. Telephone, telegraph and radio carry the messages, the orders, the information, and the propaganda necessary to carry on effectively the manifold operations both at home and abroad. They are, therefore, essential resources which we must make every effort to conserve and to maintain in efficient operation.

"In the international sphere, we have moved to achieve a comprehensive and secure system for prompt communication adequate for wartime needs. New direct circuits had to be established to the Near East, to the west coast of Africa, to Australia and New Zealand, to China and many other places where the war takes our military forces, our air transports, and our government and business representatives. Provision was made for alternative circuits to every important place to ensure continuity of communications in case a radio telegraph transmitter should be bombed, or a cable out. Measures against possible sabotage of important facilities were required. And censorship of all messages sent out of the country and even prohibition of telephone calls to certain points were necessary. At the same time, through the cooperation of the American and foreign carriers, messages to and from our soldiers on most of the fronts are now carried across the oceans at a very low rate."

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GOVERNMENT HIGH-UPS GREET NBC'S NEWS CHIEF

Government officials in the war radio set-up made the personal acquaintance of William F. Brooks, of New York, the new National Broadcasting Company Director of News and Special Events, at a cocktail party given last Saturday in Washington by Frank M. Russell, NBC resident Vice-President. Mr. Russell was assisted in receiving by Carleton D. Smith, Manager of NBC in Washington and presidential announcer.

Among those who attended were Byron Price, Director of Censorship; J. Harold Ryan, Assistant Director of Censorship in Charge of Radio; Lieut. Col. E. M. Kirby, Chief of the Radio Branch of the War Department; Harrison Hardley, of the Navy radio; Vincent Callahan of the Treasury Department, and Paul Miller, head of the Associated Press Bureau in Washington.

Mr. Brooks himself is an old Associated Press man, having been before the 1st World War, for 14 years the Director General of the Great Britain A.P. office and General Manager of the A.P. in

Germany. Later Mr. Brooks was the operating head of Forbes Magazine. Recently the News and Special Events Section was taken out of the Program Department and given considerable more importance as a department of its own.

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OWI AND ROCKEFELLER CRACK DOWN ON WALTER LEMMON

Unprecedented in severity in dealing with a matter of this kind, the Office of War Information and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs Monday issued the following joint statement in connection with the United States taking over the short-wave stations.

"Mr. Walter Lemmon states that he has not yet signed the proposed government leasing contract 'because no provision has as yet been made to safeguard the tremendous audiences (Station WRUL) has already built up in all parts of Europe.'

"This statement is not accurate.

"Mr. Lemmon has not yet signed because of a disagreement over the sum which the Government should pay for the facilities of WRUL.

"Station WRUL is owned by the World Wide Broadcasting Corporation, of which Mr. Lemmon is the majority stockholder. This is presumably a non-profit corporation. But, in the opinion of the Office of War Information, the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and the Federal Communications Commission, the sum demanded by Mr. Lemmon from the Government would give the corporation a substantial annual profit.

"All contracts with short wave broadcasters have been on a cost basis. In all cases, except that of WRUL, there has been full agreement between the Government agencies and the private companies as to what constitutes a fair price. WRUL has for some time past been receiving a subsidy from the United States Government."

As a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy in 1917-19, Mr. Lemmon was engaged in training radio operators and engineering officers. Since 1933 he has been General Manager of the Radiotype Division of the International Business Machines Corporation, 590 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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Theodore Granik, founder of the "American Forum of the Air", Mutual Broadcasting System radio program, has been named spokesman and national General Counsel for the American Business Congress, a country-wide organization of little businessmen.

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ARMY-NAVY "E" TO SYLVANIA FOR TUBE PRODUCTION RECORD

Rear Admiral Charles W. Fisher, Director of Shore Establishments, U. S. Navy, will make the presentation of the Army-Navy "E" Burgee to the Emporium, Pa. employees and plants of the Sylvania Electric Products Inc., in Emporium, Thursday, November 5th at 3:45 P.M.

Master of Ceremonies, Quentin Reynolds, will introduce the guests and notables which will include Lieut. General J. T. McNarney, Deputy Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, who will give a tribute to Sylvania and to Emporium. Lieut. Gen. McNarney is an Emporium native son.

In the announcement of the award made by Under Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal, the Emporium employees and plants were congratulated for their fine achievement in war production work and "for making a record which has been made only to be broken".

President B. G. Erskine will receive the plant flag from Rear Admiral Fisher; an employee representative will receive the token "E" pin for all employees from Col. W. S. Diener, Commanding Officer, Central Office, Pennsylvania District, Internal Security Board.

Rear Admiral Fisher is a native of New York and during World War I served at Brest, France. In 1935, Admiral Fisher assumed duty in the Shore Establishments Division, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and for the past three years he has been Director of Shore Establishments.

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HOWARD PETRIE, NBC ANNOUNCER, WINS DAVIS MEMORIAL AWARDS

Howard A. Petrie, WEAF and NBC network announcer, has been named national winner in the 1942 H. P. Davis Memorial Announcers' Awards. The four sectional awards - one for each time zone - will go to Lorne Greene of Station CBL, Toronto; Fred Moore, WGL, Fort Wayne; Gil Verba, KOA, Denver; and Ted Meyers, KFI, Los Angeles. Judge A. L. Ashby, NBC Vice-President and General Counsel, presented the awards on an NBC network broadcast last Sunday.

The awards, which were established in 1933 by Mrs. H. P. Davis, in memory of her late husband, H. P. Davis, known as "the father of broadcasting", go each year to competing staff announcers of NBC owned, operated and affiliated stations. Judges select winners on the basis of personality, diction, adaptability, voice and versatility. The national winner receives a gold medal and a cash prize of$300. Sectional winners receive inscribed signet rings and certificates.

In presenting the awards to the five recipients, Judge Ashby said:

"The full measure of the greatness of a man is seldom made during his lifetime. So it was with the late H. P. Davis. While those of us who were associated with him during his lifetime, realized that he was an engineer with vision, an administrator of unusual ability, a business man of peculiar creative force and a lover of human nature, yet, after his passing, we have discovered the quiet things which he did to perpetuate his philosophies. The H. P. Davis awards are such an illustration of the scope of Mr. Davis' activities.

"Long before his intimate associates at Westinghouse saw in the broadcasting of phonograph records from the temporary transmitter in the garage of Dr. Frank Conrad, any future or practical use to the listening public, Mr. Davis had caught the vision of mass entertainment and mass communication. He early dreamed of the vitalizing force of a national system of broadcasting stations which would transmit simultaneously, to the listening public, events of national and international importance, and the best in music, drama, current events, sports and religion. Knowing him as I did, I believe that this vision on his part was in the nature of a hobby, in that he found rest and relaxation in trying to bring it to full fruition. At this same time, he was supervising experiments in the Westinghouse laboratories in the field of television because he early felt that the transmission of sound and sight was clearly within the realm of practical possibility. Later he had the privilege of seeing these plans develop, when, for several years, he served as the first Chairman of the Board of the National Broadcasting Company.

"In times like these, when the world is torn by international strife and when we are constantly reminded of the tragedy incident to war, it is refreshing and hopeful to celebrate an event like the making of these awards. I say it is refreshing because it emphasizes the fact that even though human nature is at present torn by dissension, there are fundamentals which stand, which will be preserved, and which we look forward to enjoying in the future."

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RADIO EXEMPTION FROM TIN CONSERVATION ORDER

WPB soon will issue an interpretation of the Tin Conservation Order, the Radio Manufacturers' Association advises, M-43-a, as amended June 5, which restricts use of tin on a quarterly basis, to definitely exempt radio and radar manufacturers, except that the specifications for equipment of the Army and Navy Munitions Board will determine tin content for radio production purposes. Manufacturers have been uncertain whether the Tin Conservation Order, M-43-a, definitely exempted radio and radar apparatus production as a war "essential", and the prospective interpretation will definitely exempt radio manufacturers from the quarterly quota restrictions in the use of tin.

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TRADE NOTES

The Federal Trade Commission has accepted from Benco-Forman Sales Co., Inc., 21 Maiden Lane, New York City, engaged in the sale of radios, washing machines and electrical appliances, a stipulation to cease and desist from representing that it is a distributor; that the prices at which it sells its merchandise are wholesale prices; that firms to which it introduces prospective customers sell their merchandise at wholesale prices; that it is a cooperative buying or purchasing organization; or that it is a representative of or purchasing agent for an association of cooperative buyers.

In the New York Times last Sunday (November 1) there was a three column "Letter to the Editor" from Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission explaining the telegraph and telephone system that has just gone into effect.

Apropos his broadcast last Sunday, Arturo Toscanini sent the following telegram to Deems Taylor, President of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers:

> "Will you please convey my sincere thanks to the Board of Directors of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers for their expression of pleasure at the all-American program of my broadcast with the NBC Symphony Orchestra on Sunday next. It is not only a gesture of friendship to this great country but the motive which made me choose this program is a purely musical one, and I hope that younger conductors will continue to present more and more American music. With my best wishes to you."

Station WRNL, Richmond Radio Corp., Richmond, Va., granted license by FCC to cover construction permit for changes in directional antenna for night use; granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power; granted license to use directional antenna as specified under construction permit.

Twenty-three high-ranking commercial programs are now being carried by NBC short waves to United States armed forces stationed abroad. Of this number, all but three are rebroadcast by transcriptions, in order that the entertainment may reach camps and posts at times most convenient for listeners.

A campaign against dealers in indecent phonograph recordings was order in Newark, N. J. after four owners of radio and music shops and another man had been arraigned before him on charges of possessing obscene records. The judge also ordered a warrant issued for the arrest of an undisclosed distributor alleged to have 10,000 objectionable records in stock.

Station W8XAL, The Crosley Corporation, granted application for extension of special experimental authorization heretofore granted to November 1, 1943, to operate a 1 kilowatt transmitter on frequency 6080 kilocycles, using AO and A1 emission for identification only, sharing time with Station WLWO.

With the cooperation of the entire station personnel, WOR has concluded what it says is the most successful 60-day sales campaign in its history, doubling the business ever done before in a similar period. The "New Business Front" campaign, which began on September 1, ended October 30 with 92 new business contracts signed, 20 of them representing advertisers who had never used WOR before.

Crosley Corporation and Subsidiaries - Nine months to Sept. 30: Net profit, $764,698, or $1.40 a share, against $980,368, or $1.79 a share, last year.

A. W. Kaney, better known to the radio industry as "Sen" Kaney, has been appointed Manager of NBCStation Relations for the Central Division, with headquarters in Chicago. Mr. Kaney joined Station KYW, Chicago, in 1922, soon after being graduated from Northwestern University Law School. He transferred to WGN where he remained six months until the formation of the NBC in 1926.

Station WJW, Cleveland, Ohio, has requested of the FCC modification of construction permit to change proposed location of transmitter locally, change type of transmitter, move studio to 815 Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, make changes in directional antenna for day and night use, and extend commencement and completion dates from 8/15/42 and 1/13/43 to 60 days after grant and 180 days thereafter respectively.

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"DINTY" DOYLE NEW HEAD OF WABC PUBLICITY

J. E. "Dinty" Doyle has been appointed Director of WABC Publicity effective November 1, George Crandall, Acting Director of CBS Publicity has announced.

Mr. Doyle was Radio Editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, the New York American, the New York Journal-American and radio columnist for the syndicated Hearst Newspapers. He was head of publicity and promotion for the Billy Rose Aquacade at Golden Gate Exposition in San Francisco, and executive secretary of Radio Editors of America.

A native of Danvers, Mass., Mr. Doyle received his B.A. degree from the University of Maine in 1915; he worked after that in the Philippines, China and Japan as correspondent. In 1924 he returned to the United States and joined the Oakland Post-Enquirer.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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No. 1478

RMA TO KEEP SETS WORKING; NEW WPB COMMITTEE FORMED

Two important steps have been taken by the Radio Manufacturers' Association. One was the authorization of the organization of a new Service Bureau to develop and conduct an all-industry program for continued operation of civilian receivers, including adequate servicing personnel and replacement of parts. Another was the organization of a new WPB radio industry Advisory Committee, to discuss broad, general policies with WPB Radio and Radar Branch and possibly other Government agencies. Ray C. Ellis, Deputy Director, WPB Radio and Radar Branch, is the Chairman of the new and small Industry Advisory Committee, which consists of the following seven members: Messrs. W. P. Hilliard, Bendix Radio Company, Baltimore, Md.; A. S. Wells, Wells-Gardner & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Lewis, RCA Manufacturing Company, Camden, N. J.; W. F. Hosford, Western Electric Company, Chicago, Ill.; Percy L. Schoenen, Hamilton Radio Corporation, New York, N. Y.; Max F. Balcom, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Emporium, Pa.; and Monte Cohen, The F. W. Sickles Company, Springfield, Mass. Included are five representatives of both large and small radio and radar manufacturers, with one representative each of the tube and parts manufacturing groups. Six of the seven companies represented are RMA members, and the Advisory Committee includes three members of the RMA Board of Directors - Messrs. Balcom, Hilliard and Wells.

The new Industry Committee has been organized to deal only with general policies relating to the military radio program, and will not act in connection with civilian radio or replacement parts matters. The Committee has already met and discussed such subjects as the new "Controlled Materials Plan" for distribution to war contractors of critical materials; the new WPB order, 183-a, relating to the "Precedence List"; draft deferments, and other important general matters relating to the war program.

An experienced Manager will be engaged for the new RMA Bureau to keep the civilian broadcast receivers working. The various activities of this Service Bureau will include plans for the training of sufficient radio service operators, probably including women, Boy Scouts, etc., and also the securing of materials for replacement tubes and parts. A simple text book covering fundamentals of radio servicing also recommended, and other features of the project will be developed, following selection of the new Bureau's Manager and formulation of a definite program for the Bureau's activities. The project contemplates activities by manufacturers, broadcasters and also other groups, with a broad publicity plan.

The former and larger Industry Advisory Committee, which operated under the Consumers Durable Goods Division of WPB and which was appointed in 1941 during the industry transition from civilian

to war production, was abolished a few months ago. The new committee, according to WPB officials, will be much more effective, through its limited size, and will be able to present the industry viewpoint on many fundamental policies and procedures of the military radio program.

Another change contemplated in the Industry Advisory Committee organization of WPB is to reduce the present Advisory Committee on receiving tubes from 9 to 3 or 5 members.

Five initial sections of the new RMA Transmitter Division, to deal with specific product lines, are being organized as follows:

(1) Radio transmitter and other radio tubes not normally employed in radio receivers; (2) Broadcast transmitters, AM and FM, picture and sound, including antennas, studio equipment, etc.; (3) Emergency service communication equipment; (4) Aircraft and Marine equipment; and (5) Piezoelectric quartz crystals.

G. W. Henyan of the General Electric Company at Schenectady is Chairman of the Section.

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NEBRASKA COMMENTATOR CAUSES DEFEAT OF SENATOR NORRIS

The refusal of Foster May, Station WOW's 37-year old commentator at Omaha, Nebraska, and Democratic senatorial candidate to withdraw from the race sealed the doom of the veteran Senator Norris of Nebraska, who had represented the State in the U. S. Senate for 30 years and the House for ten years previous to that - longer than the entire lifetime of the commentator.

With Senator Norris running as an independent and Mr. May remaining in the race, the old-timer got caught in a three-way contest allowing K. S. Wherry, a Republican, to romp into the senatorship. According to the latest figures available at this writing, Mr. May received 51,412 votes, almost as many as Senator Norris, who polled 63,589. Mr. Wherry had 107,664.

In the defeat of Senator Norris, the Cooperative League, which is endeavoring to make it hot for the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System for turning down its advertising, loses one of its principal champions. Whether the resolution to go into this situation, introduced by Senator Norris, will be pressed by Senator Bob LaFollette if it does not pass at this session, remains to be seen.

Almost equalling the long record of Senator Norris, but returing as a victor and for his fifth term is Senator Arthur Capper, owner of Station WIBW and wealthy publisher of the Topeka,(Kans.) Capital.

The Committees in the Senate and the House having to do with radio were hit very lightly by the landslide. Senator H. H. Schwartz (D.), of Wyoming, on the Senate Interstate Committee was defeated by E. B. Robertson, a Republican. Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D.), of Colorado, was returned after a hard fight, as was Senator C. Wayland Brooks (R.), from his triumphs in Illinois. Senator Wallace White (R.), of Maine had been reelected in September.

There will be vacancies on the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee due to the absence of Representatives John B. Sullivan, of Missouri, John A. Meyer, of Maryland, and James C. Oliver, of Maine.

Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth (R.), of the House Appropriation Committee was returned and will no doubt continue to plague Chairman Fly on certain matters. Incidentally Mr. Fly being an ardent New Dealer probably will not have quite as easy sailing with the new heavily weighted Republican Congress.

At last reports, former Senator Clarence Dill (D.), of Washington, co-author of the Communications Act was trailing and badly defeated. He tried to stage a comeback to the House where he had served before going to the Senate. Mr. Dill's New Deal views and vote against entry into the War in 1917 rose as a campaign issue against him. Walt Horan, Wenatchee Republican, piled up an ever increasing lead against him.

Representative Jared Y. Sanders, Jr. (D.), of Louisiana, author of the bill to rewrite the Communications Act, was defeated in the primaries. It is expected the bill will be reintroduced into the new Congress by Representative C. F. Lea (D.), of California, who was nominated by both parties in that State and therefore among those who approached the election without fear of the axe.

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CHARGES PETRILLO WITH SETTING UP A PRIVATE WPA

At the regional meeting of the National Association of Broadcasters in Atlanta, Neville Miller declared:

"We don't feel that we can make a bargain with him (Petrillo). There is no unemployment today among musicians who make their living by music alone. Radio men do not feel that they can set up a privately-financed WPA for Petrillo's AFM members. And that's what he wants us to do."

There was a vote of confidence for the NAB at the Atlanta meeting for the way it had handled the fight with the head of the American Federation of Musicians.

The Executive Board of the A. F. of M. met in Chicago last week and affirmed its determination to maintain the ban on

phonograph records and transcriptions until a plan for increasing employment among musicians has been adopted by commercial users of these products. The meeting in a general review of the situation made note of the fact that the recording companies themselves have not made any move toward finding a solution for their present predicament.

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BOSTON S-W STATION DENIES PROFIT HOLDOUT

In reply to a rebuke from the Government for refusing to lease International Station WRUL of Boston to the United States for war propaganda work, as did the other short-wave stations, Walter S. Lemmon, principal stockholder in WRUL, and Prof. Harlow Shapley of Harvard, with which the station has been cooperating, issued this statement:

"We emphatically deny that the question of any financial consideration is holding up the subject of leasing the facilities of WRUL 24 hours a day as proposed by the Government. The negotiations have been delayed because of the attitude of certain officials who refuse to discuss maintenance of certain valuable programs and program policies. . . they requested that WRUL should first lease all of its time after which they would discuss these policies that are vital . . . It (WRUL) now represents the last free shortwave radio voice in the entire world and it is the desire of its trustees to safeguard this trust for the listener's to a station located in the world's greatest democracy."

The Office of War Information and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs challenged as "not accurate" an assertion by Mr. Lemmon that he had not signed a contract "because no provision has yet been made to safeguard the station's tremendous audiences built up in all parts of Europe."

"Mr. Lemmon has not yet signed because of a disagreement over the sum which the Government should pay for the facilities of WRUL", the statement continued. Station WRUL is presumably a non-profit corporation. But, in the opinion of the Office of War Information, the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and the Federal Communications Commission, the sum demanded by Mr. Lemmon from the Government would give the corporation a substantial annual profit."

It was said that OWI planned to use about two-thirds of the time of the short-wave stations taken over by the Government and Rockefeller the remaining third - the evening hours for the latter and daytime hours for the former.

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U.S. EXPECTED TO HAVE STRONGER VOICE IN S-W BATTLE

The United States which has just taken over the major short-wave stations, hopes soon to have a much stronger and more effective American voice in the battle with the Axis short-wave stations, James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, declared, addressing a radio audience over the National Broadcasting Company from Washington.

"Government control of American short-wave radio transmitters now engaged in international broadcasting has become necessary. The close relation between our conduct of the war and the character of broadcasts directed to the enemy and to other foreign nations is readily obvious. In time of war the Government must exercise a thoroughly coordinated control over these shortwave transmitters which have heretofore been under the varying controls of the private companies owning them. The propaganda war is as real as the militery. Singleness of purpose is an obvious essential. This move does not constitute ownership, and the physical facilities will continue in the hands of the private companies. The arrangements have been entirely voluntary and are indicative of the general cooperative attitude of all of the communications companies toward the Government in this period of stress. I must say also, that this limited transaction is not to be taken as reflecting a conclusion that the Government should take over domestic broadcasting or other domestic communications.

"Because propaganda is a notable part of Axis strategy, it is important to record and analyze the radio broadcasts directed to the world by Axis nations. Military events frequently cast their shadow of propaganda before them. A department of the Federal Communications Commission, called the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, operates throughout the twenty-four hours and records over a million words a day. It gathers a store of valuable material, which is made available to government departments and military services by teletype, a daily report, and a weekly analysis.

"Another activity of great wartime importance is policing the ether. This is done to ensure that no illicit radio operation is being carried on within our own borders, and to determine the location of stations engaged in such operation elsewhere. By taking bearings on the transmitter from several different spots the station can be traced, by successive stages, to a place within a radius of 50 miles, to a city block, and finally to a room within a building. A constant watch on the radio spectrum, moreover, enables Federal Communications Commission listening posts to pick up the radio signal from a Navy plane down off the Galapagos, and to intercept enemy messages."

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RADIO ENGINEERS CUT MEETING DOWN TO ONE DAY

The annual Rochester Fall meeting, sponsored jointly by the Engineering Department of the Radio Manufacturers' Association and the Institute of Radio Engineers, will be held in Rochester, N.Y. Monday, November 9, but has been cut down to a one-day, war-radio conference.

The Rochester meeting will be presided over by Dr. W.R.G. Baker, of General Electric, and there will be several meetings of RMA engineering committees on military standardization problems.

The program is:

Morning Session - Symposium on Radio Production and the War Effort
Opening Address: Dr. W.R.G.Baker, Director of RMA Engineering Department
Addresses by: Lt. Comdr. A. B. Chamberlain, Radio Branch, Bureau of Ships, Navy Department
Capt. Billings MacArthur, Army-Navy Communications Expediting Agency
"German Aircraft Radio Equipment" - F. S. Barton, British Air Commission

Afternoon Session - Technical Session on Radio Equipment Production
"Flexibility in Communications Equipment Production" - J. J. Farrell, General Electric Company
"Radio Production Test Methods" - Harry Rice, Sperry Gyroscope Co.,Inc.
"Photographic Templates" - Messrs. E. C. Jewett and C. D. Tate, Eastman Kodak Co.
Dinner - Address by Charman James L. Fly, Chairman of Federal Communications Commission and Board of War Communications.

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ELMER DAVIS SEEN AT THE CROSSROADS

Elmer Davis will not go on the air after all, Variety reports, and continues:

"There were a new crop of rumors about Elmer Davis last week, these averring he was frustrated by Army and Navy leadership and might resign his directorship in disgust. No tangible facts are available on this issue and some observers see the rumors as manufactured to create disunity and to further discredit officialdom in the eyes of the people."

That observation was written before the election and it is just possible the injection of new Republican blood into the situation may cause Elmer to change his mind if he had any idea of throwing up the sponge. Mr. Davis has consistently advocated telling the truth to the public about everything. Numerous critics have blamed

war news hold-outs and alleged manipulation of news bulletins for creating distrust in the people's minds of the Government and thus being partially responsible for the Republican landslide. Although Mr. Davis is himself a New Dealer, it is believed the incoming Republicans would back him up.

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SAYS OWI EAGER TO CONTINUE COMPETITIVE S-W POLICY

In announcing that the National Broadcasting Company is now placing all its experiences and research in the short-wave field at the disposal of the Office of War Information and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, John F. Royal, Vice-President, said:

"We have been assured that the OWI is eager to continue the competitive programming policy which has been the foundation of the American system of broadcasting and which has made the shortwave programs from the United States the most eagerly listened to of any country in the world.

"The plans of the Government engineers and those of the private companies give every indication of equalling and even surpassing what is being done by Axis countries. This means more high-powered transmitters and frequencies which, I understand, have been arranged for, and close coordination between practical radio operators and those of the Government agencies who can give proper directives.

"It is with better programs that America will get a world audience. The United States has a story to tell and we have the greatest supply of talent in the world. In fact we have more talent of universal appeal than the rest of the world combined.

"All the talent of our network has been placed on our short-wave programs and many American radio advertisers have made available their programs for the purpose of aiding this propaganda effort and also to entertain the troops abroad. This will now be continued on a greater scale than ever before. With well planned programs and with proper signals, it is my feeling we should capture the larger part of the world radio listeners.

"Our contracts call for five years' lease but may be cancalled by the Government before that period. The contracts for the leasing of the transmitters have been signed by us and we agreed to start working on program coordination at once while we continued to work out details of the programming contract. Because our experts have explained the great importance of the time factor, we were most anxious to have the United States radio effort functioning as soon as possible. We know that the Axis nations are planning even greater efforts through radio. It is one of their most important fronts. American broadcasters and the Government are now cooperating to speedily overtake the Naxis with the weapon of radio."

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GENERAL TAKES FALL OUT OF WILLKIE AT SYLVANIA FETE

Lieut. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, Deputy Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, enlivened the ceremonies marking the awarding of the joint Army-Navy "E" pennant to the Emporium, Pa. plant of the Sylvania Electric Products Company by calling Wendell Willkie "an armchair strategist". The pennant was made jointly by General McNarney, himself a native of Emporium, and Rear Admiral C. F. Fischer.

"Numerous commentators, many of our political figures and a great number of armchair strategists are exerting a very great influence on the public's opinion of how the war is being fought", said General McNarney. "Unfortunately, none of these spokesmen is acquainted with all the facts. Many of their observations are highly superficial, and are opinions proceeding from incorrect premises."

In an interview following his prepared address, General McNarney said he was referring to Mr. Willkie in his criticism of "armchair strategists".

"Such individuals are not fully cognizant of the problems facing the Army. Nothing would please the Army and Navy more than the opportunity to tell the American people the whole story and to repudiate the half-truths and superficial observations which are being circulated in abundance. Were the Army and Navy to yield to the tempting prospect, the success of present and future operations would be jeopardized and the lives of our soldiers and sailors would be endangered."

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NAB TO VACATE QUARTERS TO RFC

Thirty tenants of the Normandy Building at 1626 K Street, N.W., in Washington, D. C., including the National Association of Broadcasters, are awaiting a moving deadline from the Federal Government following notice that the nine-story structure will be taken over by the Reconstruction Finance Corp.

When the RFC plans to take over the building could not be learned. It is understood the offices are to be occupied by a staff of the corporation assigned to the synthetic rubber program.

C. E. Arney, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer and Assistant to the President of the NAB, said he had made no move to find new quarters.

"We realize the Government need for office space for expansion of war agencies and want to do everything we can to cooperate", he said. "It is necessary that we maintain offices in Washington so that we can remain in close contact with the Office of War Information, the Marine Corps and other sources of this nature."

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TRADE NOTES

Sales of phonograph records by the Recording Laboratory of the Library of Congress yesterday were exempted from price control by the Office of Price Administration. The Recording Laboratory is planning to sell records of American folk songs to educational institutions. The exemption, contained in Amendment 38 to Supplementary Regulation No. 1 of the General Maximum Price Regulation, effective November 10, was made because the records are to be sold at cost. It allows the prices to be changed without the necessity of OPA authorization when costs vary.

All priority assistance and allocations of scarce materials have been withdrawn by the WPB for a period of three months from J. B. Roxburgh, who does business as the Crescent Electric Co., San Francisco.

The twin 60-foot television towers near Wheaton, Md. just outside of Washington, D. C., long a familiar landmark in Montgomery County, will be torn down in the scrap drive. The towers were built by the late C. Francis Jenkins of Washington, noted scientist and inventor, about 15 years ago. The television station was said to be one of the first to be established in the country.

General denial of the charges of a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission against Ulrici Medicine Co., Inc., and Trans-Pac Services, Inc., New York and Long Island City, N.Y., is made in answers filed by the corporations. The complaint alleged that in advertisements in the Spanish language contained in newspapers and by radio continuities and otherwise the respondents falsely represented that a medicinal prepared designed "Ceregen" is a concentrated food for the nerves and blood; that its use will strengthen the organic system, restore and calm the nerves and that it is effective in relieving neurasthenia and all nervous ailments.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., reported for 39 weeks, ended October 3 profit of $2,893,669, equal to $1.69 a share on the capital stock, compared with $3,815,434, or $2.22 a share for 40 weeks ended October 4, 1941.

Leon Henderson's voice is about to become as well known to the American public as the cigar-punctured countenance which has been beaming at citizens from countless magazine and newspaper stories these past few months.

Starting last (Thursday) night, the OPA Chief will take to the air in the first of a series of weeks, 15-minute broadcasts in which he'll answer questions on price-fixing, rationing and other matters falling within the jurisdiction of his office. The programs will be aired by Station WJSV and the Columbia network.

A highly accurate time system is now in operation in vital NBC studios and control rooms at Radio City. Electric clocks con-

nected to this precision system will not vary more than one-third second a day. This new equipment has been under development for over six months and similar installations are now being made at NBC divisional headquarters in Chicago, Hollywood, San Francisco, Washington, Cleveland and Denver. Affiliated stations on the NBC network may, if they wish, compare their own clocks with the Radio City precision system by using the NBC time signal which is transmitted twice daily from Radio City.

An announcement by WPB is scheduled next week of a new "Controlled Materials Plan", which has been developed to allocate critical materials in accordance with specific production schedules. Vice Chairman Eberstadt and his staff have virtually completed the new system, which will largely succeed the present priorities system. Basically the plan, which it is reported will become fully effective July 1, 1943, with prior preliminary steps, will provide for establishment of a bill of materials on essential war production, with "A" and "B" lists of manufacturers, and allocation will be coordinated to contract deliveries, combining features ofPRP as well as some of the present priority system, and also tne "Production Control Plan" and the steel budget quota system.

Newspaper advertising is now increasing in Great Britain not because many firms have products in sufficient quantity to meet the demand but because, with an eye to the home markets after the war, they wish to retain the public's good-will.

A big advertiser has been the British Government itself which between Sept. 1939 and June, 1942, spent 3,805,000 pounds promoting such campaigns as war savings. This expenditure was exclusive of other outlays through the mediums of the motion pictures, radio broadcasting and advertising posters.

The biggest declines were in household equipment, food, drink, automobiles, smoking, toilet and beauty preparations, radio and music. In some cases the advertising of certain articles dropped as much as 80 per cent. Cigarettes and pipe tobacco plunger from 1,800,000 pounds to 500,000 pounds a year.

Forecasting a Selective Service for War Work at Home which must distribute the nation's manpower and womanpower "fairly, firmly and efficiently", Harry Hopkins, Special Assistant to the President, writes in a signed article in The American Magazine, the number of workers in each major industry who will be shifted to direct war production.

Mr. Hopkins cites a long list showing the number of workers in various industries who will be placed in war work, including radio. He gives the total number employed in radio in April, 1942, as 68,400 and states that 63,000 are to be employed on war work.

The first women pages to invade the hitherto strictly male personnel of NBC's guide and page staff, started work this week. They are, Mrs. Rebecca Shaw, formerly on the staff of WFLA, Clearwater, Florida, as a stylist; Mrs. Kathryn Cole, wife of an Army chaplain, and Miss Gertrude Vander Poel, a Captain in the Red Cross Motor Corps.

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RCA 9 MONTHS' CONSOLIDATED NET PROFIT DOWN $1,453,502

The consolidated statement of income of the Radio Corporation of America and subsidiary companies for the third quarter of 1942 and the first nine months of the year, with comparative figures for the corresponding periods of 1941, was issued this week by David Sarnoff, President. It shows, for the first nine months of the year, consolidated net profit of $5,158,058. This result was after taxes and all other charges, and compares with $6,611,560 net profit in the nine months to September 30 last year, a decrease of $1,453,502.

Provision for Federal income and excess profits taxes for the first nine months of 1942 amounted to $15,811,400, compared with $9,803,600 for the corresponding period in 1941, an increase of $6,007,800.

Total gross income from all sources amounted to $136,523-433 in the first nine months of 1942, compared with $109,598,947 in the same period in 1941, an increase of $26,933,486.

This year, after payment of Preferred dividends, nine months' earnings applicable to the Common stock were equivalent to 19.8 cents per share, compared with 30.2 cents per share in the first nine months last year. Net profit after taxes for the third quarter of 1942, was $2,133,937, compared with $2,510,464 in the same quarter of 1941.

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JESS WILLARD HONORED AT FAREWELL LUNCHEON

Tributes and gifts were lavished on A. D. (Jess) Willard,Jr. Manager of the Columbia Broadcasting System's station in Washington, at a testimonial luncheon given in his honor by the Advertising Club of Washington, at the Raleigh Hotel. He has been transferred to manage Station WBT, CBS's 50 kw station at Charlotte, N.C.

Representatives of all Washington radio stations and newspapers praised Mr. Willard for his contributions to business and civic enterptrises and wished him success. He joined Station WJSV in 1932 and won promotions until he became Manager in 1937. He is a past Vice President of the Ad Club, a former Director of the Kiwanis Club and a former President of the Tri-State Golf Association. He was co-founder and instructor of the Radio Division, School of Speech of the University of Maryland, and for several years has been a member of the National Radio Committee for the Celebration of the President's Birthday.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
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No. 1479

November 10, 1942

MANUFACTURERS MAY SUPPLY PARTS FOR HOME SETS

Radio manufacturers may supply replacement parts for home receiving sets under conditions set forth in Interpretation No. 1 of General Limitation Order L-183 issued last Saturday by the Director General for Operations.

L-183, which was effective October 3, prohibited the manufacture or assembly of electronic devices, involving the use of vacuum or gaseous tubes, except to meet deliveries on orders with preference ratings of A-3 or higher. While persons buying replacement parts for home sets do not need preference ratings, the order requires that distributors of such parts obtain them exclusively under Ford PD-IX, the usual distributor's application for preference ratings.

Manufacturing concerns which customarily serviced consumers by replacement of parts were uncertain as to whether or not the order applied to that type of trade.

Hereafter, it was explained by officials of the Radio and Radar Branch, parts provided that this distribution business is completely segregated from the business of production itself. This will require the keeping of separate records of each branch of the business.

When transfers of parts are made from the manufacturing to the distributing and servicing branch, the servicing branch will have to obtain a preference rating just as though it were a separate concern. However, the interpretation does not require that manufacturing and distributing branches be separate legal entities.

Clarification is obtained by redefining "manufacturer" in the original order. In the interpretation the term excludes one who "merely distributes or maintains and repairs electronic equipment." A single concern, it is additional stated, may be engaged both in manufacture and in the supplying of maintenance parts. A "manufacturer does, however, include one who converts electronic equipment to change its purpose or mode of operation.

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McINTOSH PREDICTS CASUALTIES IN RECEIVING SETS

At a conference in Washington under the auspices of the Radio Manufacturers' Association and the Board of Economic Warfare, Frank H. McIntosh, Chief of the Civilian Radio Section of the War Production Board expressed apprehension over the job of keeping the country's upwards of 4,000,000 receiving sets in serviceable condition, Ray C. Ellis, WPB Deputy, Radio and Radar Branch, had stated that thus far production of equipment for broadcast stations had not interfered with the military radio program. Mr. McIntosh, however, told the conference that the problem of replacement tubes and parts is much more difficult.

"It is a problem which will become more critical", said Mr. McIntosh, formerly Chief Engineer of the Fort Industry stations. "We are going to supply the military, but civilian needs will be met so far as possible. We have made a consistent effort to maintain replacements, but I think there will be quite a casualty on civilian sets in the home, although it is hoped to keep at least one set operating in each family."

"Conservation measures by broadcasters and manufacturers in tube production, and also reduction of parts types", Mr. McIntosh stated, "will assist in maintaining replacement supplies in this country and also in the allied nations. WPB is securing data on present inventories of components, of which only a small percentage is usable for military purposes." Mr. McIntosh stated that it "may be possible, later on, to produce some additional sets, earmarked for export". Questionnaires soon will be sent to all set and parts manufacturers, for data on their inventories, he said.

Data on replacement requirements in allied countries was presented by W. C. Becker of the Department of Commerce, and he estimated that servicing needs for 4,300,000 sets in 1943 would require 3,225,000 replacement tubes. Estimating unit set replacements at 50¢ to 75¢ per set for parts, Mr. Becker stated that the foreign parts market would require $2,250,000 of replacement parts. His estimates on transmitting replacements were $600,000 to $700,000 for tubes and $1,200,000 for parts.

George R. Donnelly, Chief of the BEW Electrical Section, stated that the BEW was examining 1,000 radio licenses daily. He advised that licenses are being granted for radio parts and tubes (both receiving and transmitting) for repair and maintenance. In submitting licenses it is necessary to give an over-all picture of previous business done by the applicant in the country where the material is to be shipped and previous business done with the consignee. He also informed the meeting that licenses can be extended beyond the six-months' period. No Certificates of Necessity are required for getting licenses for radio material.

Mr. McIntosh and Glen C. Henry of WPB explained Limitation Order No. 183 as it applies to export. During the discussion it developed that there are several classes of exporters, wherein

some have inventories and others do not. It will be necessary for the WPB to issue further information regarding L-183, in order to clarify how it applies to various classes of exporters. Generally covering exporters, it will be necessary for them to file a PD-IX form for two months' requirements, based either on their inventory or on past sales records.

The subject of Lend-Lease is being reviewed by Government agencies and the procedure of operation is being modified. It is recognized that sales for Lend-Lease are now considered as sales destined for export, and on such sales export expenses are permitted to be added. The Department of Commerce considers Lend-Lease sales as export, and records all such sales in export statistics.

Fifty radio export representatives and thirty Government officials attended the conference, the largest of its kind ever held by the RMA.

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ALLOW BROADCASTERS TO CUT AIR TIME FURTHER

Radio stations may operate as little as one-third of their authorized time, as required by current rules, the Federal Communications Commission announced Saturday.

This means that a station operating on an 18-hour schedule will only have to remain on the air for six hours in any one day in order to retain its license.

At the same time, the FCC, acting to conserve broadcast equipment, ordered radio stations to reduce their power by one decibel, an amount so small it said radio listeners wouldn't know the difference.

The effect of these rulings will be to permit stations to conserve equipment and meet manpower shortages by reducing their hours of broadcast if they desire, but it does not require them to change from their present operating program.

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Network time devoted to war effort programs, by the National Broadcasting Company, has increased over 300% since the beginning of the year, according to figures compiled by NBC. During September, NBC broadcast 77 hours, 20 minutes of programs and announcements designed to aid the war effort, either directly or indirectly.

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LOP OFF 500 RELEASES AND OTHER GOVERNMENT HANDOUTS

In a new regulation issued to all Federal departments and agencies, the Office of War Information yesterday (Monday) ordered further cuts in non-essential information activity of Government agencies for the duration of the war. News release distribution, pamphlets, speeches, and periodicals are affected by the action, which follows OWI Regulation Number Three making binding curtailments and eliminations in 523 Government publications.

The new regulation is based on recommendations of the recently created Inter-Agency Publications Committee composed of Government information men, and is effective at once. It directs agencies of the Government to discontinue various information practices to clear news and other channels for essential war information. It is believed that better information service will be provided to the press and the public under wartime conditions as a result of the regulation.

Major provisions of the regulation are:

It discontinues the practice of mailing press releases from Washington to newspapers throughout the country. Except for specialized released which may go on request to a specialized segment of the press, news material will be issued to local papers through field offices rather than from Washington. Field offices of Federal departments and agencies are permitted to release only information adapted to regional or local interests. These two changes are designed to eliminate duplication of stories being issued both in Washington and in the field at the same time.

All those on mailing lists for free or partially free government periodicals, report series or publications still permitted to be issued and distributed at regular or irregular intervals, are to be queried inside the next thirty days on whether or not they wish to continue receiving such material and, if they do, to state their reasons for continued receipt during the war.

Full texts of speeches are not to be sent to the press unless made by heads of departments and independent agencies or by their chief subordinates on major policy issues; and then only to Washington correspondents and wire services. Any other speeches considered worth releasing by an agency's information officer are to be issued in summary form only.

Distribution to the press of full texts of statistical or technical reports, periodicals or publications is discontinued. Where the information in these publications merits it, the information officer of the issuing agency or department may prepare summaries for the use of the press. Copies of the full text of such documents will be available to the press on specific request.

Mailing of news material from Washington to weeklies by any Government department or agency is discontinued. Agencies may

include material in the regular services to weekly newspapers now maintained by the Office of War Information.

Libraries designated by law as depositories of official publications or bona fide libraries to whom the service has been available in the past, are to continue receiving printed and processed Government publications on request.

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SARCASTIC ON NEW DEAL ATTITUDE TOWARD PRESS

In a post mortem of the Republic landslide, David Lawrence wrote:

"There is no doubt that the New Dealers ignored the necessity of informing the public and advising it of the sacrifices needed to attain the wartime objectives. Thus, for instance, the press would have been willing and indeed has been anxious to cooperate in every way with the Government in helping to prepare the people for wartime restrictions. But the administration seemed to think it was more important to start a fight with the newspapers by making more than a thousand of the publishers of daily newspaper defendants in a lawsuit over ancient issues that could have waited to post-war days for settlement

"The Administration's policy toward the press just doesn't make sense. The President has taken occasion to antagonize the press, and after his recent inspection trip he did not fail to accuse writers and editors of telling lies to the public. This is hardly a means of winning the cooperation of the press, because people don't become enthusiastic cooperationists in America after being beaten over the head with a crow-bar.

"It is most unfortunate that in wartime the Administration should be believed by many publishers to be carrying on a feud because the Associated Press happened to deny admission to a newspaper politically allied with the Administration.

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MILITARY RADIO AND RADIAR TIN EXEMPT

An official interpretation of the Tin Conservation Order, M-43-a, was issued by the Director General for Operations to make clear that radio and radar equipment, when it is for the account of the armed services, and where the use of tin is required by specifications, is exempt from the restrictive provisions of the order.

The phrase "Individual and organizational equipment" appearing in the definition of implements of war, as contained in paragraph (c) (2) (i) of Conservation Order M-43-a as amended June 5, 1942, is construed to include radio and radar equipment prescribed

for field or combat use by the Army or Navy of the United States, the Coast Guard, or the United States Maritime Commission. Consequently, when such radio and radar equipment (including parts, assemblies and materials to be physically incorporated therein) is being produced for purchase by or for the account of the Army or Navy of the United States, the United States Maritime Commission, or the Coast Guard, it is, by the terms of paragraph (c) (2) (i) of Conservation Order M-43-a as amended June 5, 1942, exempt from the restrictions on the use of tin contained in paragraphs (b) (1) and (b) (2) of said order, where the use of tin to the extent employed is required by the specifications (including performance specifications) of the Army or Navy or the United States, the United States Maritime Commission, or the Coast Guard applicable to the contract, sub-contract or purchase order.

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SATEVEPOST WAXES SARCASTIC ABOUT MR. PETRILLO

Captioned "Relax, Imperious Caesar!" the Saturday Evening Post of November 7 carries the following editorial:

"For a man who has suffered as he has, Mr. James Caesar Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, is very chipper. He has been severely criticized because of his order, issued last June, that members of his union may not 'play or contract for recordings, transcriptions or any other form of mechanical reproduction of music'. The Petrillo theory is that radio transcriptions and juke boxes in public places compete with the independent fiddler or saxophone player.

"People have been saying harsh things about Mr. Petrillo. The Department of Justice tried to obtain an injunction against his order to his musicians. Mr. Elmer Davis, head of the Office of War Information, appealed to him to withdraw it, because radio recordings were necessary to advance the war effort. Editors and cartoonists carry on a lively campaign against him. But Mr. Petrillo is unperturbed.

"And, after all, why should Mr. Petrillo's soul be disquieted within him? When, if ever, he goes to the Supreme Court, he will be armed with some potent decisions by that body indicating that labor unions are not answerable to the antitrust laws as ordinary people are. To start Mr. Petrillo off right, Judge John P. Barnes, of the Federal District Court in Chicago, refused to interfere with J. Caesar's activities in the record business because Mr. Petrillo was engaged in a labor dispute. Judge Barnes cited the decision in U. S. v. Hutcheson and other labor cases which came before theSupreme Court. In the Hutcheson case it was decided that the anti-trust laws could not be used to restrain two rival unions which tied up a business while disputing as to which of their members should be employed on a certain job. The effect of their action was undoubtedly to restrain commerce, but unions engaged in

a labor dispute have a special position. This position has not been too carefully defined by Congress, but Justice Frankfurter, in the Hutcheson opinion, explained that 'such legislation must not be read in a spirit of mutilating narrowness'. He explained that the court had often pointed out the importance of 'giving' hospitable scope' to congressional purpose even when meticulous words are lacking'.

"In the meantime, if Mr. Petrillo is even vaguely anxious lest the Supreme Court should find some way of getting around the Hutcheson case, other events must reassure him. At Toronto last month, the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, passed a resolution severely attacking Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold on account of the following paragraphs in his brief against Petrillo:

"'In summary we submit that the phrase "terms or conditions of employment" assumes that there is a master who directs the work and a servant who obeys the directions. The function of the master is to determine what work he wants done, what machines he will use, what goods or services he will furnish, and the customers to whom he will sell these goods or services.

"'In so far as the servant demands the power to determine any of these questions he is no longer a servant. He has become the master . . . . A union cannot, under the pretext of determining terms or conditions of employment, use organized coercion to destroy the right of the employer to conduct his business in any efficient way and to use his best judgment as to the goods he will sell, the customers to whom he will sell them and his relationships with other independent organizations'.

"To most people, that is merely saying that management's function is to think up ways to make work for people. Mr. Arnold merely outlined conditions necessary if industry is to be anything but anarchy. But to the AFL convention his simple statement was 'an indignity and insult heaped upon every man and woman in this country contributing their skill and energies in the war.'

"Mr. Petrillo, with at least three Supreme Court opinions and a minor Federal judge on his side, has nothing to complain of. He knows it is a fair bet, as the AFL resolution at Toronto pointed out, that 'the true spokesmen of the policies of our country would not have thought, much less printed, a concept so subversive to the institutions of democracy' as Mr. Arnold's statement that some men have to lay out work for others to do. The one danger to the Petrillo dynasty is that Congress might fill in the 'meticulous words' now lacking to make its meaning clear as to what laws apply to labor unions. But that is a prospect too remote to cause Mr. Petrillo to toss restlessly on his pillow."

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PRESIDENT RECORDED SPEECH TO FRENCH THREE WEEKS AGO

President Roosevelt said at his press conference today (Tuesday) that he had recorded the speech broadcast by short-wave to the French people at the time of the African invasion three weeks before the actual event. The President delivered it in French and the transcription was made in the Cabinet Room in the White House in the presence of Admiral Leahy, a military Captain McRae, and two specially chosen operators.

The records were then sent to the United States, British, and other short wave stations under a release date of which they were notified later just like a big news story to be released at a future time. At 9 o'clock Saturday night it was released here and abroad. Not only did the British Broadcasting Corporation broadcast the President's record but repeated it over and over again in German, Italian and every other European language on both medium and short wave lengths throughout the early morning.

General Eisenhower's short-wave message, also recorded in advance, calling on the French Navy, merchant marine and air and other forces to stay put and show their friendliness by displaying the Tricolor and Stars and Stripes by day and vertical searchlight beams at night was heard repetitively in French.

It was the first big workout for the Office of War Information and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs since they took over control of the country's short-wave stations. Closely following this OWI and the FCC announced that Station WRUL, of Boston, a "hold-out" against Government control, had been taken over by the War Communications Board "because of the need of having all short-wave facilities available to the Government before offensive action by American troops started in the European theatre".

"Fair compensation for use of these facilities will be determined in accordance with the statutory provisions which provide for Government use of such facilities", it was added.

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E. J. WALSH, FEDERAL TELEPHONE AND RADIO OFFICIAL, DIES

Edward James Walsh, 43 years old, an executive of Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation, of Newark, died suddenly last Thursday at his home, in New York City. Mr. Walsh, a native of Providence, R. I., was graduated from Brown University in 1920, and the Harvard Business School with a degree of Master of Business Administration, in 1922.

Mr. Walsh joined the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, in the office of the Comptroller, in 1927. Within two years he was made Comptroller of the Company's South American interests.

He returned to this country in 1934, and in 1937 he was sent to Antwerp, Belgium, to act as Comptroller of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation's manufacturing subsidiary there. The German army occupied Antwerp in 1940, but Mr. Walsh remained at his post there until recalled in January, 1941. Since that time, he has been in an executive capacity with the Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation in Newark.

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TRADE NOTES

An opportunity was given today (Tuesday Nov. 10) at five o'clock to say good-bye to Jess Willard, Manager of Station WJSV and to meet his successor, Carl Burkland, at a cocktail party at the Carleton Hotel in Washington

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While the Associated Press is the oldest and largest press association, the Editor & Publisher, commenting upon the Government suit points to the fact that it has plenty of competition and refers to the radio news field:

"Service to radio stations is rendered by all three major news services, and also by Transradio, and the competitive quality of the United Press service is indicated by the fact that its radio clientele exceeds the combined totals of its three rivals. Both U.P. and INS reports are available to any publisher or radio station owner who can demonstrate financial reliability and stability of operation - basic requirements in any business transaction."

Alfred J. McCosker, Chairman of the Mutual Broadcasting System, was among the honorary pallbearers at the funeral of George M. Cohan.

Sylvania has put a new dress to its radio service kit. It is a gray tweed-mixture aeroplane cloth - washable and smooth-finished. It features the same construction, removable tool tray, metal lock and fittings, leather corners and handle, and room for tubes, parts and small tools. Inside dimensions are 17 x 10 x 7 in. They are available at $3.00 each from Sylvania jobbers.

Test blackouts in New York have caused no radical change in listening habits, according to a WOR study. Results show that the number of sets turned on increased slightly during the lights-out period, then fell sharply during the 15 minutes following the blackouts.

As in England, people are finding that the outside show is more important and serious than the inside show. But when the novelty of trial blackouts wears off, radio in New York may benefit during blackout periods from more normal uninterrupted listening.

The National Chemical Exposition and Industrial Chemical Conference, November 24-29 at Chicago, will feature the first symposium on the electron microscope, which sees deeply into the sub-microscopic world. Dr. V. K. Zworykin, Associate Director of RCA Laboratories, will discuss "The Electron Microscope in Relation to Chemical Research". For the first time, the RCA Electron Microscope will be displayed at the Conference

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William S. Paley, President of Columbia Broadcasting System told his reactions to wartime England in a broadcast from London over the Columbia Broadcasting System and this has now been reprinted in the form of a booklet. The broadcast took place last September.

"David Sarnoff, head of the Radio Corporation of America, was asked by a dignitary: "How is it that in England there are such cordial relations between British industrialists and the British government - while here in America the Government is continually at loggerheads with our industrial leaders?" Leonard Lyons writes in his syndicated column. "That's because in England, they knight industrialists", replied Sarnoff. "And over here they indict them."

In a letter to the Editor of the New York Times, F. W. McKenna writes:

"In your recent issue covering the broadcast in Italian by the Mayor, you gave, I believe, the full extent of his shots at Rome. I was shocked when I read that he referred to Hitler as a pig, although the Lord knows worse than that would be too good for him; but you further said that he called Mussolini and Ciano bastards.

"Is this the kind of thing that should be addressed to anybody from this country? Even if this is the European style, and I don't know if it is, does that mean we have to wallow in the same kind of language in order to propagandize the Italian people?"

The War Production Board has established an Office of Production Research and Development, headed by Dr. Harvey N. Davis, President of the Stevens Institute of Technology. The office is to insure rapid appraisal and the quickest and most effective utilization of processes, materials, mechanisms and inventions in the production of war goods. It will parallel in the production field the work already being done in regard to instruments of war by the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

The contents of the October issue of Radio Age published by the Department of Information of the Radio Corporation of America, include the following articles: Dedication of New RCA Laboratories; 60,000 at RCAM Rally; NBC Reporters Cover the War; Sound Speeds the War Effort; New Ideas Come Out of the Blue; Toscanini Returns to NBC; Army-Navy "E" is Won by RCAM Plant; 6 RCAM Employees Win High National WPB Awards; WEAF in 20th Anniversary; "Red Network" Out as NBC Designation; Fishbein Heads Group to Analyze Programs; 25,000 Service Men Take Free NBC Tours; RCAI Training Navy, Marine Corps Men; RCA Laboratories Develop Electronic Clock; Latin Americans Get RCAM News Programs

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ALIEN PATENTS TO BE MADE AVAILABLE

Drawings and specifications of foreign-owned patent applications seized by his office will be printed and made available to American industry at a nominal price, Leo T. Crowley, Alien Property Custodian, announced Sunday. These applications ordinarily cover latest developments in patentable fields and many can improve American processes and devices.

Publication of the printed copies of patent applications will begin during December. Applications will be listed as they are printed, in classified order, in the Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office. Announcement of the cost of copies and of the method of purchase will be made in the same publication.

Meanwhile, the Alien Property Custodian will make the information contained in the files of these applications available, insofar as is practical, to any person residing in the United States having a genuine legitimate interest therein.

Any registered patent attorney may obtain permission to inspect the file of a vested application upon filing a request with the Patent Prosecution Section, Office of the Alien Property Custodian, Washington, D. C.

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NEW REGULATION TO CONTROL SCRAP RECORD PRICE

Without altering the all-time low ceiling of new phonograph records, the Office of Price Administration Sunday issued a new maximum price regulation to control the price of scrap records used in the manufacture of the new records.

Maximum Price Regulation No. 263 - New Phonograph Records and Record Scrap - effective November 13, establishes:

1. Minimum prices which record retailers must pay or allow on used or broken records if the retailer requires the customer to turn in old records on new purchases.
2. Maximum prices which the distributor or manufacturer may pay for such material.

The object of the regulation is to maintain a steady flow of scrap material to the industry, which will permit and encourage the production of new records and continuance of OPA ceiling prices at levels established by the General Maximum Price Regulation. It also restores normal prices for scrap which, in some instances has increased to unwarranted levels.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1480

WARNS OF ENEMY AID THROUGH CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Calling attention to a still uncensored source of news - the Congressional Record - Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, of Massachusetts, warned members of the House and Senate to be very careful what they say especially in the heat of debate as, through the Record, it could reach the enemy. Mrs. Rogers particularly cautioned against giving any information as to the advance movement of bombers, and so forth, for fear of giving information to the Axis. Also members were asked to use extra care in what they had inserted in the Record at the request of outsiders at this time.

Mrs. Rogers made these suggestions during the course of an address on the work of the Censorship Office and in praising the efforts of Byron Price, its Director.

"I find that the voluntary censorship code promulgated by the Office of Censorship hinges upon this provision: That all kinds and classes of news may be published or broadcast provided the information is given out by appropriate authority", Mrs. Rogers went on to say. "Under this method of operation, the War, Navy and other Government departments are free to give out what they think best and when thus officially authenticated the news automatically becomes publishable.

"I find that the Office of Censorship has always recognized Members of Congress as appropriate authorities for all information which comes to them officially. In the first place, they enjoy certain constitutional immunities. In the sceond place, they have access to the Congressional Record and can insert in it whatever information is permissible under the rules of the two Houses. The Office of Censorship has never felt it would be in a tenable position if it undertook to deny newspapers the privilege of printing, or radio the privilege of broadcasting, material already printed in the Congressional Record.

"For that reason, it is vastly important that the House and the Senate exercise especial care in not giving information on the floor of the Congress that might aid the enemy. It is easy in the heat of debate to say more than might be said on second thought.

"I am told the censorship operation is receiving splendid cooperation from press and radio. The Office of Censorship Codes list scores of topics which are not to be discussed publicly except upon appropriate authority. In addition, many doubtful cases arise. The conscientiousness of newspapers and radio stations is evidenced by the fact that inquiries regarding these doubtful cases come to the Office of Censorship at the rate of more than 100 a day. To my mind, this voluntary censorship by the press is one of the outstanding contributions to the war effort.

"It must be borne in mind that all of these things are being done by industries which are dependent in large measure for their livelihood upon the dissemination of information. If these industries can make the sacrifice, individuals having far less immediately at stake might well profit by the example."

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CAPITAL OCD COMPLAINS OF RADIO "NEGLECT"

Because only one sponsor has responded to its appeal to broadcast from Washington for an all Civilian Defense audience, complaint is made that radio has neglected what is described as the "Arm Band Army".

Maintaining that every war effort organization has been repeatedly saluted by personal appearance of "name" acts and radio shows with the exception of Civilian Defense Volunteers, the District of Columbia Office of Civilian Defense announces in the following statement that it has set out "to change the situation":

"D.C. - O.C.D. says some 100,000 residents of the D. C. Metropolitan Area are 'displaying unselfish devotion in the patient performance of their often tiresome and always anonymous tasks.' That in doing this important neighborly work they are helping to fortify our National unity, and our real understanding of the fact that we are all in this war.

"D. C. - OCD has, accordingly, contacted various Advertising Agencies and sponsors with network participation radio shows with a view toward having them appear in the 'World's Capital at some future date. They are most grateful to Colgate, and J. Walter Thompson, for fine cooperation in scheduling 'True or False' for Washington on December 14th exclusively for Defense Volunteers; but are not so happy about the lukewarm reception their suggestions have received from other agencies and sponsors to date.

"U. S. Coordinator John Russell Young says that: 'Considering the sacrifice of time, and the willingness of volunteers to face danger in the protection of the community, Civilian Defense workers are entitled to as much consideration as the Service Camps, U.S.O., Stage Canteens, and civilian workers in defense plants.' In fact, Coordinator Young feels that, since Civilian Defense workers are 100% volunteers, their need for morale building entertainment is more important than in some of the other paid groups."

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SUB-COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO CONSIDER PETRILLO BILL

Chairman Burton K. Wheeler (D.), of Montana, of the Interstate Commerce Committee yesterday (Thursday) appointed a subcommittee to consider the bill by Senator D. Worth Clark (D.), of Idaho, which would make illegal any orders by Mr. Petrillo to ban the production of records or electrical transcriptions.

The members of the subcommittee will be Senators Charles W. Tobey (R), of New Hampshire; Wallace White (R), of Maine; James M. Tunnell (D.), of Delaware, and Ernest W. McFarland (D), of Arizona.

Senator Clark was designated as Chairman of the subcommittee and it is expected that hearings during which Mr. Petrillo very likely will appear, will begin at an early date.

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FAREWELL TO JESS WILLARD; HAIL TO BURKLAND AT WJSV

Assembled to say good-bye to "Jess" Willard, Manager of Station WJSV, Washington, who is leaving to take charge of the 50 KW CBS station WBT at Charlotte, North Carolina, and to greet Carl J. Burkland, Mr. Willard's successor, was a large group of friends and well-wishers at the Carlton in Washington last Tuesday.

Earl Gammons, new CBS Vice President in Washington, was in charge of the festivities and his Minnesota brand of hospitality even tolerated the presence of Carleton Smith, Manager of NBC's rival station WRC and Kenneth Berkeley, skipper of Blue's opposition Capital outlet, WMAL.

Among other notables present were J. Russell Young and Col. Charles W. Kutz, District Commissioners; Lieut. Col. E. M. Kirby of the War Department Radio Section; William Van Duzer, Director of Traffic; Robert V. Fleming, President of the Riggs National Bank; Clark Griffith, President of the Washington Baseball Team, and Eugene Meyer, publisher of the Washington Post.

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The following are the estimated costs as given by Variety of network programs (inclusive of actors, mucisicians, writers, directors, royalties, prizes, etc.) of new shows which have joined the NBC-CBS-MBS schedules in recent months, changed sponsors or revised their formats: Abbott & Costello, $9,500; Fred Allen, $11,500; Lionel Barrymore, $7,500; Bob Burns, $7,500; Camel Caravan, $6,500; Raymond Clapper, $750; Duffy's Tavern, $4,750; Nelson Eddy, $6,500; Earl Godwin, $1,500; Great Musical Moments $6,500; Al Jolson $7,500; Radio Readers' Digest $11,000; Screen Guild $8,500; Dinah Shore $1,750; Spotlight Bands $6,000; Stage Door Canteen $3,000; Raymond Gram Swing $2,500; Orson Welles $5,000.

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EISENHOWER PICKS BUTCHER AS ONE WHO WOULDN'T YES HIM

How Harry Butcher, formerly Washington CBS Vice President, got sent for by Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commanding officer of the African Invasion, to be one of his aides, was told in an article about the General which appeared in the Sunday magazine section of the New York Times recently. There was also a reference to Mr. Butcher in an article about General Eisenhower in Life. The Times article stated:

"The aide who lives with General Eisenhower in his London apartment is Lieut. Comdr. Harry C. Butcher who, before the war began uprooting people from their accustomed ways of life, was an executive of the Columbia Broadcasting Company. He felt called to do something actively toward defending his country and so joined the Navy, got a commission and was assigned to communications. Butcher was expected to serve out the war in that acpacity until one night his wife, who is a friend of Mrs. Eisenhower, called him up and told him that his friend 'General Ike' had been assigned to command in the European theatre of war and 'that's not all'.

"It took quite a little doing for Lieut. Comdr. Butcher of the United States Navy to get himself assigned to the staff of General Eisenhower of the United States Army, but after a while the necessary papers were issued, signed and delivered. General Eisenhower said he wanted somebody close to him who wouldn't be too damned subservient. He got him, but Butcher has quite a time explaining to the British how come an American General has a naval aide."

The Life (Nov. 9) reference was:

"Mrs. Eisenhower currently shares her apartment in Washington's Wardman Park Hotel with Mrs. Harry C. Butcher, wife of the the General's naval aide. Although Eisenhower would like nothing better than to have his wife with him in London, he has eschewed a privilege denied to his men.

"The General lives with his naval aide and long-time friend, Lieut. Commander Harry C. Butcher, in a furnished hotel flat in London. An extremely gregarious man, Eisenhower is unhappy unless he has old friends by his side. His regular Army aide is Major Ernest R. Lee, but to obtain the services of Commander Butcher, a Naval Reserve Officer and former Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, Eisenhower had first to win Navy approval of the appointment. After due consideration the Navy legalists could find no precedent for granting his request, but neither could they find any precedent for denying it. Now says Butcher, "I am an amphibian."

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U. S. TO BE WORLD'S RADIO EQUIPMENT SUPPLIER

Addressing the joint session of the Radio Manufacturers' Association and the Institute of Radio Engineers, James L. Fly, head of the Federal Communications Commission painted a very rosy future for radio manufacturing.

"I want to look around the corner briefly and to discuss post-war radio with you", Mr. Fly said. "Radio moves so fast that we have to keep peering into the future. In doing so, we are unable to see things sharp and clear, with strong contrasts and good definition. But we can see rough shapes and enough outlines to guess at what's coming.

"We know that after this war our radio machine will be plunging ahead with a far greater speed. The machine cannot be stopped nor even permitted to slow down. At that time we will have to readjust its direction and continue to move ahead. The energy required to make this change will be great. I want, therefore, to suggest that you consider the formation of a committee or committees to work on post-war problems. Such committees might well be organized on the model of the National Television Standards Committee, which, under the effective leadership of Dr. Baker and Jim Knowlson, rendered great assistance in the preparation of standards for television.

"In passing, I should be derelict should I let another occasion pass without recognizing the work of Ewell K. Jett. Jack, a man of effective personality and an untiring devotion to duty, has been of great assistance in the Commission's problems of administration. He is the spark plug of the Board of War Communications. Search though you may through Government, the Army, and the Navy, and the industry, you cannot find another man of such broad competence in the field of world communications. Mr. Jett will stand ready to work with your industry organization.

"I know of no organization better qualified to initiate this suggested work than those that are represented here tonight. In the Radio Manufacturers' Association and the Institute of Radio Engineers, there exist two great organizations in which are coordinated practically all activities of the radio industry. There are pure scientists, mathematicians and teachers, laboratory workers, experimenters and inventors, designers and developers, organizers and standardizers, managers, manufacturers, administrators and all the rest. To this project, however, we must add regulators too, for it surely is advisable to include representatives of the Commission in the discussion of these important problems. In fact, the list of committee members should be representatives of all parts of the field, for radio has become a very broad term indeed. We no longer think of it as associated solely with communications such as broadcasting, radiotelegraphy and the like. It is rapidly infiltering into almost every phase of our lives. In the post-war period it unquestionably will be as important and vital a factor in industrial conversion and economic reconstruction as it is now on the battlefronts.

"We know that work must be started and plans prepared if we are to win the peace that follows without undue hardship and distress. In addition to the problems of readjustment, reorganization, reconversion of plant equipment and the many others with which we have had experience in passing from peace to war, there are others which we can see most clearly at this time.

"First: We can confidently predict a great expansion of the television and frequency modulation broadcast and general communications services, and planning for their proper development is definitely in order. As you know, the present plant and status of the broadcasting industry is practically frozen, both by license and priority regulations. Therefore a committee working on this problem can do so with relative confidence because depreciation and obsolesence of existing plant is running on just as usual. With time - and the possibility of fully developed plans for television and frequency modulation and improvements in the other fields, the economic obstacles normally facing new technological advances will be of less concern. This will be particularly true where our business executives see that sound depreciation policies continue to be employed.

"Second: Somewhat related to the first problem is the fact that there will be a great surplus of radio war equipment. In addition, there will be new types which are the result of new developments and inventions which may not be revealed at this time. The disposal of this equipment certainly constitutes a major objective.

"Third: There will be many thousands of men with new skills gained in the armed forces - skills in radio which will have to find a place. Then there are the many women who have absorbed skills in radio repair and installation while working in the aircraft factories and other plants now devoted to war production. It is certain that an appreciable proportion will want to continue in this line of work. Employment for all of these people, who most certainly will want to work with us in radio, is something to think about at this time.

"Fourth: Radio has been on the move into fields other than communications. This trend started even before the war. In the case of medicine and surgery as many as 80,000 diathermy machines have been registered with the Commission; and this hardly indicates the extent to which radio is being used for the relief of human ills. Radio is moving rapidly into industrial applications too, for precision measurements and testing and for the synthesis, manufacture, and processing of new materials. Its progress needs to be carefully watched in this direction as it is likely to become an essential and invaluable tool of almost every modern industry. Better health, comfort, convenience and safety are only a few of the boons which post-war radio will give mankind. * * * *

"It is quite probable that in the post-war period, we shall become the world's principal suppliers of radio equipment. We shall have to make provision for this export trade. And in this connection we must not overlook the potential importance of international broadcasting as a method of assuring an enduring peace. New methods

and techniques may be found in the broadcasting of sound and pictures to peoples of foreign lands to give visual and living emphasis to aspirations common to people of good will everywhere. Color television must be developed. The distance limitations hitherto imposed upon television must be broken down. You engineers already have a pincers movement underway against this one obstacle. We are bound to have a feasible method for the long distance relay of television by high frequency emissions.

"We can never forget the allocation and interference problems. They are always with us. We may expect the present congestion in the lower regions of the spectrum to increase rather than diminish. We are going up. In the upper regions of the spectrum we must prepare for expansion. Fortunately, it is virtually certain that we will be ready to make some immediate use of that portion between the present upper top of approximately 150 megacycles to at least 3000 megacycles. While we advance into wider spaces the uses of radio multiply, and the problem of allocation continues to haunt us. This may appear at first sight to be purely the Commission's pigeon, but that is not so. For allocation engineering is also one of these specialties peculiar to radio which is not so simple as to permit the Commission to proceed alone. You are always concerned, and assistance from you experts of the industry has always been freely given. We shall continue to rely upon that assistance."

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U. S. BROADCASTS IN AFRICA CAUGHT AXIS BY SURPRISE

American short-wave broadcasts, announcing the opening of the offensive in North Africa, caught the Axis so much by surprise Saturday night that the enemy was not prepared to "jam" our transmissions effectively, the Office of War Information said in a press announcement.

The OWI statement gave a comprehensive review of the greatest radio propaganda barrage attempted yet by the short-wave stations of this country. Many details of this campaign were first revealed in a story in The Star on Tuesday.

The OWI went on the air in New York at 8:57 P.M. Saturday in preparation for the announcement of the action in Africa. In 15-second spot announcements in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese, foreign listeners were advised to:

"Stand by for an important announcement from the United States of America."

Then on three short-wave networks beamed toward Europe and Africa, the OWI poured forth the recorded speech by President Roosevelt, the announcement from the White House concerning the action, the Army communique covering the offensive, the statement by Lt. Gen. Dwight Eisenhower and other official announcements.

Reception conditions - which for some weeks had been bad - were good at the time. Axis transmitters were caught so much by sur rise that they did not increase their jamming activities to meet OWI's increased transmissions, it was said.

Since that time the story of our objectives and activities in North Africa have been poured out to the world in 22 languages on transmissions beamed to every corner of the earth.

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CANADA'S RADIO SALES RISE

More radios were sold by Canadian manufacturers during the first quarter of 1942 than during the corresponding months of 1939, 1940, or 1941, according to official statistics issued by the Dominion. Total unit production for the quarter was greater than for the corresponding period in 1939 and 1941, but lower than that in 1940.

Figures for each quarter of 1939, 1940, and 1941 and for the first quarter of 1942 are shown in the following table:

Quarter	Production (number)	Producers' sales (number)	Producers' Sales (thousands of dollars)
1939:			
First	33,611	40,073	2,981
Second	68,189	52,895	2,471
Third	130,952	139,448	6,963
Fourth	115,755	138,152	7,590
1940:			
First	91,751	71,503	3,524
Second	143,577	85,987	3,822
Third	134,787	116,866	6,544
Fourth	122,540	164,670	9,661
1941:			
First	61,038	77,121	4,451
Second	93,666	83,215	4,851
Third	114,470	120,573	7,112
Fourth	85,275	118,647	7,570
1942:			
First	89,164	87,953	6,421

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RADIO BARES NEWS DAILIES HAD WITHHELD

A feeling approaching chagrin was experienced by San Francisco Bay district newspapers, says the Editor & Publisher, when news of the Army's Wartime Civil Control Administration's expulsion of Ettore Patrizi, publisher of Italian language newspaper L'Italia and Sylvester Andriano, a former San Francisco supervisor and a Governor Olson appointee on a local draft board, was dramatized October 8 by the March of Time, although the story had not yet appeared in the local papers.

San Francisco publishers were aware of the expulsion order but presumably had withheld its publication at the request of authorities. Editors of the March of Time came in for an oblique rebuke at the hands of WCCA officials for disclosing information regarding the ouster. The point was made that such information might serve to "tip off" associates of those involved.

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FCC ACTION

The Commission en banc took the following action:

WLW, The Crosley Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio, The Commission on its own motion adopted an order to supplement issues in re application for modification of license for authority to operate station with 50 kilowatts night, 500 kilowatts local sunset using transmitter of experimental station W8XO, on which a hearing is scheduled for November 26, 1942. KXKX, First National Television, Inc., Kansas City, Mo., adopted order denying as in default the application for renewal of license of stion KXKX and terminated temporary license heretofore issued pending hearing and decision on application. Applicant failed to enter an appearance for hearing on Oct. 5. On Oct. 7 the Commission was advised the corporation was without funds to continue operation of station.

Applications Received: WNYC, City of New York, Municipal Broadcasting System, New York, N. Y., special service authorization to operate from 6 A.M. to 10 P.M., with power of 1 KW; WCLE, United Broadcasting Co., Cleveland, Ohio, construction permit amended to request modification of license to change frequency from 610 kc. to 640 kc., change hours of operation from daytime to limited time, and omit request for move of transmitter, directional antenna and increase in power, and new transmitter; KHSL, Golden Empire Broadcasting Co., Chico, California, modification of construction permit as modified which authorized installation of directional antenna for day and night power, for extension of completion date to 12/16/42; KGER, Consolidated Broadcasting Corp., Ltd., Long Beach, Calif., modification of construction permit which authorized installation of new equipment, increase in power, installation of directional antenna for night use and move of transmitter for extension of completion date to 12/12/42 (1390 kc.).

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SAYS TOBACCO ADS' FATE IMPORTANT TO ALL ADVERTISING

Answers have been filed by the American Tobacco Company and the American Cigarette and Cigar Company to charges by the Federal Trade Commission that untrue statements have appeared in their advertising. Both companies, marketing, respectively, "Lucky Strike" and "Pall Mall" cigarettes, declare that their advertising statements have been truthful.

"The question involved is of more than passing interest to the thousands of newspapers, magazines, and radio stations which have carried the advertising of these companies", the Editor and Publisher commented recently. "Tobacco advertising is likely to be one of the major classifications carried by all companies during the war 'blackout' of many once-important advertising lines. In one form or another, it will be almost continuously in the public eye, and if the Federal Trade Commission can establish even a technical case of misrepresentation against these leaders, the result will be a new blow against the validity of all advertising."

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GROWTH OF DANISH RADIO WORKERS' UNION

According to Socialdemocraten, the Danish trade unions have increased their membership during the past year by 11,000 making membership of 526,000 in all. But of this increase the radio workers' union was responsible for 10,000. For uncensored news the Danes depend largely on the Danish broadcasts from Britain, and they want their sets kept in good repair.

As for all the enemy-occupied countries in Europe, the British radio is a lifeline of hope and a stimulus to resistance. Resistance to German influence is an age-old tradition in Denmark, which has fought longer against Germany and German domination than any other country in Europe. It now provides progressive ideas for any home front against Nazism. With total war it cannot maintain its thousand-year-old independence physically, but today Denmark defends itself spiritually, and even on the plane of force contrives to foil and counter-act Nazism at every social point.

- from London Calling

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TRADE NOTES

Three months' denial of priority assistance and allocations of scarce materials are imposed by the War Production Board, on Artcraft Fluorescent Corp., New York City, for violation of Order L-78.

Newspapers, columnists and radio commentators have not given the people a true picture of the efficiency of Congress in cutting non-war expenditures, according to Senator McKellar, a majority member of the Appropriations Committee.

Already this year Congress has saved the country $3,313,000,000 through cutting or eliminating non-war appropriations, Mr. McKellar told the Senate. But so far as he knew, he added, only one newspaper, not named, has commented on these savings.

CBS has sent the following notice to radio editors:

"Please omit any reference to the hour of President Roosevelt's address before the New York Herald Tribune Forum, which is to be broadcast over all four major radio networks Tuesday evening, November 17.

"The Federal Office of Censorship has just issued a reminder that, while it is permissable to publish the day of a presidential speech, it is in technical violation of the wartime censorship code to mention the time or the origination point unless the White House specifically approves."

Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. (formerly Hygrade Sylvania Corporation) - Nine months to Sept. 30: Net income after $1,416,110 provision for Federal income taxes was $636,225, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $1.02 each on 514,368 common shares, against $837,759 or $1.41 a common share last year; net sales, $21,626,283, against $14,752,540.

Belief was expressed by Commander E. F. McDonald, of Zenith Radio Corporation recently that television has yet to solve its problems and become an art. He said:

"If by some miracle we hurdled the audience problem, had the same distribution we now have for straight radio, and had solved all technical problems, it is unlikely that any advertiser could afford to pay $200,000 an hour for straight entertainment on a continued regular program. For a single hour show a week, this would amount to more than $10,000,000 a year, exclusive of station time. The highest figure paid today by advertisers for radio talent and production, but excluding radio time, is under $30,000 per hour. Most 'super colossal' radio features cost the advertisers under $15,000 an hour for production and talent."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

HEINL RADIOCASTING COMPANY, INC.

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DCB AND FCC TO BE INCLUDED IN WAR REORGANIZATION

It appears certain that the Defense Communications Board and the Federal Communications Commission will be included, along with the other Commissions and war agencies, in a drastic overhaul of the Government's civilian war effort which now looms. The White House has announced that it would revise to some extent the present war production structure. Senators Kilgore, of West Virginia, Murray, of Montana, Pepper, of Florida, and Truman, of Missouri, and Representative Tolan of California, all Democrats, have gone farther in making it known that they would soon introduce a bill placing under one-man control, all of the Nation's civilian war activities. The name of Barney Baruch has even been mentioned for this position, but evidently as an added inducement to get President Roosevelt's approval of their bill, the Senators say they will write in a clause that he could appoint Vice-President Wallace to this position if he chooses to do so.

The Citizens' Bureau of Governmental Research, which has made a study of the subject, has recommended that everything having to do with radio or communications in a newly reorganized War Cabinet, be transferred to the Postmaster General under what would be known as the Post Office and Communications Department. The Defense Communications Board would be under a unified War and Navy Department administered by a Secretary of War and Navy.

The organizational expedient of superimposing a network of new responsibilities upon a labyrinth of old lines of control, without giving to the new offices definite and undivided executive authority over the facilities og Government which they are called upon to use, is a further departure from tested principles of organization that, in a crisis, can bring frightening possibilities", the Citizens Research Bureau states.

"It makes the accomplishment of tasks of unprecedented size and importance dependent upon inter-departmental and inter-agency cooperation decreed by executive order, instead of upon delegations of full authority.

"This brings to attention an ominous circumstance in which a Chief Executive, under the present organization of Government, could not, even if he wished, delegate any large grant of authority. The resort has been to large grants of responsibility, which, in the tangle of overlapping lines of control, cannot be accompanied by commensurate delegations of authority.

"With 81 of these lines of control now emanating from the Chief Executive, it is like trying to drive four 20-mule teams at once, with the mules not lined up in harness, but each one hitched by a separate lasso to the driver's seat, all managed by a criss-cross of reins and pulling in independent directions. This draws the wagon forward, but not with the speed demanded in danger."

There have been previous suggestions to transfer the FCC to other departments, such as the Post Office or Commerce Departments and even to abolish the Commission altogehter. It doesn't seem that the latter is apt to be done in the present reorganization movement but the Communications Commission and the Defense Communications Board seem certain to be slated for a chance of status.

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PETRILLO SENATE HEARINGS TO BE OVER BY CHRISTMAS

Although the date for the beginning of the Senate hearings in connection with the resolution by Senator Clark (D.), of Idaho, to investigate the ban of James C. Petrillo on the manufacture of broadcast transcriptions has not yet been set, assurances are that the hearings will not be lengthy and will be finished by Christmas and possibly much sooner. The sessions are only expected to last a few days.

The Sub-Committee of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, composed of Senator Clark, Chairman, and Senators Tobey (R), of New Hampshire, McFarland (D), of New Mexico, White (R), of Maine, and Tunnell (D), of Delaware, will meet early next week to decide when the hearings will begin and who the witnesses will be. It was believed that Mr. Petrillo himself would be among those called upon to testify.

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FCC'S CO-OP REPORT GOES TO WHEELER

Chairman James L. Fly said Monday that the Federal Communications Commission had completed its report on the refusal of the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System to accept advertising from the National Cooperative League. He said that it was not extensive and would be submitted in a day or two in the form of a letter to Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. Mr. Fly said it would be up to Senator Wheeler as to whether or not the letter would be released for publication.

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SEES OWI FOREIGN PROPAGANDA PROGRAMS GETTING THE AXE

That the new-found Republican strength will make itself felt in next year's appropriations no one doubts", Helen Lombard writes in the Washington Star. "The prevailing uneasiness among the mushroom agencies which have flourished in the warmth of unlimited funds indicates that even they have a premonition of what is in store for them.

"Likely to feel the ax first are the hybrid organizations dealing with the 'war on the mind' and with propaganda.

"In the OWI the fattest salaries and the most numerous jobs are in the Foreign Propaganda Division. Only a fraction of the OWI budget is being used to keep the American public posted on the war. An enormous personnel, which Elmer Davis has inherited and not selected, is being employed for the diffusion of propaganda to Japan, China, Arabia, India, Europe, North Africa and South America. The problem is not whether such propaganda is effective. The question is whether it is heard.

"The broadcasts to Japan, for instance, are not likely to win many converts to the allied cause. The Tokio government, following the Nazi cue, has rendered the limited number of existing sets unfit for short-wave reception.

"In the South Pacific islands under Japanese domination only the whites and the high native officials used to possess sets. These have now been confiscated by the conqueror.

"France has never been as radio-minded as this country. The sets in existence have been wearing out since the occupation; replacements are impossible, and the few radios which are capable of receiving short-wave broadcasts are hidden by their possessors and are being saved for the reception of vital communications which cannot be used for propaganda purposes. The Nazi authorities have made it an offense punishable by death to own a short-wave set.

"In Germany a very cheap radio is now available to the population. It costs only about $4 and is very popular in the Reich. It is made of plastic and cannot receive broadcasts from stations more than 150 miles away. It receives local news, transcribed music and speeches of Nazi officials.

"There are the huge Indian and Chinese populations and the Arab masses which could be regaled by the American broadcasts - if they had radio sets."

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CHARGES BROADCAST BY MAAS SPEEDS UP WAR NEWS

The charges made by Representative Melvin J. Maas (R), of Minnesota, last week in his CBS broadcast on the mishandling of the war news are credited with our getting news of the great South Pacific naval victory so quickly. Up to that time, news from the Southwest Pacific had been held up for weeks and months but the Navy Department evidently deeply stung by the criticism of Mr. Maas, gave out the news of the South Pacific battle almost immediately.

In his broadcast, Colonel Maas also criticized what he asserted to be the concealment of facts from the public and gave alleged instances. What he termed "misleading and oft-time fake" information was pictured as producing a false sense of security which, he said, discounted the revelation of facts later.

Earl Gammons, new Washington Vice-President of CBS, was quick to size up the Maas broadcast as a "hot potato" and lost no time offering the Navy the next 15 minutes for rebuttal. This was turned down by the Department after consideration.

Mr. Maas was inaccessible over the week-end, evidently not desiring to continue the controversy through the newspapers. However, he had previously been quoted as saying that the Navy had made an effort to "gag" him or modify drastically the charges in the CBS broadcast. Mr. Maas said a copy of the speech was sent to the Navy in advance of delivery. Representatives of the Navy questioned the accuracy of his statements as to the truth of communiques issued in Washington while he was in the Solomon Islands.

"At my request", he said, "they sent several representatives to my office to go over the statements they questioned and I made several changes in the text of a purely minor nature."

"Another immediate result of the broadcast of Colonel Maas was Representative Martin of Massachusetts, the Republican House leader, saying that Congress should act immediately to correct "the astounding condition" pictured by Mr. Maas. He said he believed Congress had the responsibility for remedying the "situation".

Senator Vandenberg, (R), of Michigan, declared that charges such as those broadcast by Mr. Maas should be dealt with by a joint Congressional committee, such as has been proposed by Senator Maloney, (D), of Connecticut.

Senator Vandenberg said "the charges are serious and there ought to be a conclusive answer". "Colonel Maas' statement is a typical example of the things that should be dealt with by a joint Congressional committee on war cooperation", he declared. "It ought to have realistic exploration. I don't know where there is an appropriate Congressional forum for that purpose. Colonel Maas cannot be dismissed as an armchair strategist. He comes from the service."

The Maloney bill would set up a twelve-man committee composed of six Senators and six members of the House with equal representation between the two major political parties.

The purpose of the committee would be to give "advice and thought" to the President. It is the outgrowth of a desire by Congress to have a better hand in running the war. Many members feel that what they term mistakes of administration could be more effectively controlled and corrected if there was a disposition on the part of Mr. Roosevelt to heed the advice of Congress.

On the House side of the Capitol it was said that legislation of similar nature will be introduced. The charges made by Representative Maas' broadcast were said to be responsible for the determination of some members to create such a committee.

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NBC LOSES ITS WASHINGTON DIVISION ENGINEER TO NAVY

Already hard hit, the National Broadcasting Company lost one of its good old stand-bys in the Capital when A. E. Johnson, its Division Engineer, was appointed a Lieutenant in the Naval Reserve. The service will not be new to Mr. Johnson, who was a radio operator in World War I. He later joined old Station WRC on upper 14th Street, back in 1926 before the National Broadcasting Company was organized. Although youthful in appearance, he is a veteran in the radio business, having been with the NBC since its inception. Mr. Johnson will report for active duty with the Navy November 24th.

It is expected that he will be succeeded at NBC by Don Cooper, who also has been with the company for many years and at present is Mr. Johnson's assistant.

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RCA EXTENDS SOLDIERS' RADIO MESSAGES TO AUSTRALIA

Extension of the Soldiers' Message Service (American Expeditionary Forces messages) to and from Australia, was put into effect by R.C.A. Communications, Inc. last Sunday.

A selection of any three of more than 100 taxts may be transmitted to members of the American forces in Australia for 60¢ per radiogram. To facilitate filing of the messages, special forms containing all texts, are available at all Western Union offices, according to the RCAC announcement.

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CAN COOPERATE IN MANPOWER, SAYS FCC HEAD

Apropos the suggestion of the War Manpower Commission that broadcasters study their employment needs with the view in mind of preparing a "manning table" to aid local Selective Service Boards in the replacement of essential men who may be called for military service, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission was asked where the broadcasters would stand under this plan.

"I don't think we have any specific rules on those things, have we?" was his reply. "We have done about all we can at this end of the line. I think we will get a very considerate attitude but I cannot say what their positions will be."

"Your representatives are continuing with their conferences, aren't they?"

"Oh, yes", said the Chairman, "they have always been most cooperative on it."

"The position of the broadcasters is quite confused at present - is there any light on where they stand?" the FCC head was asked.

"After all, that is a matter for the decision of the Selective Service and War Manpower people", he replied. "All I can do is cooperate with them - studies and investigations and recommendations and help them understand - the main job has been done here - largely by the industry, in arriving at definitions and the understanding of the jobs and functions. But we are not in a position to make the decisions. I don't mean to say the problem is not acute; of course it is acute. And that is the reason we have such a great and continuing interest in it, but the whole manpower problem in all industries is acute."

"Should an individual broadcaster prepare a Manning table plan and attempt to participate in this new manpower solution?"

"You had better talk with the experts on that", Mr. Fly concluded.

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The Office of Civilian Defense announced that it has transferred to the Navy Department its demonstration model of the Bell Victory Siren, believed to be the loudest noise machine in the world. It is operated by a gasoline engine and requires no outside source of power supply. Under unfavorable conditions the siren is considered adequate to warn about 9 square miles in residential areas. Under favorable conditions it has covered more than 130 square miles.

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IT'S CROSLEY SQUARE IN CINCINNATI

Following the historic precedent of the famous Fountain Square in Cincinnati, the new broadcasting home for Stations WLW-WSAI-WLWO, located at ninth and Elm Streets in downtown Cincinnati, will be known as "Crosley Square", it was announced by James D. Shouse, Vice-President of the Crosley Corporation in charge of broadcasting.

In making the announcement, Mr. Shouse awarded Bob Freed and John Cornell, station staff members, with $25.00 War Bonds for submitting the name finally accepted by the judges in a station-wide contest.

There will be an official dedication over the new home of the Crosley stations, a large six-story stone building formerly the home of the Cincinnati Elks. Beginning with that date there will be a change in the wording of WLW's station announcement. In the future, it will be: "This is WLW, the Nation's Station, Crosley Square, Cincinnati."

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G.E. WORKERS WIN $115,000 FOR 10 MONTHS' SUGGESTIONS

During the first 10 months of 1942, G-E employees were paid $115,000 for 12,250 ideas for saving materials or time in war production.

Robert Spring is a $500 winner. He devised an improvement in the machining of a tuning arrangement for aircraft radio units which now speeds production. With 20 earlier suggestions, his awards since 1928 total $1,220.

John Vos, radio test man suggested an improvement in assembling radio equipment for the Army and Navy which will save thousands of man-hours and conserve large quantities of scarce materials. A former art student, he received $400.

Miss Laura Garrison received $350 for an improvement in a type of radio transmitter part, several of which go into complex aviation equipment. In all she has won approximately $500 for 17 suggestions adopted. She has been an assembler for the Company since 1928 and now devotes most of her time to teaching operations to new women employees.

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NATIONAL PRESS CLUB AND ASCAP HOST TO SERVICEMEN

More than 250 servicemen, including both United States and British fighting men, were guests of the National Press Club American Legion Post No. 20 and the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers at the first of four Saturday parties held in the National Press Club in Washington.

Robert L. Murray of ASCAP was master of ceremonies and the guests included House Minority Leader Martin, Representative Costello, (D), of California, a member of the House Military Affairs Committee, and Representative Sheppard (D), also of California.

Press Club Legionnaires and Representative Martin donned aprons for the occasion to serve refreshments to soldiers, sailors and marines as an array of local and national talent provided songs and music.

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ARMY-NAVY FOOTBALL SPONSOR TO SHARE NETWORKS WITH U.S.

Cooperative sharing of three networks by a commercial sponsor and Government agencies, will take place during the broadcast by NBC, CBS and Mutual, of the Army-Navy football game at Annapolis, on November 28. Through an arrangement between Esso Marketers, sponsors of the sports broadcast, and the U. S. Treasury Department, the periods usually allotted to the reading of commercials, will be divided between the two organizations throughout the game.

Esso Marketers paid $100,000 for broadcasting rights to the contest, the sum to be divided equally between Navy Relief and Army Emergency Relief. But NBC's 128-station network serves 77 areas where Esso Marketers do not operate. Consequently, these outlets will be detached from the main network while the sponsor's commercials are being read. In their place, appeals for war bond sales and for Army and Navy enlistments will be read by another announcer.

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Under the title of "Action on the Home Front", the National Chamber of Commerce has launched a new series of radio programs. Presented each week by more than 100 Chambers of Commerce in cooperation with their radio stations, the programs feature top Federal executives on the home war front.

Among those to be interviewed by Chamber commentator Hardy Burt will be WPB Chief Donald Nelson; WPB Vice-Chairman William Batt; Admiral Emory S. Land, Administrator, War Shipping Administration; Paul McNutt, War Manpower Commission chief, and others of equal note.

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TRADE NOTES

The Board of Directors of the FM Broadcasters, Inc. have voted to discontinue their FM news bulletins which have been issued for the past 3 years. The Board is headed by Walter J. Damm, WTMJ, Milwaukee, and includes John Shepard, 3rd, The Yankee Network, Boston; T. C. Streibert, WOR, New York City; Paul Morency, WTIC, Hartford, Conn.; John V. L. Hogan, New York City; J. H. DeWitt, Jr., WSM, Nashville; Dr. Ray H. Manson, Stromberg-Carlson, Rochester, N. Y.; Franklin M. Doolittle, WDRC, Hartford, Conn.; and Carl J. Meyers, WGN, Chicago. Discontinuance of the news letters, however, in no way indicates disbandment of FM Broadcasters, Inc.

Manufacturers of incandescent, fluorescent or glow discharge lamps are prohibited from etching a trade mark or other identification on lamps for anyone but themselves or other manufacturers, the WPB Director General for Operations made clear Monday in an interpretation of Order L-28-a.

In the U. S. Supreme Court last Monday in the case of the Westinghouse versus the Crosley Corporation the petition for a writ of certiori to the 3rd Circuit Court of Appeals was denied.

Dr. L. P. Wheeler, head of the Engineering Department's Information Division of the Federal Communications Commission, is to be installed in January as President of the Institute of Radio Engineers for 1943. F. S. Barton of England at the same time will assume the office of Vice President. Dr. W. L. Barrow was named a Director in the recent elections and Dr. F. B. Llewellyn and H. A. Wheeler were reelected to the Board.

The Defense Supplies Corporation last Saturday announced that it will purchase stocks of shellac held in the United States. Offers must be received by March 1, 1943, and should be forwarded to the Associated Representatives, 155 John Street, New York City. Seedlac or lac which has been bleached, cut or incorporated in protective or technical coatings, will not be purchased.

Added recognition of the part American women are playing in the war was given last week by the National Broadcasting Company in the appointment of Jane Tiffany Wagner, as Director of Women's War Activities.

New mobild FM police radio equipment developed by General Electronic electronic engineers, and being manufactured for the "Radio reserve pool" established by WPB, incorporates many new features, some of them suggested by police users in many parts of the country. "Iron core", or inductive tuning permits easier and more accurate tuning, and reduces the effects of car vibration on tuning adjustments. Receiver battery drain has been reduced 35 percent and a material improvement made in the effective communication range.

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McCLINTOCK SOON TO BE MBS FIRST PAID PRESIDENT

As soon as his successor has been appointed as Executive Director of the Advertising Council, Miller McClintock will take over his new position as the first paid President of the Mutual Broadcasting System. W. E. Macfarlane, Business Manager of the Chicago Tribune, and President of Mutual since its inception 8 years ago, will continue as Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Alfred J. McCosker remains Chairman of the Board, while Fred Weber continues as General Manager.

The great increase in the number of stations and the volume of sponsored programs has necessitated a paid executive who could devote all of his time to the network.

Mr. McClintock, who is widely known in selling and advertising circles, has served as the Executive Director of the Advertising Council, the chief executive of the Traffic Audit Bureau, technical director of the Advertising Research Foundation, and as Market Research Adviser to the can manufacturing industry. Prior to his entry into advertising and marketing affairs, he was widely known in educational and engineering circles, having been Director of Engineering and Administrative Research in Harvard University and in Yale University, and consultant in many Government agencies. The Advertising Council announced last week that Mr. McClintock would be relieved of his duties in this position, but would continue his relations with the Council.

Mr. McClintock, who is 48 years of age, was born in Nebraska, spent his childhood in Nevada, and received his education in the public schools of California and Stanford University. Subsequently, he received advanced degrees from Harvard University. Married, and father of two children, he resides at Scarsdale, N. Y.

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WJSV'S AD TAKEN FOR RADIO COLUMN

Its writer Glynn of WJSV, Washington, leaving to join the Navy, calls attention to what has evidently been a satisfactory type of station newspaper advertising. It is about a third of a column daily in the Washington Post under a two-column head "Listen with Glynn" set in run of the paper reading type. The Post has no daily radio column but the WJSV ad appears to be it.

"You all may not have noticed it but every day - and I mean every day, seven times a week - the thing called "Listen With Glynn" has been appearing in the Post since well over two years ago", Mr. Glynn writes in his farewell.

"Glynn would like to think that the reason his successor has not been selected by CBS as yet is that he's pretty hard to replace, but there may be other views on the thing.

"One of the greatest compliments the obviously prejudiced column has received came from a constant reader of The Post one day not long ago, when she complained vigorously to the editors that Glynn was interesting enough as far as she was concerned, but she couldn't see why he was so unfair and only mentioned WJSV and Columbia Broadcasting System programs. It was pretty hard explaining to her that Glynn, like most other people in this crass, cruel world, was a mercenary fellow who had to live and who accepted pay from the Columbia Broadcasting System for his foul endeavors accordingly.

"But, outside of the necessary prejudice, in the main it was a pleasant enough task. And the thing that amazed Glynn constantly was that occasionally he would run across people who actually read the thing."

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WMAL'S MANPOWER PROBLEM SOLVED - ALMOST

With the national manpower question becoming more perplexing and confused every day, Blue Net Station WMAL in Washington thought for a time that it had solved its local situation with a "one-man-radio-station". Here is how it happened:

Farsighted Commercial Manager B. B. Baylor, with the constant personnel changes in mind, inquired of the United States Employment Center for a prospective salesman. The Government agency promptly sent over an applicant.

During the interview, Mr. Baylor learned that the applicant's major experience had been in the sales line, but that he wanted to be an announcer. So the Commercial Manager obligingly turned him over to Program Manager John R. Edmunds.

Mr. Edmunds discovered that the job-seeker based his knowledge of announcing on experience as an amateur radio operator. The man, however, appeared to understand the fundamentals of radio engineering and had considerable interest in this line of broadcasting work.

That is where Chief Engineer A. E. Johnson enters the picture. Mr. Johnson talked to the man and offered him a job. Well, said the man, I'll think it over.

Evidentally that's what he is doing for WMAL has heard nothing further from this "Jack-of-all-trades".

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1482

WHY CERTAIN NEWS IS WITHHELD BY RADIO AND PRESS

Although there have been no changes of importance lately, Byron Price, Director of the Office of Censorship and J. H. Ryan, Assistant Director, in charge of radio, have issued a lengthy clarifying statement regarding the code governing the dissemination of war news.

"Some of the news is not published in newspapers nor broadcast by radio stations in these critical times", Messrs. Price and Ryan explain.

"The reason is that editors and broadcasters are cooperating with the Government to deprive the enemy of certain information which would help him to kill Americans." * * * *

"Editors and broadcasters are asked to recognize that 'business as usual' will not be in order during the war, but are assured at the same time that there will be no news or editorial blackout because official sources themselves will be making completely privileged disclosures as often as they may be made safely.

"'It is the hope and expectation of the Office of Censorship' says the Code, 'that the columns of American publications will remain the freest in the world, and will tell the story of our national successes and shortcomings accurately and in much detail.'"

The specific requests in the Code and the reasons behind them are discussed under the following heads: Troops, Ships, Enemy Attacks, Air Attacks, Planes, Fortifications, Production, Weather, Rumors, Photographs and Maps, and Miscellaneous.

Some of the highlights in these explanations follow:

"Newspapers and broadcasters naturally learn a great deal about troop movements and the identity of regiments overseas. The reasons for withholding this news are, in the main, obvious. No one wants to tell the enemy that certain troop transports are on the high seas, or to advise him that tank or air force units are being concentrated at a certain point. Enemy spies like to report exactly what fighting men are where and what equipment they have.

"At first thought it might seem harmless to say that Willie Jones was with the Nth Field Artillery in Australia. But by picking up such items here and there an enemy agent could piece together the whole story of General MacArthur's manpower, his equipment, and what special training his troops have had."

"If we tell the enemy where our ships are, he will know where to attack them. If we tell him what cargo they are carrying, he will know which ships would be his most valuable prizes. If we tell him that we know where his own ships are, he is likely to move them to our disadvantage."

"The less the enemy knows about the effectiveness of his guns, bombs, and torpedoes the less solid ground he will have for planning future attacks.

"Enemy forces often are out of communication with their bases. Very often they will not know what points have been left vulnerable unless someone tells them.

"Detailed stories about ship sinkings, told by survivors and others, can do immense harm. Information about cargoes and destinations will form an index to our supplies of strategic materials. Information about the precise effect of torpedo hits will tell the enemy how effective his weapons are.

"An attacking submarine can report only incomplete information, and it can make that report only by radio at great risk to itself or by returning to its base, which many submarines never do.

"One of the most important and difficult tasks of an attacking commander is to gauge the effect of his fire. Enemy commanders should not be aided in this task."

"It may be assumed that any air raid on continental United States would be designed for morale rather than military effect. If the enemy can spread panic, he will have accomplished his purpose.

"Radio is asked to be silent not only because radio stations act as beacons to guide enemy planes, but because broadcasting would instantly convey valuable information to the enemy overhead.

"An attacking plane usually flies high and cannot always be certain of its exact route or location. If the enemy is told that his planes were on the target or off the target, or that they followed this or that route, he will make good use of that information next time."

"A major purpose of the Axis war effort against the United States is to cripple or slow down our war production. We are short of certain materials and of certain implements of war. Enemy spies and saboteurs try desperately to find out what materials are most critical, and at what point the production process is most vulnerable.

"Every community where a war industry is located knows something about war production. If all of this were published or broadcast from every community, the enemy would have a blueprint worth many divisions of troops."

"It has long since been established that meteorologists serve as senior officers on enemy naval craft in the Atlantic. A few drops of rain at El Paso, high winds at Kansas City, and a snowfall in Detroit will indicate to enemy ships which parts of the Coast will have rough weather or fog a day or two later.

"Radio is under a more stringent restriction than newspapers on questions of weather because the transmission of the information is instantaneous. Many American broadcasting stations can easily be heard off shore."

"Editors have been advised to exercise discretion in the publication of enemy propaganda from the short-wave radio and Morse code transmissions."

"The request that there be no disclosure about the movements of the President and of other official personages is based on reasons of safety. The President is the Commander-in-Chief. He and his officers do certain traveling, and it is obvious that the enemy would like to know about it and would like to do what he can about it."

"It is true that some of the facts regarding many things mentioned in the Code will be known to many Americans. But the same is true of almost all war information, including the time and sailing of military convoys. The voluntary Code appeals to newspapers and broadcasters not to spread such information still further."

Anyone who wants a complete copy of the Code, either in order to understand better the wartime problems of newspapers and radio or for his own guidance in helping to keep dangerous information out of circulation, may obtain such a copy by writing the Office of Censorship, Washington, D. C.

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WESTERN NAB GROUP URGES PETRILLO CONFAB

Delegates to the 14th District regional meeting of the National Association of Broadcasters at Denver urged "a round-table discussion" with James C. Petrillo in the big music fight. Gene O'Fallon, NAB Director and Manager of KFEL, Denver, presented the resolution, which read:

"Whereas, the broadcasters of the Rocky Mountain States, proud of their record of fair play and ever mindful of the rights of all groups and individuals, and desirous of insuring that Mr. James C. Petrillo be given an opportunity to state his position, along with all others concerned;

"Wherefore, Be It Resolved, that the members of the 14th N.A.B. district, assembled in Denver do hereby urge that all of the great networks of America, which provide the nation with the world's finest system of mass communication, now arrange for a round-table discussion of this order by James C. Petrillo; and that the networks invite to participate in such discussion, James C. Petrillo, in person; William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor; Philip Murray, President of the CIO; John L. Lewis, influential labor leader; a representative of the Federal Communications Commission; Senator Worth Clark of Idaho; a name band leader; representatives from each of the industries affected, that is, the phonograph and electrical transcription companies; a representative of the radio industry; representative of the Attorney General of the U.S.; a representative of the 200 small radio stations affected; and any

other person who may be directly concerned in this issue;

"And Be It Further Resolved, that such a round-table discussion be arranged with the greatest expedition in order that American listeners may not be deprived of the free, democratic right to hear in their own homes, either by phonographic record or by radio, the songs born in the battles waged by their sons, husbands and sweethearts."

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PALEY TAKES FCC CHAIN REGULATION TO SUPREME COURT

There was a further move to block the efforts of the Federal Communications Commission to regulate network broadcasting this week when William S. Paley made it known that the Columbia Broadcasting System was taking immediate steps to bring the case before the Supreme Court, which earlier this year reversed a prior decision of this Statutory Court on the question of jurisdiction in the same case. The National Broadcasting Company has likewise made it known that steps would be taken upon behalf of NBC to perfect an appeal to the highest tribunal.

Mr. Paley said:

"We are taking immediate steps to bring the case before the Supreme Court, which earlier in the year reversed a prior decision of this Statutory Court on the question of jurisdiction in the same case. We believe any enforcement of the proposed FCC rules would seriously jeopardize the vital role which network broadcasting is playing in the war effort, and we will vigorously defend our right to continue the nationwide service which we are rendering. The text of the Statutory Court decision seems to us to be based upon a narrow legalistic interpretation of the Communications Act, with which we frankly disagree, and which wholly disregards the irreparable damage which might be done to American broadcasting. We are confident that no final determination of this can can ignore the fact that our present American system of broadcasting has produced the highest level of audience approval and of public service of any country in the world."

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Reports from Albany are that dissolution papers have been filed by the FM Radio Broadcasting Association, Inc., the trade association of the FM broadcasters. FM development handicapped by the war was said to have been the cause of the dissolution.

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DAVIS IN NO. 1 U.S. RADIO DEFENDER DEBUT HITS MAAS

Without mentioning any names, Elmer Davis, Director of War information, banged back at Representative Melvin J. Maas, of Minnesota, and other critics over the Columbia Broadcasting System last Thursday night thus making his initial appearance as No. 1 radio defender of the Administration. Mr. Davis has been urged for sometime to resume his old role of commentator and become a regular Government spokesman over the air. His broadcast Thursday night, however, evidently was a special appearance to reply to charges made by Representative Maas, Senator Willis, of Indiana, and others who have been heaving brickbats at the Administration's conduct of the war.

Mr. Davis' broadcast was over WJSV in Washington, the same station from which Mr. Maas spoke except that the latter took only 15 minutes whereas Mr. Davis talked for half an hour. When Colonel Maas broadcast a week or so ago, Earl Gammons, Washington Vice-President of Columbia, offered OWI the opportunity to follow Maas immediately but the offer was declined at that time.

Mr. Davis sounded Thursday night to one listener at least, as if he were a trifle warm under the collar. His tone seemed to be more as if he were lecturing the individuals concerned than the usual calm and impartial manner that has made him so popular over the air. Nor did Mr. Davis confine himself to discussing charges against his own particular news field, in which he is an acknowledged authority, but he likewise endeavored to answer such charges as made by Mr. Maas as that there was no unified command in the South Pacific.

Nor in discussing the charges made by Senator Willis from his own State of Indiana did Mr. Davis pull any punches. It was a coincidence that only recently Mr. Willis, a Republican, in a speech mentioned with evident pride the fact that Mr. Davis and several other important New Dealers were from Indiana.

Mr. Davis dealt more extensively with Representative Maas, who he referred to as the South Pacific "traveler" who spoke of "Disasters known to all but the American people".

"I don't know what his definition of a disaster may be", Mr. Davis went on. "He mentioned the battle of Savo Island, which was certainly a severe local defeat; but the enemy's failure to follow up his advantage saved it from being a disaster.

"Anyway, that battle has been reported; we have suffered no disasters or defeats which have not been reported. We have announced to date the loss of every major ship which has been sunk or otherwise destroyed."

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FCC DESIGNATES RCA POINT-TO-POINT RENEWALS FOR HEARING

After examining the applications of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., for renewal of licenses to operate point to point telegraph stations located at Rocky Point, N. Y.; New York, N.Y.; New Brunswick, N.J., Tuckerton, N.J., Marion, Mass., Bolinas, Calif, and San Juan, Puerto Rico, and point to point telephone and telegraph stations located at Kahuku, T. H., the Federal Communications Commission announced today (Friday, November 20) that it was unable to determine whether the granting of such applications would serve the public interest, and has designated the matter for hearing.

Reasons for designation for hearing rest primarily on the desire of the Commission to determine if R.C.A. Communications, Inc., has entered into any contracts or agreements which have the effect of preventing the establishment by other American carriers of international parallel communications circuits, and whether these contracts or agreements would result in undue preference to R.C.A.C. or undue prejudice to other American carriers.

The hearings are also expected to reveal whether any of the outstanding contracts or agreements entered into by R.C.A.C. have the effect of hampering or delaying the institution of additional channels of communication desirable for the successful conduct of the war.

The official notice of the FCC designated the matters for hearing for the following reasons:

"1. To determine if applicant has entered into, maintained, or operated under any contracts, agreements, understandings, or arrangements, written or oral, express or implied, which have the effect of preventing the establishment by other American carriers of communication circuits, contrary to the public interest, convenience, or necessity.

"2. To determine if applicant has entered into, maintained, or operated under any contracts, agreements, understandings, or arrangements, written or oral, express or implied, which have the effect of preventing the practical operation by other American carriers of additional communication circuits, contrary to the public interest, convenience, or necessity.

"3. To determine if the applicant has entered into, maintained, or operated under any contracts, agreements, understandings, or arrangements, written or oral, express or implied, which result in an undue preference to applicant or an undue prejudice to other American carriers in the rendition of any communication service, contrary to the public interest, convenience or necessity.

"4. To determine if the applicant has entered into, maintained, or operated under any contracts, agreements, understandings, or arrangements, written or oral, express or implied, which tend to create a monopoly of communication service, contrary to the public interest, convenience or necessity.

"5. To determine if the applicant has taken any action designed to prevent, restrain, burden, or impede the establishment or successful operation by other American carriers of additional circuits or channels of communication, contrary to the public interest, convenience, or necessity.

"6. To determine if the applicant has entered into, maintained, or operated under any contracts, agreements, understandings, or arrangements, written or oral, express or implied, which have the effect of hampering, delaying, obstructing, or in any manner prejudicing, contrary to the public interest, convenience or necessity, the institution of additional channels of communication desirable for purposes of national security and the successful conduct of the war.

"7. To determine whether in the light of the evidence adduced on the foregoing issues, public interest, convenience or necessity would be served by a grant of the applications herein designated for hearing.

"The applications involved herein will not be granted by the Commission unless the issues listed above are determined in favor of the applicant upon the basis of a record duly and properly made by means of a formal hearing.

"The applicant is hereby given the opportunity to obtain a hearing on such issues by filing a written appearance in accordance with the provisions of Section 1.382(b) of the Commission's Rules and Regulations. Persons other than the applicant who desire to be heard must file a petition to intervene in accordance with the provisions of Section 1.102 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations.

"The applicant's address is as follows:

"R.C.A. Communications, Inc.
66 Broad Street
New York, N. Y.

"Dated at Washington, D. C., November 20, 1942.

"By the Commission"

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WPB RADIO AND RADAR BRANCH FUNCTIONS

The recently appoined Radio and Radar Branch, of which Ray Ellis is the Government's presiding officer, is now an active part of the War Production Board. Its members are:

Max Balcom, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Emporium, Pa.; M. Cohen, F. W. Sickles Co., Springfield, Mass.; W. P. Hilliard, Bendix Radio, Baltimore, Md.; W. F. Hosford, Western Electrif Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y.; E. E. Lewis, Radio Corporation of America, Camden, N.J.; Percy L. Schonen, Hamilton Radio, New York, N. Y.; Al Wells, Wells-Gardner Co., Chicago, Ill.

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ARMY URGES BROADCAST PERFORMERS TO USE MORE CARE

A letter has been sent to radio and other performers by Lieut. Col. Edward Kirby of the Public Relations Bureau of the War Department, which reads in part as follows:

"What was funny soldier humor before, is not so funny now. The Army hasn't lost its sense of humor - men still laugh in the face of death, and crack good American jokes huddled in the Arctic Circle, or sweltering in the African heat. That's as it should be, and ever shall be.

"From time to time on various shows, originating from camps, soldiers are used for 'interview' purpcses, when, as a matter of fact, they are used as mere stooges, or forced to 'act out lines' in competition with professional line readers, and made unwittingly, to appear as somewhat stupd and dull, when, as a matter of fact, in their line of business, they are far from it.

"Other times, the soldier's normal interest in 'girls' is emphasized and stretched to an unwholesome and unwarranted degree by writers who see only the all-male soldier audience, forgetting about the all-family audience at home.

"When such material reaches the home by radio from Army property, it is resented by great numbers of peoples, and by great numbers of soldiers who dislike being reflected to their home folks and to the world at large in this manner. Our mail is a clear reflection of this.

"The American soldier today is a pretty serious young man, hardened by training, ready to risk his life in any quarter of the globe for those he leaves behind. He is proud of his best girl, proud of his country, proud of his uniform. He laughs at hardships, wisecracks at the other guys, and looks for humor in every situation.

"We think he'd prefer it if radio reflected something more of this spirit to his people back home - and less of the other."

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FCC ACTION

The Federal Communications Commission on November 11 took the following action:

KHSL, Golden Empire Broadcasting Co., Chico, Calif., granted modification of construction permit for installation of directional antenna for day and night use, and increase in power (as modified), for extension of completion date to December 16, 1942; KGER, Consolidated Broadcasting Corp., Ltd., Long Beach, Calif., granted modification of construction permit (as modified, for new equipment, increase in power, installation of directional antenna for night use, and move

of transmitter) for extension of completion date to December 12, 1942; KOL, Seattle Broadcasting Co., Seattle, Wash., granted license to cover construction permit for increase in power and installation of directional antenna for day and night use, as modified, granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power; W8XCT, The Crosley Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio, granted modification of construction permit (as modified, for new experimental television broadcast station) for extension of completion date only, from October 28, 1942, to April 28, 1943.

Applications Received: WPTZ, Philco Radio and Television Corp., Philadelphia, Pa. (resubmitted) modification of construction permit which authorized construction of new television broadcast station for extension of completion date to 6/1/43; WIBG, Seaboard Radio Broadcasting Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.; modification of construction permit 'as modified) which authorized installation of new transmitter, directional antenna, move transmitter and studio, change hours of operation, and increase power for extension of completion date from 11/40/42 to 90 days after date of grant and change in type of transmitter (990 kc.); WMJT, The Journal Co. (The Milwaukee Journal), Milwaukee, Wis., modification of construction permit (as modified) which authorized construction of new commercial television station for extension of completion date from 10/27/42 to indefinitely; KFXM, J. C. and E. W. Lee (Lee Bros. Broadcasting Co.), San Bernardino, Calif., amended to request modification of license for change in hours of operation only; WNAC, The Yankee Network, Inc., Boston, Mass., extension of special service authorization to operate with power of 5 kilowatts using directional antenna at night for the period ending 10/-1/44.

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CENSUS REPORTS ON RADIOS IN WHITE AND NON-WHITE HOMES

The number of home radios in white and non-white households in the United States is shown in statistics released yesterday (Thursday) by Director J. C. Capt of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. The census figures show that 86.8 percent of the 30,721,944 white households reporting on this item had a radio, as contrasted with 43.3 percent of the 3,168,562 non-white households. In general, the differences between the two groups were largest in the States where the non-white population is mainly rural, and smallest in the States where most of the non-white popularion is urban.

This release supplements the release Series H-13 No. 1, which presents data on home radios for States by urban and rural areas.

OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS WITH RADIO, BY COLOR OF OCCUPANTS: 1940

	All Occupied Units:	Households Occupied by White:	Households Non-White Occupied
Reporting on Radio	33,890,506	30,721,944	3,168,562
With Radio - Number	28,048,219	26,674,737	1,373,482
" " - Percent	82.8	86.8	43.3
Total	34,854,582	31,561,126	3,293,406

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TRADE NOTES

Having been obliged to give up its quarters in the Normandy Building in Washington, and desiring to fortify itself against a similar situation in the future, the National Association of Broadcasters has decided to have its own building in Washington. Several sites are now under consideration.

Station KWBW, Hutchinson, Kansas, owned and operated by the Nation's Center Broadcasting Company, will become affiliated with the NBC network on Sunday, November 22nd. NBC, then will have 140 outlets.

Owners of idle stocks of copper and steel, and their alloys, who sell directly to authorized war producers, are now required to report such sales by an amendment to that regulation (No. 13 Priorities Regulation). When a sale is made of copper from inventories previously reported to the War Production Board, 200 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y., the seller must now send a copy of the invoice to that address.

Philco Corp. announced a dividend of 10 cents per common share payable December 12 to stockholders of record November 28. This brings total dividend payments for the year to 55 cents per share.

Results of the election held recently by NBC network affiliates, to select representatives on the Stations' Planning and Advisory Committee, were:

The districts and their elected representatives are: 1. Paul W. Morency, WTIC, Hartford, Conn.; 2. G. Richard Shafto, WIS, Columbia, S. C.; 3. James D. Shouse, WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio; 4. Harry Stone, WSM, Nashville, Tenn.; 5. Stanley E. Hubbard, KSTP, Minn.-St. Paul, Minn.; 6. G. E. Zimmerman, KARK, Little Rock, Ark.; 7. Sydney S. Fox, KDYL, Salt Lake City, Utah; 8. Arden X. Pangborn, KGW, Portland, Ore.

All transactions between private persons or companies involving U. S. Patents and copyrights in which any foreign country or foreign national has an interest now are subject to control by Leo T. Crowley, Alien Property Custodian. Heretofore, this control has rested in the Treasury Department.

Emerson Markham, in charge of farm and science broadcasting for General Electric, has also been appointed Manager of the frequency-modulation (FM) radio station W85A. The General Electric FM station now broadcasts seven hours a day, from 3 to 10 P.M.

Mr. Markham was born in Binghamton, N. Y., and attended John B. Stetson University, Deland, Florida.

The first test radiophoto over a new circuit between Stockholm, Sweden, and New York, was received earlier in the week by R.C.A. Communications, Inc. in cooperation with the Swedish Telegraph Administration. The picture showed King Gustaf and guests at Solliden Castle, including Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf, Prince Eugen and Prince Wilhelm. To reach New York the short-waved radiophoto travelled 3,976 miles. It required 6 minutes for transmission.

Other radiophoto circuits now operated by R.C.A. Communications, Inc., link New York with London, Moscow, Cairo and Buenos Aires. Pictures from Melbroune and Honolulu are received at the the RCAC, San Francisco terminal.

Cloyd Marshall, electrical engineer and former manufacturer of radio condensers, who retired in 1927, died on Saturday in his home in Hollywood, Calif., after a short illness. His age was 74.

At the St. Louis Exposition of 1904, he was in charge of the electrical exhibits. For a time he was General Manager of the United Wireless Company. In 1914-27, Mr. Marshall was Vice-President and General Manager of the Dubilier Condenser Corporation in New York and New Jersey.

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NEW WOR RECORDING STUDIOS COMPLETED

The new WOR Recording Studios have just been completed. The new studios, located on the 18th floor of 1440 Broadway, are modern in design and offer the latest in acoustical properties, lighting installations, and recording equipment.

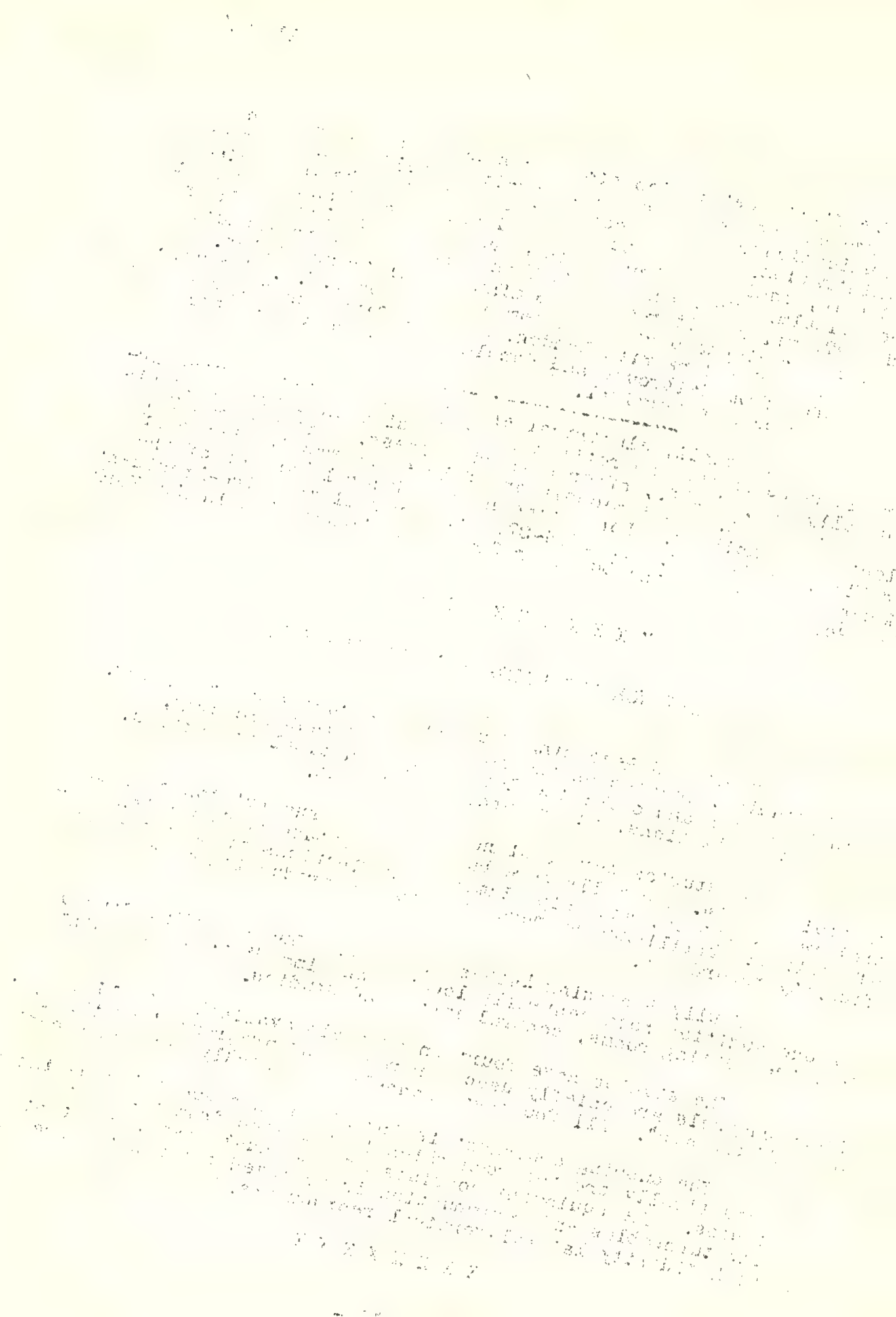
The studios were designed under the supervision of sound control experts. The walls were built with obtuse angles which control reverberation, and help eliminate reflections without the loss of desirable brilliance so necessary to the production of high fidelity recordings.

Scully Recording Lathes are used. The Recording Studio has one audition room centrally located and immediately accessible from the cutting rooms, control rooms and studios.

The studios have fourteen channels available at all times. These channels are chiefly used for recording programs "off the line" or "off the air". All fourteen channels are quickly interchangeable.

The dubbing equipment is installed in a specially designed and acoustically treated room which is isolated from the rest of the studios. The equipment consists of four dual speed, constant velocity turntables and reproduction is achieved through the use of four high fidelity lateral-vertical reproducers.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
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No. 1483

November 24, 1942

BROADCASTING DEFENSE INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT GROUP RULES

Radio broadcasting companies and stations, telephone and telegraph companies, and the Washington, D. C. trolley and bus sytem are "defense industries", within the meaning of Executive Order 8802, according to an opinion rendered by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice by the Office of the General Counsel of the War Manpower Commission. The members of the Committee are:

Chairman - Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean; Mark Ethridge (General Manager, Louisville (Ky.) Courier Journal); David Sarnoff (President, Radio Corporation of America); William Green (American Federation of Labor); Philip Murray (Congress of Industrial Organizations); and Earl B. Dickerson (City Counsel of Chicago).

This opinion was made public yesterday (Monday) by the Committee which is the unit of the War Manpower Commission authorized under Executive Order 8802 to redress grievances growing out of discrimination against war workers because of their race, creed, color, or national origin.

"The opinion was sought", Dr. MacLean explained, "because of the complaints which we have received from Negroes, Jews and aliens that they have been refused employment in the communication and transportation industries solely because of their race, religion or foreign background."

In an earlier opinion, last January, the General Counsel of the War Production Board held that the railroads of the country constitute a defense industry, within the meaning of Executive Order 8802.

In the opinion just handed down, the WMC general counsel holds that:

"Executive Order 8802 reaffirms 'the policy of the United States that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries . . . because of race, creed, color, or national origin.' The President's intent as to the scope of the term 'defense industries' can best be appreciated by reference to the surrounding language. The entire context supports a broad interpretation of the term."

The opinion continues:

"The first 'Whereas' clause of the Order declares it to be 'the policy of the United States to encourage full participation in the national defense program by all citizens of the United States.'

The policy is reaffirmed 'as a prerequisite to the successful conduct of our national defense production effort.' These words are broad enough to include any industry the activities of which further the defense program."

The opinion refers to a number of Congressional acts, departmental orders and agreements, all of which have interpreted the radio, telegraph, telephone, and street railways as defense industries. It observes that these industries are included by the U. S. Employment Service in its "List of Essential Activities"; that they are defined as "war utilities" in the Act of April 20, 1918, as amended by Act of November 30, 1940; and that in the rationing of scarce material and equipment several defense agencies of the Government have considered the Washington transportation system as necessary for national defense.

Specifically on the transit company, the opinion states that,

"The essentiality to the defense effort of the services rendered by the Capital Transit Company can scarcely be disputed. Without transportation of Government war workers to and from their jobs the entire defense program would be seriously hampered. This has become especially true since the rationing of tires and gasoline."

"From the very nature of the services they render", the opinion summarizes, "it is apparent that radio, telephone, and telegraph companies, and the Capital Transit Company are essential to the National Defense program and as such must be treated as 'defense industries'."

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FCC HEAD REFERS QUESTIONER TO WILLKIE

During his press conference yesterday (Monday) in discussing the A. T. & T. Long Lines charges including those pertaining to radio stations, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission said in connection with one of the questions:

"You can realize how difficult for me it would be to answer that question because I don't go out for Government ownership."

"You don't oppose Government ownership?" Lewis Wood, of the New York Times, and President of the Gridiron Club, asked.

"Yes. I think I have been the most consistent advocate of private ownership of domestic radio stations in the Government circle", Mr. Fly replied.

"Back in the TVA days?" Mr. Wood persisted.

"That's another story", Mr. Fly countered. "You ask Mr. Willkie about that."

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SOMETHING MISSING SOMEWHERE IN VICINITY

During old people meeting somewhere yesterday (Monday) in discussion [illegible] Dr. C. C. T. Young behind enterprise [illegible] attracting to [illegible] stations, Chairman Verne L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission said in connection with one of the questions:

"You can realize how difficult for me it would be to answer that question because I don't go out for amusement myself."

"You don't appear [illegible] Linda Vood, of the Mary Lasky Players, and President of the Friendship Club, cried.

"Yes. I think I have seen the most consistent misspeak of pictures ever [illegible]", Mr. Fly replied.

"Back in the '90s [illegible]", Mr. Fly continued. "You are [illegible] about that."

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NETWORKS TO BE INCLUDED IN A. T. & T. LONG LINES INQUIRY

Asked regarding the scope of the investigation to see if the American Telephone and Telegraph Long Lines rates should not be reduced, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, said:

"As I understand it, our investigation will cover all of those Long Lines rates and I think it will be suggested that the Commission should look into the line charges on network operations. We ought to do everything we reasonably can in terms of the most public interest, particularly in extending network broadcast service. That becomes particularly important in the sparcely settled areas and the far-reaches of the country where little or no network service is available, and if any reduction which is made can be applied in part to meet that need I think it might be a very fortunate result."

"Many newspapers lease telephone wires from here to New York which are telegraph - will you look into those too?" Mr. Fly was asked.

"I would suppose those would be included. I think our investigation would cover all that."

"Would it include the wire circuits that are set up on a leased basis over a long period of time to carry news?"

"Yes, of the Bell System, A. T. & T. The delineation is between the telephone and telegraph. Some of these timed wire services are operated by the telegraph companies", the Chairman replied.

"But the A. T. & T. leases telegraph wires as well as telephone."

To which Mr. Fly replied: "That is true, but in some cases you do business with the telegraph company. The investigation will cover all of the communication services of the Long Lines Department of the A. T. & T. I believe that is an accurate description of the coverage."

To the next question which was "Have you any comment on Mr. Gifford's statement?", the answer was "I answered Mr. Gifford's statement before he made it. If you read my statement you will see that I did."

"Relative to the extra burden of the cost ofliving? And to the cost of the war?" were the next questions propounded.

"The cost of living and the cost of the war", Mr. Fly replied. "Of course there is a further question in relation to those companies whether any company ought to pocket at the expense of the public 50 or 60 million dollars annually which it is not entitled to under any reasonable judgment as to fair return. If that should be the case that in itself would be, I should think, somewhat embarrassing to the company. Here is the complete statement. I don't think I can add any more to that."

"In your judgment, if line charges for networks were found to be too high, would any significant number of small stations benefit?" the Chairman was next asked.

"I can't conjecture as to what the results would be there but one of the limitations on the spread of network service heretofore has been the long haul in reaching many of these small stations, and I should think that any substantial alleviation of those charges would result in carrying network service to places where it is most needed. I might say that the smaller radio stations have today a difficult enough situation. You realize that network advertising - advertising of certain stations in the larger cities - is largely institutional - goodwill advertising. Much of the advertising today flows from large national concerns that have no products immediately for sale - if so they don't have enough to meet the demand. If you look over the list of the big advertisers, you will find that true to a very great extent. Now what they are doing is a very wholesome thing - preserving their goodwill and trade names for after the war by spending money now."

"Money that would otherwise go to the Government?"

"I didn't say that. The little station doesn't get so much of that type of business and the smaller town particularly doesn't get it, and the revenue on local radio business is tending to dry up considerably - the local merchants are a little more realistic about this situation. They don't have anything to sell at the moment and they are not buying advertising."

"Does this mean the little station will go out of business?" someone asked.

"That is a very serious problem. That is one of the good results which might accompany any reduction in Long Lines rates. On the whole the rendering of network service, I think, is something we ought to forward in any way we can."

"Is there anything further you can do to improve the local situation?"

"No, it's sort of out of my bailiwick", Chairman Fly replied. "There is really nothing that I can do nor the Commission can do. I think there is nothing we wouldn't do in terms of giving sympathetic consideration to the problem and conferring with interested parties in trying to work out a solution of it, but any affirmative action that is taken cannot be taken by us here."

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NOTE: DUE TO THE THANKSGIVING HOLIDAYS, THE REGULAR FRIDAY ISSUE OF THIS SERVICE WILL BE OMITTED.

R. D. HEINL

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X X X X X X X X X

P. D. Quint

PRIVACY ISSUES OF MASS SURVEILLANCE SOFTWARE, THE SECOND
NOTE: THIS IS ONE CHAPTER WITHIN A LARGER WORK.

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RADIO INDUSTRY DISCUSSES CONTROLLED MATERIALS PLAN

What the radio manufacturers will have to do to conform to the new Controlled Materials Plan was discussed at a meeting in Washington last week of radio manufacturers and the War Production Board, the Army and Navy representatives. It was said by the Radio Manufacturers' Association that action relating to the Controlled Materials Plan "A" and "B" classifications of radio productions will be taken soon in an official order from WPB, to adapt the special problems of radio production to the new CMP procedure.

The conference was attended by about 50 representatives of many Government agencies and bureaus and was held with the industry representatives of the WPB Radio Industry Advisory Committee, with Director Ray C. Ellis, new Director of the WPB Radio and Radar Division, presiding. Among high officials present were General Colton, Colonel Elder, and a number of other Signal Corps officers. Representing the Navy were Captain Rumble, Captain Dow, Lieutenant Commander Lieberman, and several other Navy officials. Also in attandance were all section heads of the WPB Radio and Radar Division and representatives of other WPB branches, OPA, and other Government agencies concerned in future CMP operations of radio manufacturers.

A two-hour open conference, for a general exchange of views of a wide variety was followed by an executive session of the industry committee on details of CMP procedure.

The "B" classification of "communication equipment" under CMP was analyzed in detail. Reclassification of radio products was proposed, and an official order will be issued later to divide and reclassify various radio components. Those of standard, "repetitive" type, such as tubes, resistors, condensers, transformers, volume controls, etc. probably will be placed in Class "B", with a smaller number of units in the Class "A" group. This would relieve many subcontractors, including parts manufacturers, of much paper work in preparing CMP bills of materials and also production difficulties. Industry representatives expressed the opinion generally that the Class "B" status was generally more favorable and easier of operation under CMP, requiring less detailed data on product requirements in the preparation of bills of materials.

Meetings of manufacturers and industry groups in all WPB regional districtions, for information and instruction regarding the Controlled Materials Plan, are being arranged by WPB. The first meeting, of an extensive CMP educational campaign, will be held today (Tuesday, November 24) in New York City, with addresses by Vice Chairman Eberstadt, Ernest Kanzler, WPB Director of Operations, and J. A. Krug, Chief of CMP and PRP procedure. A large staff of WPB field officers is being trained in the CMP procedure for many industrial group meetings throughout the country, scheduled in December.

It was explained by the RMA that while the new Radio and Radar Division has increased authority and functions, with wider, decentralized field activities, there are no substantial changes in

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

its personnel. The sections of the Radio and Radar Division continue as formerly, with generally the same section chiefs. The new Radio and Radar Division is directly under WPB Vice Chairman Charles E. Wilson, who also has charge of the new aircraft production which now has been doubled. The Radio and Radar Division also ties in with Vice Chairman Eberstadt's office on its general operations.

Industry Advisory Committees, according to officials, will become more important factors in WPB administration under the new status of the Radio and Radar Division. A meeting of the Parts Industry Committee is tentatively scheduled here today (Nov. 24) by Chief Frank H. McIntosh of the Civilian Radio Section for further consideration of reduction in various types of replacement parts. A meeting of the Receiving Tube Advisory Committee also is tentatively planned here December 3rd for further consideration of the replacement tube situation and also reduction in replacement tube types which may be continued. No action by WPB on further production of replacement tubes has yet been taken.

In the Industry Committee operations of the Radio and Radar Division, the new representation of labor, ordered in the recent WPB realignment, has been arranged through the assignment of Maurice Weisz to the Division from the general WPB Labor Advisory Branch. Mr. Weisz will act in an advisory capacity to the Radio and Radar Division on labor and personnel problems, such as labor shortages, employment and recruiting of female employees, and other manpower facilities.

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FCC MAY GET ITS QUESTIONNAIRE WINGS CLIPPED

Broadcasters and the Communications industry in general which for years have been at the mercy of Federal Communications Commission questionnaires, will welcome the fact that Senator Vandenberg (R.), of Michigan, and Senator Byrd (D.), of Virginia, will file a resolution in the Senate for an investigation of the rapidly multiplying questionnaires that Governmental agencies are sending to the people.

"The number and extent of intricate questionnaires and reports now required of American business in countless multiplying directions", Senator Vandenberg said, "is one of the greatest burdens suffered by American business.

"It often hampers the war effort by diverting energies that should be more productively applied. It often involves a wealth of inquisitive detail which seems frequently to have far less to do with the war effort than with the ultimate nationalization of the American system of free enterprise. Business and citizenship want to cooperate wholeheartedly with the Government in this crisis. Their cooperation should be made as simple as possible - not as difficult and perplexing as possible."

FCC questionnaires were mentioned as among those which should be looked into.

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SENATOR CLARK ASKS IF PETRILLO BIGGER THAN U. S.

Predicting a showdown as to whether ot not James C.Petrillo, Chairman of the American Federation of Musicians is "bigger" than the United States Government, Senator Clark, of Idaho, intimated that if Mr. Petrillo responded to the request that he appear at the Senate hearings, which will begin Monday, December 7th, it might be a pretty lively session.

"There hasn't been a new bit of popular music recorded since August 1, when Mr. Petrillo's prohibition against members of his union playing for records became effective", Senator Clark declared.

Chairman Wheeler appointed Mr. Clark to head a subcommittee to conduct an investigation into the union leader's activities after a personal attempt to bring about an adjustment of differences between him and broadcasting stations over "the displacement of live musicians".

It was said at Senator Clark's office today (Tuesday) that as yet no invitations had gone out to any of the witnesses to appear at the hearings but it was expected they would go forward soon.

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ENOUGH SETS IF PROPERLY DISTRIBUTED, SAYS FCC CHIEF

Asked if the Board of War Communications had been giving any serious consideration to the problem of maintaining receivers, and if there hasn't been a drop off in tubes, Chairman Fly replied:

"I don't think we have had a recent study of that problem although we did have a study within the past year, and at that time we found that we had enough receivers to meet the expected demand for a substantial time, and I think we had a comparable amount of replacement equipment. It is conceivable that some time in the very remote future we may come to the point where there is not enough material to repair the radios. However, there are enough radios to go around if properly distributed."

Question: "Is there a possibility that the FCC will permit some of those small stations to suspend operation?"

Answer: "That is a problem which has been posed and about which nothing definite has been done. I think we would want to consider other possibilities first. That is not a very wholesome result, and in many cases the very stations that would close down are the essential stations to give information to the people who would not otherwise get it."

[illegible]

[illegible] Senate Chamber, [illegible]
[illegible] Senator Chuck, of Idaho, [illegible]
[illegible] Republic to the request [illegible]
Senate meetings, which will begin Monday, December 7th, it might be
a speedy filibuster ensued.

"There wouldn't seem a day or [illegible] regular weekly meetings
minus Senator I. Wise Guy. "Republic's republican equinet members of
the union pledging [illegible] effective", Senator Chuck [illegible]
".

Chairman Theodor speculated he, [illegible] would [illegible]
to consider an invitation into the union Preamble's republican [illegible]
" organized attempt to bring about an adjournment of Thirty-nine Be-
fore sine and Providence[illegible] existence [illegible] the disinterest of Time
Constitute".

It was noted at Senator Clark's [illegible] today (Tuesday) that
[illegible] no Invite Chuck had gone out to any of the witnesses it ordered
[illegible] the committee for it was expected only Monday or Tuesday next.

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[illegible] ELSE IF CONGRESS DISAPPEARED, WHO'D PAY THEIR

Asked: If the Board of "a" Commissioners had been living
[illegible] conference in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],
and if there were [illegible] when [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]?

"I don't think we have had a recent study of that problem
although we did have a study which [illegible] and it [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Question: "Is the BWC or the FCC considering any alternative plans that will help these small stations that are likely to suspend?"

Answer: "You asked that a while ago, or that was asked by someone."

Question: "Well, you said at this point you had not yet made a decision about suspending the licenses. Can the station operator expent any relife?"

Answer: "I don't know. Of course it is a very serious question there which might be that he might apply to some of the fiscal agencies of the Government. I don't know."

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PALEY ASKING SALARY CUT ATTRACTS WIDE ATTENTION

Probably the first case involving such a large amount of money since the $25,000 ceiling went into effect, the request of William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, to reduce his salary $122,000, caused wide comment.

Columbia stockholders will meet in special session on December 16 to consider Mr. Paley's proposal to extend his contract for a year with the provision his salary be reduced from $187,000 in 1942 to $65,000 in 1943, with no additional compensation based on profits.

It is also proposed that the salary contract of Edwin Klauber, Chairman of the Board, be amended to reduce his salary from $50,000 to $25,000, and to establish a retirement pension of $15,000 effective after his sixtieth birthday in 1947.

Stockholder also will be asked to approve the introduction of a pension plan for the Columbia System. The plan, embodying certain contingent death-benefit features, will apply to all officers and employees earning over $3,000 a year. The estimated cost of the first year for the pension plan set-up will be $280,000 before taxes and will increase by approximately $16,000 annually for the next five years. The pension plan provides for the retirement of employees at the age of 60.

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MRS. ROOSEVELT TO REPORT TO FARM WOMEN OVER BLUE NET

NBC was first under the wire with a broadcast of Mrs. Roosevelt following her trip to England, Mrs. Roosevelt will next talk over the Blue Network at 12:30 o'clock noon Wednesday, November 25 to farm women of the country on the Farm and Home. Mrs. Roosevelt said that she had been requested by Elmer Davis of OWI to make two additional broadcasts and two recordings. It was assumed the broadcasts would be for CBS and Mutual and the recordings for international short-wave.

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CHARGES AFRICAN RADIO NEWS WITH BEING WEEK LATE

Those who are inclined to think of radio first in the field of war reporting must have been chagrined, says the Editor and Publisher, when the first broadcasts direct from the radio correspondents with American forces in North Africa "came trailing through the ether nearly a week behind the first stories filed by war correspondents representing U. S. news services.

"The first direct report from a radio reporter accompanying the invaders came through at 6:45 P.M. Saturday, November 14. That was exactly six days, twenty-one hours and forty-five minutes after Stephen Early broke the momentous news at a special White House Press conference at 9 P.M. the previous Saturday. The second radio reporter spoke at 7 P.M., November 14.

"Radio's margin short of a week's delay in clearing its own reporters' broadcasts - two and a quarter hours - is approximately the time in which the first dispatches from press association correspondents were cleared from North Africa the same night the attack was launched. Scores of dispatches from the accredited representatives of the newspapers were received before radio could arrange the first direct hook-ups.

"The newspaper correspondents' stories were delayed too, some as much as three or four days. All dispatches, from press and radiomen, were held up by official traffic over available transmission lines, but in the main the newspaper stories were cleared with reasonable rapidity.

"Radio has been proud of its instantaneous on-the-scene reporting. It has performed admirably in various world capitals where radio facilities are immediately available. But the day has not yet come when its reporters can accompany combat forces and hope to match or outshine the performance of the newspaper correspondents where fighting is in progress. Until that time, radio must rely principally upon the dispatches of press associations made available to it, and hope that it can overcome the technical difficulties standing in the way of on-the-spot reporting of news."

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RADIO DEFENSE NET NEARS COMPLETION IN MARYLAND

Thomas F. McNulty, Director of the War Emergency Radio Service of the Maryland Council of Defense, said in Baltimore that the emergency network of radio amateurs on the Eastern Shore of Maryland was nearing completion. Mr. McNulty said the district had been divided into two "radio areas" of four counties each. Worcester, Dorchester, Somerset and Wicomico Counties formed one area with Talbot, Caroline, Queen Anne and Ken Counties making up the second.

The radio license for the first area has already been applied for, and the Federal Communications Commission is to be asked to grant a license for the second area, he added.

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FCC RECEIVES COMPLAINTS ON COMMENTATOR CAL TINNEY

It was made known at the Federal Communications Commission that complaints had been received about Cal Tinney, a Mutual commentator. In connection with this, Chairman Fly said:

"We had some complaints some time ago on some of Mr. Tinney's broadcasts. Frankly, though, what the score is I don't know. I think we sent them out and requested the station to forward the records to the people who complained. I think some statements came in from a couple of Congressmen and we asked the originating station to cooperate in sending a copy of the script, which was done.

"Former Magistrate Goldstein sent a letter down from New York which has not been answered. It is in the Legal Department now. It came in just a day or so ago - Friday, I think it was.

"We will look into that and there being a serious complaint undoubtedly we will get the script and look it over. But, of course, you realize that we don't have authority to say whom the broadcaster may put on the air and whom it may take off, and we have very little to say about what any individual on the air may say. Our jurisdiction is very limited. It really boils down to a review of the conduct of the licensee over the long stretch and after the event - that is in terms of a general review of the whole conduct of the station. So you can understand the limitations with which we would approach any problem of that general character."

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SWEDEN'S TELEPHONES CONVEY AIR-RAID WARNINGS

Described as better than sirens and capable of being used when broadcasting stations are closed down, an effective system of transmitting air-raid warnings by telephone has been developed in Sweden. Telephone exchanges in 25 cities and towns can now convey the signals, and equipment is being installed in other exchanges as rapidly as it can be obtained.

Shortly after the outbreak of the war in 1939, the Swedish Government began to study methods of air-raid precaution and to test various types of warning devices. It was soon found that sirens and other outdoor alarms were not loud enough to waken people at night, particularly during the winter when double doors and windows were customarily closed.

When an alarm is to be sounded, all regular telephone service to subscribers is interrupted by relays which open the negative battery supply. As negative bettery supply is necessary to operate or continue to maintain a connection, no use can be made of telephones until the alarm has been transmitted.

Mechanical and electrical details limit the number of telephones that can be rung simultaneously to 1,000. After each set of 1,000 telephones has been rung, it is held "dead" until all have been reached. At the end of 1940, there were 889,883 telephones in Sweden, serving approximately 1,850,000 households and a total population of 6,370,538.

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TRADE NOTES

The War Shipping Administration has notified ship owners and operators that the Government's merchant marine policy recognizes advertising expenditures as reasonable and justifiable overhead expenses to keep trade names and line services before the public.

James W. Hurlbut, Marine Corps combat correspondent now serving on Guadalcanal Island, was promotoed recently to the rank of a Technical Sergeant on recommendation of Brig. Gen. Robert L. Denig, Director of the Marine Corps Division of Public Relations. Mr. Hurlbut founded the News Bureau of WJSV in Washington. He was also a reporter for the Chicago Tribune, the Chicago News and the Leatherneck Magazine, a Marine Corps publication.

"Best Broadcasts of 1940-41", selected by Max Wylie is just off the presses of Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill in New York, price $3.

New radio-receiver licenses issued in Australia in July, 1942, numbered 15,812, and renewals 151,015. There were 10,614 cancelations during the month. The grand total of licenses in effect on July 31, 1942, was 1,325,271, compared with 1,298,769 on the corresponding date in 1941.

Among the honorary pallbearers at the funeral of Lieut. Gen. John J. LeJeune, former Commandant of the Marine Corps, at Arlington last Monday, were Lieut. Gen. James G. Harbord, U.S.A.(Ret.) and Frank Mason, Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy. General Harbord, now Chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation of America, commanded the Marine Brigate at Chateau Thierry. Mr. Mason, formerly Vice-President of NBC, was likewise with the A.E.F. in France in World War I.

President Roosevelt's address last week at the New York Herald Tribune Forum on Current Problems was heard by a radio audience of 36,350,000 people, according to a survey made by C. E. Hooper, Inc., research firm, and released by the Columbia Broadcasting System. The Hooper rating for the Chief Executive's address was 48.0.

Members of the United States Armed Forces and persons sending money to them will receive a 50 per cent reduction in domestic telegraph money order rates effective December 1st, it was announced last week by the Federal Communications Commission. The Commission suggested consideration of such action by the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Postal Telegraph-Cable Co. in line with the reduction by the telegraph companies on July 23rd of cabled mail order rates to the Expeditionary Forces.

Television Today is a secret weapon of war, says Richard W. Hubbell, of CBS Television News Department, author of the recently published "4,000 Years of Television". During maneuvers, he stated in a recent broadcast, observation posts were set up in the "front lines" - and officers at headquarters saw everything that was happening - while it happened.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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No. 1484

December 1, 1942.

RADIO ESCAPES CRITICISM IN CENSORSHIP LASHING

Although attacks on censorship seem to have broken out anew, there has been as yet no complaint against the broadcasters. Senator Nye, of North Dakota, proposed a Congressional investigation of censorship, adding: "If we aren't careful, people won't believe anything they read. There is no room for censorship that goes as far as it has been going." Senator Norris, soon to seek greener pastures, agreed. Neither Senator, however, mentioned the radio. The criticisms have included charges that for political reasons - especially since the recent elections - the Office of Censorship has clamped down more rigidly on the dispatches which foreign correspondents have sought to file for their newspapers. The statement has been made that a censorship advisory board, headed by Postmaster General Frank Walker, has undertaken to tell Mr. Price what must be done in the way of censoring dispatches. And the inference has been made that the President himself has taken a hand in the matter.

Byron Price, Director of Censorship, flatly denied that any directives had been issued to him whatever, either by the Advisory Board or by the President.

"The Advisory Board, headed by Postmaster General Walker, is purely an Advisory Board", said Mr. Price. "It was not set up to issue directives to me - and it has not done so. The President has authority to issue directives to the Office of Censorship, but he has issued none. The responsibility for the administration of censorship rests with me."

Mr. Price revealed that the regulation against the sending of speeches made by prominent Americans in advance of actual delivery grew out of an experience with President Roosevelt's important Labor Day speech.

This speech was sent to London by correspondents for release on delivery. Two hours before the President began speaking, the speech was radioed from London to Latin America. It was possible for the Axis propaganda agencies to pick the speech out of the air and make whatever use they desired, before the President actually made the address.

He denied that censors had held up the short-wave broadcasting of Willkie's speech for 14 hours.

Joining the anvil chorus was Ernest Lindley, pro-New Dealer and biographer of the President, who declared: "The President's worst error was an attack on the press and radio. What part

November 1, 1945.

[illegible] INSTALLED IN CHESTERTON LABORATORY

[illegible] Dr. [illegible] announced today that [illegible] out
[illegible], there has been developed yet no-[illegible] operation the [illegible],
[illegible] Dr. [illegible] Dr. [illegible] Dr. [illegible] Laboratory [illegible]
[illegible] of Science [illegible], [illegible] "[illegible] Chemist [illegible], people won't
[illegible] [illegible] they need. There is no room for [illegible] that
[illegible]." He is one [illegible] Scientist Dr. [illegible], even [illegible] said
[illegible] [illegible] agreed. Neither Chemist, Dr. [illegible], received the
[illegible]. [illegible] additional new [illegible] chamber [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] - formal [illegible] [illegible] chemist [illegible] - the [illegible] of
[illegible] has skipped more [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] have sought [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].
[illegible] [illegible] been made [illegible] - [illegible] [illegible],
[illegible] Scientific [illegible] Frank Talon, has [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] done in the way of [illegible] [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] been made [illegible] President [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] in the [illegible].

[illegible] Peters, Director of Research, [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to all [illegible], [illegible] by the [illegible]
[illegible] by the President.

"The [illegible] Dean, [illegible] by Professor Peters' [illegible], is
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]", [illegible] Mr. Peters. "[illegible] [illegible] me to
[illegible] [illegible] - [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] "Father of Chemistry", but [illegible]
[illegible]. The responsibility for the [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] with me."

Mr. Peters revealed that [illegible] [illegible] the pending
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] out of an [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] day [illegible].

This [illegible] was [illegible] to London by [illegible] for re-
[illegible] on delivery. The [illegible] before the President began [illegible],
[illegible], was [illegible] from London to Little [illegible]. It [illegible]
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of the press and radio he was attacking, he would not say. The press conference at which the President made these charges was the most unfortunate he has ever held."

Mr. Lindley put it down as "a display of temper". Agreeing with this, Stanley High, another commentator, added: "It is a display of a kind of temper which, toward the press and radio has become chronic."

Praising the work of the press and radio, Mr. High said:

"Last June, after some 20 separate and equally fruitless government investigations and many times that number of contradictory official statements had brought the rubber situation to an epochal state of muddle, Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington reporter-commentator for the Mutual Broadcasting System, set out on his own to turn on the light and heat. Lewis now cherishes several off-the-record letters which indicate that his goads and prods - with those of the supporting press - were the necessary precursors of the Baruch Committee."

In the meantime, the Senate last week passed the House bill, with slight amendments, which would extend the censorship power to include radio, cable and mail between Continental United States and any territory or possession of the United States.

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PREDICTS A. T. & T. WILL FIGHT BACK ON LONG LINES RATES

The attack by the Federal Communications Commission on the rates charged by the Long Lines Division of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company will bring strong resistance from A. T. & T. management, according to those close to the communications industry, the New York Times reports. Coming at a time when the Bell System is straining every facility to meet the heavy demands for war communications, and when the civilian use of long-distance facilities is being cut down as a necessary war measure, it is felt that a reduction in such rates would serve only to cut further into A. T. & T.'s earnings. Taxes already are bringing the System's earnings below the $9 annual dividend level, and with war restrictions in effect on the building of new plant and equipment, A. T.& T. is faced with a ceiling on new business and certainly on earnings. In view of these circumstances, the hearing set for Dec. 16 by the FCC is expected to produce quite a few fireworks.

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SENATE COMMITTEE POSTPONES PETRILLO HEARING

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee today (Tuesday) postponed the Petrillo hearing from December 7th to a date yet to be determined. It was said this was done because of the pressure of war legislation and that the Petrillo matter would be gone into thoroughly later.

Recently in a conversation with some broadcasters, Westbrook Pegler writes, one of them said to James C. Petrillo, head of the American Federation of Musicians, in connection with recent Government suit, "Now, Jimmy, don't get dogmatic about this", and Jimmy said, "What do you mean dogmatic? What is this dogmatic?"

"It means don't be pushing us around all the time", the man said. "That is what it means."

Mr. Petrillo insisted that he was the least dogmatic union leader in the United States.

"Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, got dogmatic with me, that is what he did", Mr. Petrillo maintains. "He tried to push me around and the law says you can't be dogmatic with unions, not now any more."

There was another victory for Mr. Petrillo last week when the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the only outstanding non-union symphony group, came to an agreement with him and his union. Because of Petrillo's ban, the Boston Symphony had been off the air for two years but now it will be free to broadcast and to make records.

Mr. Pegler, discussing the Chicago leader, wrote:

"You probably know that Mr. Arnold recently went into the U. S. District Court in Chicago to demand that Jimmy Petrillo lift his embargo on canned music as discoursed horribly by the juke boxes of the nation and on the transcribed radio music, most of which is just as bad, and was knocked for a loop by Federal Judge Barnes, who said that under the laws and the Supreme Court's decisions, Jimmy was within his rights.

"Mr. Petrillo, who comes from the alleys of Chicago, probably was astonished to hear this for his action was very high-handed and he is not very well up on the law or long words, himself. He runs his union by ear and his mind runs back to boyhood experiences in which he generally found himself behind the eight ball. He formed an early impression that the law would be against him in any conceivable tangle.

"Mr. Petrillo's first experience left him with a fear, which lasted for several years, that he was a fugitive from justice subject to arrest on sight and a long term in the Pontiac Reformatory. When he was 9 years old, his father, who was an Italian immigrant and an earnest sewer digger, applied to his alderman on the

North Side of Chicago for a job for his boy, Jimmy. The elder Petrillo was a member of the alderman's organization as, indeed, even a poor sewer digger had to be to obtain a job of humble toil with the city of Chicago.

"The alderman got Jimmy a job as train-butcher on a local running out of Canal Street long before the Union Station was built, and James reported early in the morning for his first run. They gave him a uniform cap that came down over his ears and face like a bucket and had to be wadded with paper to improve the fit, and he was very proud of the big brass badge across the front, which made him an official, like the conductor. His store of goods was in the baggage car, locked in a little trunk, and he was given a wicker basket from which to peddle his peanuts, crackerjack, chocolate almonds and figs.

"James sat in the baggage car all the way to the end of the run and all the way back to Chicago, and his heart filled with discouragement as the hours went on and nobody came to buy. Neither the conductor nor the brakeman thought to tell him that he was supposed to fill his basket and bustle the train and, as he sat there, temptation got him down and he sailed into his store of peanuts, crackerjack, chocolate almonds and figs."

It is understood that the Boston Symphony has been negotiating with the Columbia Broadcasting System to resume radio concerts on its network. It is believe possible that if the Boston Symphony signs to broadcast over the Columbia network, it may agree to make recordings for the Columbia Recording Corporation, a subsidiary of CBS. The Boston Symphony, however, has recorded for years for the RCA-Victor Company.

The deal with the broadcasting company, if it eventuates, may enable the Boston Symphony to go a long way toward meeting its annual deficit. It is estimated that $75,000 would be involved in a new broadcasting contract.

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GEN. SALTZMAN FIRED BACK THE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

One of the things Major Gen. Charles McK. Saltzman, former head of the Federal Radio Commission, who died last week, was his order to cut out Christmas gifts. There is still such an order in the FCC but General Saltzman didn't mean maybe and set the example of returning all gifts sent to him without even opening the packages.

General Saltzman had such a distinguished career and did so many things that at the time of his death little or no mention was made of the fact that he had once been the head of the Radio Commission. Yet one of the few men on either the FCC or FRC who knew anything about radio or communications. Most of the other appointments have been political; in fact the FCC is one of the biggest Christmas trees of political plums in the entire Government service.

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MR. SMITH GOES BACK TO WORK AS PRESENT

FLY QUERIED ON VARIOUS MATTERS AT PRESS CONFERENCE

Asked at his press conference yesterday (Monday) if the FCC had drafted any concrete program for aid to the small stations, possibly in connection with the Senate Small Business Committee, James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, said he didn't think so.

Asked if he intended to make any recommendations, Mr. Fly said he didn't know if the Commission would be called upon and didn't think they had formed any decision on the matter.

Asked when he intended starting the American Telephone and Telegraph Long Lines inquiry, Mr. Fly replied:

"That will be a part of the general inquiry - I should imagine we will investigate that along with the other. It will not be a special investigation itself."

"Have you an answer yet from A. T. & T.?"

"I think not", Mr. Fly replied.

"Has there been any progress in wartime operation plans in relation to stations being allowed to go off the air without injury to their licenses?"

"Yes", the Chairman concluded, "we got out a notice on that - as far as hours are concerned. As to complete (silencing) service there has been no rule put out on that."

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NEWSPAPER RADIO COLUMN SPACE ABOUT SAME IN WARTIME

The war has brought no radical changes in newspaper radio columns throughout the country, according to the results of a survey just completed by WOR and the Mutual network.

Almost 50% reported that the picture remains very much the same as it did a year ago. 10% have added lineage to their columns in the past twelve months, due chiefly to the ever-increasing number of war features and public interest programs on the air. Only 2% of all those questioned reported that their columns had been eliminated.

Questionnaires were sent to 150 daily newspapers in its area, covering New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and parts of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. Only 10% of this group indicated a decrease in space. The greatest curtailment was in New York City itself.

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NAB NEW HOME IN HISTORIC NEIGHBORHOOD

The four-story residence the National Association of Broadcasters has just bought for its Washington headquarters in N Street, N.W., just off Connecticut Avenue, is only a few doors from the home of Edward Everett Hale, who wrote "The Man Without A Country" back in 1863, which did so much to strengthen the Union cause. It is also near the home of former General Nelson A. Miles, which now houses the General Federation of Women's Clubs. General Miles' old stable has been turned into an attractive tearoom, one of the best in the city, known as the "Iron Gate" where no doubt broadcasters will go frequently instead of making the trip downtown. Other nearby restaurants are "Old New Orleans", La Salle du Bois, and Fan and Bill's.

The new NAB location is about four blocks directly north of the Normandie Building, the former location, and just a few minutes walk uptown from the Mayflower. The Mt. Pleasant Street car will likewise take one there from the Willard, and the heart of the city in a few minutes and a taxi from the Union Station in about the same time as to the old location.

The new "N" Street 13-room home cost the NAB $31,000 cash. The Normandie Building quarters from which the NAB was forced to vacate will be occupied by the RFC Rubber Conservation staff.

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YANKS TOOK RADIO STATION INTO AFRICA

The Associated Press tells how the U. S. Army in Morocco brought along its own radio station and is believed to have been the first to use a powerful long-wave transmitter during landing operations in an attempt to calm the local population and enlist aid.

Early on the day of the landing, November 8, the American station went into action, operating on the same wavelength as the local station at Rabat - Radio Morocco.

Many French listeners said they believed that the broadcasts were emanating from Rabat and that the city already was in American hands.

The German armistice commission angrily directed French authorities to track down the station. The French station was forced to resort to the defensive policy of jamming the American programs.

Its programs with the opening call "Allo Maroc, Allo Maroc", and "This is the transmitter of American armed forces continued.

At one point when naval forces decided to open up with their big guns, a special communique was broadcast to the population telling of their plans so that civilians could take cover.

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CONGRESS SHARPENS ITS AXE FOR QUESTIONNAIRES

The burden imposed on business by Government questionnaires and reports, in which the Federal Communications Commission has been a flagrant offender, is rousing Congress to action. Also Government officials themselves seeing the storm, are also running to cover. John D. Whitten, Chief Statistician of the War Department's Services of Supplies, knocked out 236 of 241 questionnaires it was proposed to send to business men and others for information.

To assist him in reducing the burden on business, the Director of the Budget recently set up an Advisory Committee on Government Questionnaires. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States is represented on this committee, which is undertaking to help the Government obtain the experienced judgment of business executives, both at the time forms are being initiated and to review those already in use.

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AMATEUR EMERGENCY NET IN CAPITAL

The District of Columbia area will develop a wartime emergency radio service to supplement telephone communications of the Office of Civilian Defense communications control system, Herbert A. Friede, communications controller, has revealed.

With the work to be performed by volunteer amateur radio operators, Mr. Friede, who is also in charge of the Washington fire alarm system, appealed to the public to donate all unused or junked radio receiving sets to be used as a reservoir for parts to be used for building two-way radios which will be used in the system.

The plan is a part of a national program approved by the Federal Communications Commission, which has assigned secret frequencies to hundreds of amateur operators under the special

supplemental system under War Emergency Radio Service regulations.

The broader coverage by the two-way radio sets is planned to cover any contingency that might arise in the bombing dislocation of telephone facilities.

Mr. Friede said his organization planned to build enough two-way sets through a volunteer system to carry the entire load of communications in the event of an attack. The volunteers will receive parts from District of Columbia firehouses, which will be clearing houses for the old and junked sets. Donors are requested to bring old sets to the fire stations.

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MEN OF HIGGINS BROADCAST OVER SHORT-WAVE TO AXIS

After President Roosevelt visited the City Park Plant of the Higgins Industries, the Public Relations officials of the Office of Emergency Management conceived the idea that it would be of great interest to the workers in the factories of Axis occupied Europe if they could hear from the lips of the workers themselves in the Higgins plant the story of the visit of the President of the United States.

Several workmen were selected at random, one of whom happened to have been born in Germany, another born in England, another born in Scotland, and still another born in Chile, South America.

These men spoke into a microphone and their stories were recorded on a disc by electrical transcription. The disc was sent to Washington and thence to New York where it was broadcast on a powerful short-wave station directed towards the Nazi occupied countries of Europe.

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A series of six half-hour radio programs dealing with the battle for Freedom of the Press in America have been recently written, produced and recorded at the State University of Iowa, Iowa City. Written in partial fulfillment for his Master's degree in journalism by Donald E. Brown, the scripts are authentic historically, being based on Brown's research in the history of journalism in the United States. Incidents in the lives of six of the nation's outstanding editors provide the dramatic material on which the scripts are based.

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TRADE NOTES

The number of radio licenses now in effect in India is reported by trade sources to be 155,733. This reflects an increase of 30,386 for the 12-month period ended March 31, 1942.

A newly patented method of sound reproduction would place loudspeakers in the walls, ceiling, front and back of a theatre.

The three musical notes which, for more than 15 years, have identified programs broadcast by the Red (now NBC) and Blue networks, will soon become the exclusive property of the National Broadcasting Company and will be used only on the NBC network. Beginning today, the Blue network ends its use of a musical signature and will announce itself hereafter as, "This is the Blue Network".

Sweden seems to be well equipped with radios since, according to trade reports, the radio licenses in force in that country number slightly less than 1,600,000. This is approximately one radio set for every four inhabitants.

The following publishers have been elected to membership in ASCAP: Bloch Publishing Company, Glenmore Music, Inc., J. C. Marchant Co., Noble Music Co., and Tempo Music, Inc.

Robert J. Landry, eleven years Radio Editor of Variety, will join the Columbia Broadcasting System in the new position of Director of Program Writing

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Plans for installing a new commercial radio station in Agua Prieta, Mexico, may be abandoned because of difficulty in obtaining necessary electric current. The town of Agua Prieta normally receives current from Douglas, Ariz., but the power company there is finding it almost impossible to meet the increased demands being made upon it.

R. C. Maddux, WOR Vice-President in Charge of Sales, was elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., operators of WOR. A graduate of Washington and Lee University and the Harvard Business School, Mr. Maddux was Managing Director of the New Jersey Council for Industrial Development before joining WOR.

The Bell Laboratories Record for November contains the following articles: Greensalt Preservative for Telephone Poles, C. M. Hill; A Spread-Scale Recorder, O. D. Engstrom; Salvaging for Victory, C. T. Boyles; New Reference Frequency Equipment, V. J. Weber; Central DSA Switchboard, E. W. Flint.

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CROSLEY TRIPLES PRODUCTION IN WAR EFFORT

That Crosley is way ahead in its war production was told in half-page ads which appeared in Eastern newspapers and doubtless elsewhere, which read, in part:

"For many months it has been the privilege of Crosley to convert our eight war plants to the production of precision materials for the soldiers, and sailors who will win this war.

"Crosley engineering skill is totally devoted to war purposes. More than twenty years of experience in mass production of microscopic accuracy is delivering a volume of war material three times greater than the best peace-time output of Crosley radios, refrigerators, gas and electric ranges, washing machines, ironers and the Crosley Car. Even this volume will be doubled early in 1943.

"The Crosley organization is only one great group of Americans whose duty it is to support the Armed Forces all over the world who are bringing Victory to the United States and its Allies - a great group reflecting the eternal fire that burns in American hearts on this Thanksgiving Day."

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ORDER REEMPLOYMENT OF JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES

In an unprecedented action, the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, War Manpower Commission last Saturday directed the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company of Clarksburg, West Virginia, to reemploy immediately seven members of Jehovah's Witnesses who were discharged by the company last December when they refused to participate in a flag-raising ceremony and thereby aroused the antagonism of fellow employees.

At the same time the Committee, of which David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America and Mark Etheridge, former President of the National Association of Broadcasters are members, told the two labor unions at the Pittsburgh plant - the Glass, Ceramic and Silica Sand Workers of America, CIO, and the Window Glass Cutters League of America - that each "must assume an important share of responsibility in maintaining discipline and a harmonious relationship among the workers.

"The Committee will expect your union to exercise its full powers to secure the proper cooperation from your members, and to maintain effective control over any of them who may be inclined to molest these reinstated men, or provoke any incident leading to friction or antagonism because of their reinstatement ", the letter to the unions continued.

Declaring that management and labor organizations have an obligation and responsibility to protect employees who are persecuted because of their religious convictions, the Committee ruled that threatened violence or work stoppage to obtain the dismissal of capable employees whose religious convictions are unpopular with their fellow employees, does not constitute a valid reason for such dismissal.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, Inc.
GENERAL LIBRARY
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SAYS U.S. FOREIGN RADIO-CABLE COMPANY MUST BE TOUGH

Again declaring there is great need for a monopoly of all American-owned international radio and cable facilities, James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, speaking in Detroit, said such a company should be strong enough to combat the fiercest foreign competition.

"Isolation is forever at an end is an inexorable fact", he continued. "In the world of tomorrow we must be in close contact with every point on the globe of real importance from a business or political or social point of view. The international communications system must be an instrument of national policy. Our own inter-company cut throat competition - which enables foreign governments and their inevitable monopolies to play American off against American to foreign advantage must cease. The American company must be single and complete - must be strong, tough, efficient. And it must be backed by the government at every turn if we are to have this one essential of national strength. We are now moving toward this end."

Mr. Fly told his Detroit audience there was a lot going on behind the scenes these days in the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Section of the FCC:

"For instance, you will remember there was an interval after Pearl Harbor before there was a declaration of war against Germany. During that interval we experienced one of our most unusual cases. Last December 9, an operator at one of our Eastern stations was patroling the other when he picked up a station using the letters "UA" for a call. The two rather than the normal three or four letter call, the repetition without answer, and the signal characteristics caused our Intelligence Division to investigate further.

"Soon the stations from coast to coast were reporting bearings on the suspect transmitter, showing definitely its location in Washington, D. C. When on December 10th the station went on the air again, and before it had actually conveyed a single message, the men of our mobile direction-finding units were sitting right on top of the transmitter - in the German Embassy.

"On frequent occasions we learn that the public is alert to the dangers of radio fifth columnists. The elaborately equipped car in a secluded spot catches the eye of some passerby, and the first thing our men know, a police scout car or a shotgun posse of farmers is guiding the way to the local cooler. Credentials don't count for much. It frequently takes Washington influence to relieve the situation.

"You remember the case against those 35 spies who were tried last December in Brooklyn. You probably recall that the Gestapo was tricked into paying for a clandestine radio station on Long Island, ostensibly to be operated by one of the spies. In reality it was run by agents of the FBI and after some months of communications with the Germans, the FBI was able to round up a large ring of spies and potential saboteurs in this country. At the trial, the defendants argued that even if the charges were true, there was no way of proving that there had been any actual communication with Germany; that the other station in the exchange of messages could very well have been operated by Americans in the United States. One of our RID was called to the stand and with maps and other charts proved to the jury's satisfaction that the other station was in fact located near Hamburg, Germany."

"Some months ago the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service gave us an interesting test of our engineers' surveillance work. Not many days after Pearl Harbor, the volcano of Mauna Loa in Hawaii became very active and the glow from its crater could be seen for many miles at sea. It would have been a very effective beacon for night flying bombers. The Army and Navy put a tight lid on the news of the eruption and consequently no news came out through legitimate channels. The FBIS clamped on their earphones and strained in the direction of Japan to find if the so-called fifth column of Nesei Japanese were betraying the country adopted by their parents. I'm glad to say that from all the evidence at hand, there was no communication with Japan. Yet Hawaii had been advertised as the hot bed of enemy radio transmitters."

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FEDERAL TELEPHONE AND RADIO AWARDED "M" PENNANT

The Maritime Commission "M" Pennant and Victory Fleet Flag for excellence in war production has been awarded to Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation, manufacturing subsidiary of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. A telegram to Col. Sosthenes Behn, President from Admiral H. L. Vickery, member of the Maritime Commission, advised:

"As Chairman of the Maritime Commission's Board of Awards, I take pleasure in advising you that the Board, in recognition of outstanding production achievement, has awarded your Newark, N.J., plant the Maritime "M" Pennant, the Victory Fleet Flag and the Maritime Merit Badges for all plant employees."

Formal award to employees of the Company, which is a large producer of radio units for the wartime merchant marine, will be made later this month.

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AFFIRMS THAT AXIS HEARS OUR SHORT-WAVE BROADCASTS

American short-wave broadcasts to Axis-occupied Europe and Asia are being heard by the peoples in those countries, according to Robert E. Sherwood, Director of Overseas Operations, Office of War Information.

In an article in the special December 7 "United States at War" issue of the Army and Navy Journal, Mr. Sherwood will say the question most frequently asked about America's psychological warfare is whether we can be sure anyone hears the news broadcasts.

Although no polls of opinion can be taken in these countries, Mr. Sherwood says, "We get the answer from our enemies themselves, from their increasing admonitions to their own people to stop believing the lies that are told them by American and British and Russian and Chinese propagandists. Our enemies wouldn't be denying these 'lies' if their peoples in ever increasing numbers had not heard or read them."

Increased access to the vast facilities of the British Broadcasting Company has helped make possible the distribution of American news in Europe, the article states.

"Several times each day the people of Europe can hear the voice of America rebroadcast by the powerful battery of B.B.C. transmitters, long wave as well as short wave."

In addition to communicating with the peoples of occupied countries by broadcast, the Director of Overseas Operations emphasizes that word is gotten into Axis-dominated countries by every other available means.

Mr. Sherwood cites the "friendly and valuable cooperation with the R.A.F. Within a month after Pearl Harbor, the R.A.F. was dropping millions of American leaflets which gave the text of President Roosevelt's first war-time report on the state of the Nation."

This means of communications also was used simultaneously with President Roosevelt's address to the French people, broadcast from more than 50 transmitters on both sides of the Atlantic, to herald arrival on an A.E.F. in North Africa.

"Words can bolster the morale of our friends overseas and thus increase their powers of resistance. Words can disrupt the morale of our enemies and thus decrease their powers of resistance", Mr. Sherwood says.

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SIGNAL CORPS CALLS JOHN HOWLAND FOR DUTY IN CAPITAL

It was learned at the office of Maj. Gen. Roger B. Colton, Acting Chief Signal Officer of the Army, that John Howland, Assistant to Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, had been called to temporary civilian duty in the Army Signal Corps in connection with the Controlled Materials Plan. Mr. Howland is to serve as expert consultant to the Chief of the Signal Supply Service and has also been assigned as consultant of the Resources Branch of the Signal Corps. Mr. Howland will help in working out Army-Industry collaboration in connection with collection of necessary material list information.

Mr. Howland is well known to the radio manufacturing industry. In the Radio Manufacturers' Association, he has a long record of service on Fair Trade, Commercial Television, Substitute Materials and many other committees, and he was a member of the fifteen-man National Television Systems Committee, as well as being an early FM enthusiast, being one of the original collaborators with Major Armstrong in working out the patent license agreement under which FM receiving sets were sold to the public by all licensed manufacturers.

Eight years ago, as Assistant Deputy Administrator of NRA, he arranged and conducted an industry determination conference authorized by NRA's Industrial Advisory Board, then represented by W. P. Witherow and Donald Nelson, and from the determinations of that day assisted RMA in its establishment of independent status for the industry. Mr. Howland served on the Labor Department panel which established minimum wages for the radio manufacturing industry in 1938. He was also the prime mover of the one-time Daly Committee on certain industry patent licenses.

Mr. Howland is a graduate of the Naval Academy and before going with Zenith was Assistant to the President of Philco.

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LA GUARDIA DEDICATES FEDERAL RADIO PLANE LANDING

As a feature of the program celebrating the third anniversary of the opening of La Guardia Field in New York last Wednesday, officials of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation dedicated the airplane radio instrument landing system, which has just been completed at the Airport, with a flight demonstration of this newest radio aid to aerial navigation.

Mayor Fiorello La Guardia, C.A.A. executives, Col. Sosthenes Behn, President of the I. T. & T.; the presidents of the air transport lines which use the Airport, and a party of newspapermen were in the airplane to observe the manoeuvre of following the radio beam which directs the plane safely to the middle of the landing runway. An American Airlines transport was used for the demonstration.

The system, installed at La Guardia Airport and in the process of installation at other large airports of the country, was developed jointly by the engineers of the C.A.A. and Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation, the I. T. & T. manufacturing subsidiary in the United States, which manufactures and installs the equipment for the C.A.A.

Use of the system by the air transport lines will make landings possible at weather ceilings considerably below the safety margins permitted at present without relaxing safety, which has always been the C.A.A.'s one foremost consideration in supervising air transport operations. This will eventually expedite schedules and increase their reliability by minimizing delays due to bad weather.

The pilot has in his equipment on the instrument panels of the plane a dial indicator and two small electric lamps. The instrument landing radio transmitter off the end of the runway actuates the needle of the dial indicator in the airplane by projecting an especially sharp beam of radio energy which gives the exact line of approach to the runway.

When the pilot flies his plane so that the needle of the indicator is on the exact vertical, the airplane is headed directly for the runway. The two electric lamps are actuated by two "marker" transmitters, which project radio energy straight upward. One tells the pilot when he is at a certain definite point several miles from the airport. There he checks his line-up with the runway and he checks his altitude which permits him to gauge the correct line of descent for landing. The second "marker" is at the boundary of the airport where the pilot makes his final, quick instrument check. If at either of these points the pilot finds that he is the least bit off-line or that his altitude is wrong, he does not attempt to make the landing, but returns to the beginning of the instrument landing course and comes in as many times as are necessary to make a perfect landing.

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"PRODUCTION SOLDIERS" INCLUDE PRIZE RADIO THINKERS

Among the ten American production soldiers who will be honored by President Roosevelt, on Thursday, December 10, at the White House for their outstanding contributions to the war effort, are the employees of several radio and communications manufacturing companies. These employees and the committees submitting their suggestions are:

Clinton R. Hanna, United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers and Association of Westinghouse Salaried Employees and Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.; Edwin Curtiss Tracy, United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers and RCA Manufacturing Co., Camden, N. J.; and Madison E. Butler, Rochester Independent Workers and Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. Y.

As the result of the action taken by the War Production Drive's Board for Individual Awards, composed of distinguished engineers, the winners of Citations will receive from the President both a gold emblem and a document signed by Mr. Roosevelt and Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board.

A radio worker who will be given a Certificate of Individual Production Merit by the President and the committee sending in his suggestion is Stanley Crawford from United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers and RCA Manufacturing Co., Camden, N. J.

Drive Director Marshall and members of his staff will be hosts to the ten suggestion winners in their visit to Washington, December 10. A reception will be held at Drive Headquarters, followed by the White House ceremonies at which Mr. Marshall will present the production soldiers to Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Nelson.

Mr. Nelson will address the honored group at a luncheon at Hotel Washington, after which a program of entertainment is planned.

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FCC REFUSES TO DELAY A. T. &. T. LONG LINES QUIZ

The request of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to drop the probe or postpone the hearings in high rate allegations of the telephone long lines, which would include the charges to broadcasting stations, has been refused. The hearings as originally announced are scheduled to begin December 16th.

The A. T. & T. had contended that any rate reduction at this time would interfere with successful prosecution of the war, as it would stimulate long-distance toll traffic.

In its order, the FCC said that there was no necessity for the company to present evidence as to its separation of the property, revenues, and expenses of the other telephone carriers participating in interstate service. It added that the company should present in writing on the hearing day the nature of the evidence upon which the request for more time is based. It said a decision would be made at that time as to the necessity for a continuance.

The Commission designated Commissioners Paul A. Walker, Ray C. Wakefield and Clifford J. Durr to conduct the proceedings and to submit appropriate reports to the Commission. Mr. Walker was designated Chairman.

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FTC EXAMINATION DOESN'T ALARM NETWORKS

It was said on good authority that the networks were not particularly concerned over the request for information and an examination of their affairs now being conducted by the Federal Trade Commission.

"As far as I have been able to learn", our informant said, "it is simply based on a single complaint - that of an advertiser who charged that a practice of granting preferential rates exists in the network field.

"The Commission found that it didn't have a great deal of data about the networks and decided to get some."

Accordingly representatives of the FTC have been assigned to make an examination of each of the networks' books and files to determine whether any of them has shown discrimination in the sale of facilities. The particular objective of the probe is to find such data that will demonstrate that the contracts and billings relayed to an agency or account are not in accordance with the networks' rate cards. It is the first investigation of this kind that the chains have been subjected to.

As is customary in such matters, FTC officials were mum and did not reveal the name of the advertiser who made the complaint.

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FCC ACTION

Applications Received: WCAR, Pontiac Broadcasting Co., Pontiac, Mich., Special service authorization to operate from 7 A.M. to local sunrise during the months of December, 1942; January, February and March, 1943; with power of 250 watts (1130 kc.); W6XDU, Don Lee Broadcasting System, Los Angeles, Calif., modification of construction permit which authorized addition of aural equipment using Special emission for extension of completion date to 4/1/43.

The Commission en banc took the following action:

KYA, Palo Alto Radio Station, Inc., San Francisco, Calif., designated for hearing application for modification of license to move the main studio from San Francisco to Palo Alto, Calif.; KEX, Oregonian Publishing Co., Portland, Ore., denied request for special service authorization to install a 10 kilowatt transmitter, and operate with 10 kilowatts power with present vertical antenna for the license period ending January 1, 1943; Same - designated for hearing application for construction permit to install new transmitter, install directional antenna for day and night use, increase power from 5 kilowatts to 50 kilowatts and move transmitter locally; W8XO, The Crosley Corp., near Mason, Ohio, present license further extended upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application

for renewal, for the period ending January 1, 1943; WOOD, King Trendle Broadcasting Corp., Grand Rapids, Mich., granted modification of construction permit, as modified, which authorized increase in power, installation of directional antenna for night use, and move of transmitter and studio and new transmitting equipment for extension of completion date from November 23 to December 23, 1942; WRUL, World Wide Broadcasting Corp., Boston, Mass., granted further extension of license upon a temporary basis only, pending determination upon application for renewal of license, in no event later than January 1, 1943.

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LA GUARDIA WINS FIGHT FOR WNYC NIGHT TIME

Regarded as a personal victory for Mayor La Guardia, who put up a big fight for it, New York's Municipal Station WNYC, which up to now had to cease broadcasting at sundown, may remain on the air until 10 P.M. This no doubt will be hailed with particular delight by Mr. La Guardia, who has been having a big fight with the New York newspapermen and has been broadcasting the week's news to the people Sunday afternoons. The Mayor will now be able to go on during evening hours if he desires to do so.

The fight on WNYC was made by CBS Station WCCO, of Minneaopolis by Earl Gammons, then Manager of WCCO, but now CBS Vice-President in Washington. Mr. Gammons made out a good case and probably would have won had not Mr. La Guardia's political power been thrown into the controversy. It was contended that WNYC, being on the same frequency (830 kc) and operating at the same time might conflict with WCCO.

The FCC ruling was a reversal of its decision of two months ago rejecting the WNYC bid for permission to operate until 11 P.M. The WNYC request has been opposed for the last two years by CBS's Station WCCO. A reason given for FCC's granting WNYC the time extension was because of the municipal station's key activity in the broadcast of civilian defense material. The FCC ruling was made under the war services application and does not affect the basic clear channel dispute.

WNYC, it was said, will be able to start operation on the extended schedule within about two weeks, after minor adjustments to its present directional antenna equipment.

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WINS PRIZE DEFENDING RADIO AGAINST "PLUG UGLIES"

An echo of the "Plug-Uglies" protest against objectionable commercials started by the Reader's Digest was a St. Louis mother winning first prize in a letter-writing contest in the magazine "The Woman", defending radio against the Digest charges.

"I, too, read 'Radio's Plug Uglies' in the August Reader's Digest and it burned me up", declared the writer of the prize-winning letter. "Why, I almost brought up my two boys by radio! They brushed their teeth twice a day, saw their dentist twice a year. They gladly took their daily baths, ate certain breakfast food, drank fruit juices. Once, when I sent my younger boy to the store for a loaf of bread, he asked the grocer 'Is this the bread what has Vitamin D?' My grocer laughed and gave him the right kind. I'm glad Mr. Smith came to radio advertising's defense - I listen and learn!"

The Mr. Smith referred to in the letter was William J. Smith who wrote an articlein a previous issue of the same magazine, about the place of advertising in the American system of broadcasting, and its value. "All I can say is that the average person should be very happy to listen to whatever radio commercials the advertiser wishes to get across to him in payment for $270,000,000 worth of entertainment and education free of charge", Mr. Smith declared.

The Reader's Digest published an article by Robert Littell called "Radio's Plug Uglies." While praising radio for bringing "solace, laughter, music and news to millions", Mr. Littell asked why so many sales appeals had to be "so insistent and so offensive." Listeners were invited to join the Plug Shrinkers, an amiably exasperated group of listeners who proposed to do something about it.

An enrollment blank read: "Please tell (sponsor) his commercials are (check appropriate epithet)", with a choice of 11 designations including "long-winded", "tiresome", "silly", and "repulsive".

In the first four weeks, 15,000 enrollments arrived at Plug Shrinkers headquarters, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York. They are still coming in. Said one, "I regret that I have but one blank to fill in for my country." Said another, "Thanks for not sending me the human stomach in full color. In return, I enclose no box tops." Many sent petitions with a dozen or more signatures. Frequent comments are: "I can furnish a certified list of 20 families in accord with us." "I could get thousands of signers." "I have talked to hordes of people about this." "Send me more blanks." One in four of the enrollment blanks was accompanied by a letter. Many suggested that dues be collected to carry on the fight; others sent money, which was returned.

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TRADE NOTES

"A wave of 'fear buying' of radio batteries is sweeping the country but is unnecessary and harmful", Drew Pearson writes in "Washington Merry-Go-Round". The WPB has limited the sale of batteries to curtail this wave, but it has not frozen them."

On September 5, Elmer Davis, Director of War Information, announced that 239 non-essential Government publications issued in Washington had been discontinued and 284 others curtailed in order to clear the way for more important war information.

On November 29, the German-controlled radio from Paris said: "The Washington Director of United States War Information Bureau has decided to suppress 239 great United States newspapers and 280 other publications have suffered considerable reduction in size and circulation."

The Crosley Corporation of Cincinnati has applied for a construction permit for a new international broadcast station to be operated on 6080, 9590, 11710, 15250, 17800 and 21650 kilocycles, with power of 200 kilowatts.

An informal luncheon in honor of President Carlos Arroyo del Rio of Ecuador and his official party was given Wednesday by International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, with Sosthenes Behn, President of I. T. & T. as host for the company. The affair was held in a penthouse atop the International Telephone Building, at 67 Broad Street, New York.

"Remember?" says a WOR press release.

"You were listening to WOR's broadcast of the Brooklyn Dodgers - New York Giants professional football game at the Polo Grounds.

"Suddenly, at 2:27 P.M. that day - December 7, 1941 - a voice cut into the football broadcast:

"'FLASH! WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCES JAP ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR.'"

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CRANDALL NAMED PUBLICITY DIRECTOR OF COLUMBIA

George Crandall, acting as such since September 1, has been made Director of CBS Publicity, according to an announcement by Frank Stanton, Vice President.

Mr. Stanton said that Mr. Crandall "is exceptionally well equipped for his new responsibilities because of his intimate knowledge of radio station operation and his frequent contacts with radio editors in CBS station cities from coast to coast."

Mr. Crandall began his career in radio as Manager of WIBX, Utica. Prior to that he had been for brief periods on the staff of two Utica newspapers and had taught music theory at the Utica Conservatory of Music. After leaving WIBX, Mr. Crandall went to New York and joined CBS four years ago.

In 1940, Mr. Crandall was made Assistant Publicity Director under Louis Ruppel, then Director of Publicity. His duties as outside contact man for the department took him on more than 100,000 miles of air travel and thousands of additional miles by bus, train and car to visit more than 100 of the network's affiliates, many of them several times. He visited newspapers and magazines all over the country and made a host of acquaintances among newsmen from coast to coast.

He also accompanied Edward R. Murrow on his country-wide lecture tour early this year. When Hal Rorke resigned as Assistant Director to enter the Army Air Force in July, Mr. Crandall took over Mr. Rorke's duties inside the organization.

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PAY OF 293 TELEPHONE OFFICIALS RAISED IN YEAR, FCC REVEALS

Telephone and telegraph companies paid $10,000 or more last year to 642 officials, of whom 293 got increases over their 1940 pay, the Federal Communications Commission disclosed yesterday in an annual salary report.

The best-paying job, of course, was that of President, the 33 men holding that title among the 48 companies which reported employees in the $10,000-a-year class averaging $36,000 each. The next best average pay was the $25,000 for General Counsel, while the 45 Vice Presidents listed averaged $22,000.

The Commission said that 89 telephone and 15 telegraph carriers report to it, but only 39 of the former and 9 of the later paid salaries as high as $10,000.

The individual salaries were identified only by title and company, but the largest salary - $206,250 for the President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company - obviously belonged to Walter S. Gifford, of New York.

Pay increases of 10 per cent or more went to 108 officials, with the largest percentage increase being the 50 per cent boost from $9,600 in 1940 to $14,400 in 1941 given a Vice President of the Home Telephone & Telegraph Co. at Fort Wayne, Ind. Several of the higher-priced company heads had their salaries upped $10,000 last year.

Only two officials in the $10,000 and more class reported pay cuts in 1941.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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DEDUCTION OF U.S. TIME WOULD BE BREAK TO STATIONS

Numerous questions were asked of Chairman James L. Fly, of the Federal Communications Commission Monday in connection with an amendment to the tax law which the Bureau of Internal Revenue is said to be drawing up whereby broadcasting stations may deduct as business expenses the time which they devote to war bond sales and various Government announcements. The first query was: "If broadcasting time could be deducted at regular station rates and if talent costs could also be deducted, wouldn't that be a pretty fair break for the stations?"

Mr. Fly replied: "I should think it would be a break for the stations. I don't want to be taken as advocating any position on the revenue measures. That's a matter for the Bureau and Treasury rather than for me. Suffice it to say that I think it is a serious problem - I don't say whether we are going to keep these stations on the air, but as to how. I am thinking in particular of the smaller stations and particularly the stations in the small cities where they are dependent upon local radio business which is drying up to a great extent and where they fail to get the institutional advertising that is still predominant in network and large city broadcasting business.

"It just happens that many of those stations are the most essential stations because they are the only means that the Government has of reaching the people in those communities, to say at least, the most adequate means the Government has or reaching those people, and to a certain extent the only means, and in most of the cases, at least the only radio stations which can be relied upon to reach the people and in turn the people of those communities are mightily dependent upon those stations and I should think that some way ought to be worked out to enable those stations to stay on the air and perform that very essential service to the people and the Government. I have no assurance as to how it should be done, whether by loan or by the payment of programs and through tax measures if that be possible - I don't know.

Q. "You mean payment for Government programs?"

A. "Yes, that might be one possibility. I don't know. Of course loans are possible but I am reluctant to see the Government get any sort of stake in private broadcasting. I should think if it could be handled on some other basis it would be better, but I do think serious attention must be given to that problem promptly."

Q. "This tax relief mentioned - I don't believe it would benefit the stations that are not making a lot of money."

A. "I am fearful that a tax measure would not be comprehensive enough to take care of the major problem."

Q. "What about the question as to too many stations in the larger cities?"

A. "What question?"

Q. "It is considered likely that certain number of small stations in rural areas are needed for the maintenance of adequate service in the transmission of Government measures - conversely, is the Commission studying a plan in any way to possibly take personnel or suggest the shifting of personnel from some of the larger stations to those smaller stations?"

A. "No, the Commission has not considered it. Of course, the cluster of those stations is largely a result of economic factors rather than factors having to do with public need. But the same economic factors are apt to keep them on the air when the stations in the smaller towns are in danger and of course there is no way to transfer those facilities and no way to transfer that business to the smaller areas. The only effect of closing those down would be perhaps the indirect effect of making some additional manpower available."

Q. "Suppose there were a move for the Government to pay for radio time. Would that be to all stations?"

A. "I don't know. I am not putting on the programs and I am not paying for them. I don't know how that would be done. Of course the important interest involved is to keep those smaller stations on the air."

Q. "When you say smaller stations - do you mean small stations in the larger cities, say a city which may have the four networks and a few independent stations?"

A. "Not especially. I am thinking really in terms of smaller towns and the most pressing problem comes in the smaller town pretty well isolated which has one radio station. I would not limit this consideration to that class but it is acute from the standpoint of public need and from the standpoint of Government need."

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John Haskell MacDonald, financial officer of the National Broadcasting Company, was elected a Vice-President last week. Mr. MacDonald, who is 46, was successively associated with the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, A. I. Namm & Sons and Walker & Heisler, Inc.

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BLUE NET LANDS BOSTON SYMPHONY AT REPORTED $100,000

Following the Boston Symphony Orchestra's signing on the dotted line with James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, which allows this orchestra to return to the air, comes the word that the Blue network has signed a contract with the Boston Symphony for 46 Saturday night concerts beginning December 26th.

Nothing official was forthcoming but the amount involved was reported to be $100,000. It is also said that RCA-Victor is lined up for making Boston Symphony records when Mr. Petrillo raises the ban on making records.

In the latter connection, Petrillo is scheduled to appear at the Senate Interstate Commerce subcommittee hearing Tuesday, January 12th, as the first witness in the A.F.M's restriction on broadcasting records.

Senator D. Worth Clark (D.), of Montana, Chairman of the subcommittee, who announced the summoning of Mr. Petrillo, declared the committee will make a "full dress" investigation into the entire music performance situation.

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COMMUNICATIONS MONOPOLY WOULD BE 100% AMERICAN

When asked about a newspaper story about the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. in connection with the legislative proposal to permit international consolidation of radio, cable and telegraph communications, Chairman James L. Fly, of the Federal Communications Commission said that it had mistaken unusual assumptions. The story said if the sponsors of the bill succeeded in expediting it, the opponents "are expected to call for a public airing of I. T. & T.'s alleged controlling interest in the communications systems of the Axis and occupied countries".

"For example, the newspaper story seemingly assumes that in some way we would take foreign interests into our American communications monopoly", Mr. Fly declared. "That is quite contrary to the fact. One of the purposes of our recommending an international telegraph monopoly is to get one that will be 100 percent American owned, and which will in its own power be able to meet foreign monopolies and strong interests including governmental interests on an equal basis and to do business with them without the handicap with which they have heretofore been burdened. And any suggestion that the effort to merge American international communications facilities into a single monopoly involves foreigners, that is, a foreign citizen and even involves foreign properties, is far from the fact. We are moving directly away from that problem. I think it very unfortunate, too, that there is any suggestion that the House Committee was endeavoring to put across a coop. This is

something that has been under consideration for a very long time - something which all the companies have recommended - something which the Commission has recommended - the principle of which BWC has recommended - most of the Government departments have recommended, and certainly there is no secret in the fact that legislative bodies have over long periods of time given extensive consideration to that problem.

"We worked intensively to get that done and I openly have spoken in favor of the American monopoly and on American international telegraph facilities for almost ever since I have been here. I mentioned it even in my speech in Detroit a few days ago. I think the reason the House Committee recommended it was that the more they studied the problem the more they found such a monopoly was inevitable if the United States is to survive as a factor in world communications, and if we are to have an orderly and successful merger of the domestic telegraph. You see the domestic carriers have various international connections - international properties, and it is not going to be feasible to have a domestic monopoly with that domestic monopoly having particular international properties or being interested in certain international properties derived from one of the constituent domestic companies, while other international companies are left outstanding with only their international facilities. If such were the development it can be readily seen that the company that owned the international facilities would be in danger of its existence due to the diversion of all the business to the domestic monopoly which has incidentally international facilities. The thing we aim to do is to have a completely independent domestic monopoly on one hand and completely independent monopoly of American international communications facilities on the other. Any one who is familiar with the field of international communications knows how very essential such a monopoly is. Now I might say it is becoming more and more essential every day. It will become more essential in the future. The surprise is that we haven't accomplished this before.

"Now the question as to the ramifications of the I. T. & T., that's quite a different problem. That's not something that we have to do something about at this juncture. In other words, that is not a problem that is involved in the question of whether or not we will have a monopoly of American international facilities."

"All of those Axis I. T. & T. are manufacturing facilities. I think the story is misleading on that point too", someone interjected.

"I. T. & T. has had substantial foreign operation in South America, and the Axis, and extensive system in Rumania and Spain", Mr. Fly concluded. "They sold out in Rumania just on the eve of Hitler's entry, but of course it is a mistaken assumption to think that we are considering taking in foreign citizens or anyone other than Americans into American monopolies or that we are considering taking Spanish telephone system into monopoly. We don't want it."

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WINCHELL MAKES DRAMATIC EXIT "ON ACTIVE DUTY"

With considerable beating of the tom-toms for one about to undertake "a confidential mission", the news came that Walter Winchell, Lieutenant Commander in the Naval Reserve, problem child and defender of the New Deal, would temporarily relinquish his Sunday night broadcast having been called to active duty by the Navy. The first rumor came that Mrs. Roosevelt might be one of those who would pinch-hit for Mr. Winchell on the air, but it later developed that three other broadcasters (each taking 5 minutes of the 15 minute period) would take Winchell's place. Making their first appearance last Sunday night they were Baukhage, John Gunther and Robert St. John. Jack Lait is writing Winchell's newspaper column.

It was said that Mr. Winchell was last seen flying in the direction of South America and expected to be back in about 6 weeks.

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CALLS IT "HITLER'S SHORT-WAVE RUMOR FACTORY"

An article in the Saturday Evening Post entitled "Hitler's Short-Wave Rumor Factory" states:

"All over the United States today there are preposterous tales and rumors such as the following: The British have no rationing and are joy-riding throughout England on American tires and gasoline. The Red Cross doesn't really need your blood, because animal blood will do just as well. We have promised to feed Russia and England even if our own babies starve. Roosevelt and Morgenthau never intend to pay off War Bonds and Stamps. Jewish doctors are mixing Negro and white blood in their blood banks.

"If you have heard any of these rumors, it might be interesting to try to remember who told them to you. Then, as a matter of intellectual curiosity, you might try to trace them back to their source. If you succeed, you will find that every one of these rumors - every one a fake - was planted here by a German, Japanese, or Italian short-wave-radio broadcast.

"To understand how this was done, it is necessary to examine the pattern of the Axis shortwave propaganda beamed to this country. It falls broadly into three classifications:

"1. Distorted news summaries and frankly persuasive talks by renegade Americans and others. This is standard-type propaganda.

"2. Code messages to Axis spies and saboteurs in this country. These are concealed in programs which on the surface seem

merely extraordinary inept propaganda. If the program - often in the form of a skit - sounds especially silly, and if the speaker or characters frequently mention figures, it is a pretty safe bet it contains code messages.

"3. Instructions to Axis sympathizers on what rumors to plant here. These programs are often in the form of dialogues, in which one speaker tells another 'what the censorship hides'. Frequently, too, they are breezy talks which purport to give the inside dope by means of news flashes, discussions and arguments.

"This last type of propaganda is not aimed at the average American listener. The Axis propaganda chiefs evidently are aware that too few Americans listen to their broadcasts, and that most of these would neither believe nor repeat tales they heard directly from the Axis. The technique therefore is designed so that you will hear the story from your neighbor, your cousin, your aunt or your friend - people you know and trust. Here is how that is done:

"The secret Axis symphatizer knows that these broadcasts are for his instruction; that the nasty tales told on them are the rumors he is to spread. He drops them, one at a time, perhaps half jokingly so as to allay suspicion, in a factory rest room, a swank club, a barroom, a lodge meeting or a neighborhood store. His wife does the same in the beauty parlor, the bakery, the drugstore. A bystander is pretty certain to repeat it to a friend as a joke or a piece of gossip. By the time it has gone through a half dozen mouths, it no longer sounds like a jest. From there on, it travels fast and is sometimes believed, because by this time it is being spread by people who cannot be suspected of treason and have no idea they are doing exactly what the Axis planned."

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ATLANTA PAPER STARTS RADIO PROGRAM

A program of news and commentaries has been inaugurated by the Atlanta Journal over Station WSB with the paper's outstanding editors, editorial writers and columnists occupying the same radio spot at 6:45 P.M. six nights a week.

According to the program plan, each Journal personality will be presented on the same evening each week with no restrictions placed on the comments to be made, although the day's news will be the basis for each broadcast, each editor and writer will present his own interpretation of the news, the background of the news and his personal opinion.

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[illegible] merely extract [illegible]. If [illegible] - [illegible] the form of a skit - sounds especially silly, and if the [illegible] rendered [illegible] fiction figures, it is a [illegible] with [illegible] messages.

"5. Instructions to Axis sympathizers on [illegible] officials. These [illegible] are often in the form of [illegible], and [illegible] 'must [illegible]'. [illegible], too, they are [illegible] by means of [illegible], disguised [illegible] and [illegible].

"This last type of propaganda is [illegible] at the [illegible] American listener. The [illegible] will [illegible] aware that too few Americans listen to their broadcasts, and that most of those would neither [illegible] directly from the Axis. [illegible] you will [illegible] the story from your neighbor, your cousin, your aunt or your [illegible] - people you [illegible] and trust. [illegible] is how that is done:

"The [illegible] instruction: [illegible] the [illegible] rumors to [illegible], perhaps half [illegible] to allay suspicion, [illegible] club, a [illegible] lodge [illegible]. Ideas [illegible] in the [illegible] is [illegible] place of [illegible]. [illegible] it [illegible] and is sometimes [illegible] by this time it is being [illegible] people [illegible] not be suspected of [illegible] doing exactly [illegible]."

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ATLANTA PAPER STARTS RADIO [illegible]

A program of news and [illegible] has been inaugurated by the Atlanta Journal over station WSB [illegible] - ing editors, editorial writers and [illegible] radio spot at 6:00 P.M. six times a week.

[illegible]

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DEFENDS WJW BLUE NET CLEVELAND TRANSFER

The transfer of WJW, Akron to 13 miles closer to Cleveland, thus giving that city a Blue Network station, which heretofore has not been possible, is justified, according to James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission. Likewise he maintained that it was no departure from the freeze order.

"In the first place", said the Chairman, it is simply a modification of an outstanding permit to allow some changes in the structure, particularly moving the structure nearer to Cleveland - it's about 13 miles nearer. That is in order to give us a better coverage of Cleveland, and the station will use the same materials that it was planning to use in the structure which it was earlier authorized. I might add the Cleveland situation is one which everybody in the industry and everybody in the Commission has long felt ought to be alleviated. Cleveland is the sixth most populous area and sixth most important market in the country and the only city anywhere near its size that doesn't have adequate radio service, and in particular we haven't had the outlets for all of the national networks. It has long been contemplated that the first opportunity the Commission got to give Cleveland adequate service it would do that. I don't think it is an exception to any of the rules but I think the circumstances would justify an exception there, in any case would consider this quite essential from the standpoint of Cleveland and national broadcasting to Cleveland in having adequate stations.

"Maybe a few dollars of this or that in critical materials are involved but compensating materials will be turned back - the materials question is not a material one here. Of course we have never taken that alone as a basis for making a grant and the reason that this grant is of significance is for the very reason I am giving that it's something we wanted to do through the years and particularly is one of the things we have had in mind during the past year."

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ELECTION STATION COMPLAINT STILL NOT REPORTED ON

Although the complaint was made before election against Station WMUR at Manchester, "The Radio Voice of New Hampshire" by Senator Styles Bridges, (R.), of being politically impartial, a report on the matter has not yet been made by the Federal Communications Commission. The station is owned by former Governor Francis P. Murphy who was defeated by Senator Bridges in the last election. Governor Murphy was a Republican but shifted over to the Democratic party in his effort to defeat Senator Bridges.

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WLW ADDS U.P. THUS HAVING ALL MAJOR WIRES

Addition of United Press dispatches to the already extensive news facilities of the WLW newsrooms has been announced by James D. Shouse, Vice-President of the Crosley Corporation, in charge of broadcasting.

Thus the WLW news department claims to be the first in the Middle West to be served by all the major American news services - Associated Press and World Wide, United Press and International News Service. It also is believed to be the only radio operation in America which receives the dispatches of Reuters, the noted European news service.

In addition, WLW also has the state news wires of the Associated Press for Ohio coverage, and operates its own local news wire, cooperating with the Cincinnati Enquirer in the coverage of Cincinnati news.

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FM TO CARRY MC COSKER-HERSHFIED FOUNDATION DINNER

The annual dinner of the McCosker-Hershfield Cardiac Foundation will be broadcast from the Plaza Hotel over W71NY, WOR's FM station, Saturday (December 12) from 10 P.M. to conclusion.

Former Mayor James J. Walker will be the main speaker, and Harry Hershfield will act as toastmaster. Mr. Walker will be introduced by Alfred J. McCosker, co-founder of the Foundation and President of WOR.

The New York Times last Sunday had a photograph of the beautiful residence which has been acquired by the Foundation at Hillburn, N. Y., where administering convalescent care, medical attention and occupational rehabilitation will be given.

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Kay Kyser, band leader and movie comedian, has been denied an appeal from his 1-A Selective Service classification, an authoritative source said in Raleigh, N. C., according to an Associated Press dispatch. Mr. Kyser registered in his home town of Rocky Mount, N. C. The source, who declined to be named, said that Kyser appealed on occupational grounds and itwas shown that he had been entertaining members of the armed forces over the Nation.

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BELIEVES WAR EXPANSION WILL BRING GREAT RADIO FUTURE

Commenting upon the tremendous expansion of the radio industry brought about by the war, James H. McGraw, Jr., of the McGraw Hill Company, stated:

"In its October progress report on American industry, the War Production Board points out that the radio business is five times greater than a year ago. From 20 million dollars a month last Fall, it has increased to well over 100 million dollars a month. Unfilled war orders are in excess of 4 billion dollars.

"After the war broadcasting will be infinitely more satisfactory; radio receivers will perform with a new fidelity which will amaze us. Television reception will be as flawless as the motion picture. Present secret war developments will readily be convertible to peace-time devices that will improve our standard of living.

"No longer will ships collide with other ships, with icebergs or the shore. No longer will trains collide and aircraft crash in flight.

"Garage doors will open as we approach and automatically close themselves. Electric lights will automatically go on and off according to our wants and needs. Furnaces and boilers will be controlled and smokestacks will cease to belch wasteful smoke. Air will be made dust free and germ free. Food contamination will be checked, meat made tender.

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G.E. TELLS ABOUT LOCATING ENEMY RADIOS

Radio offers instant communication overseas, and the operation of enemy transmitters within our borders is a danger to which our Government is always alert, says a General Electric bulletin:

"When an outlaw station broadcasting in any language is heard by Government listeners (they comb the airwaves 24 hours a day), radio locators, using electronic tubes, take up the trail of the offender. Mile by mile, block by block and house by house, they track down the outlaw radio signals until, like pointing fingers, they indicate the exact spot from which the illegal broadcasts originate. Though outlaw antennas may be hidden in trees, or between the walls, or floors of houses, they are detected as easily by these electronic devices as stations in the open.

"This is but one of the many ways which electronic tubes, based on early developments of Dr. Irving Langmuir of General Electric, serve to protect our nation's safety."

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PUBLIC ASKED TO REJECT STORIES NOT ON RADIO OR IN PRESS

The Office of War Information has advised the public to refuse to believe or repeat sensational stories if they have not been verified and carried by press or radio.

"The press and radio are fighting rumors - not by the endless process of denying each rumor, but by blanketing the rumors with authoritative information", OWI counselled.

"Every American can help to win this war by refusing to believe or repeat sensational stories which are not carried in the newspapers or over the radio. The Office of War Information endeavors to give the public full and accurate information about this war, within the essential restrictions of military security, in the conviction that it is honest news and complete information which make it harder for rumors and irresponsible gossip to take root."

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COLONEL HOBBY HAS ONLY ONE UNIFORM TO HER NAME

Drew Pearson tells this in "The Washington Merry-Go-Round":

"Photographers were called to a radio studio the other day to take shots of Col. Oveta Culp Hobby, Commander of the WAACS, broadcasting a call for the enlistment of more women in the Army.

"But much to their surprise, they found Col. Hobby sitting before the microphone clad in a soft, feminine dress, not a touch of the military about it.

"Oh, please don't take my picture", she said. "The Army wouldn't like it."

"You see," she explained. "I have only one uniform and I sent it to the cleaners. And I don't think the Army would like to have pictures taken of me in this dress."

"A photographer remarked that she looked much prettier as she was - and she did. However, Colonel Hobby suggested that after her uniform came back from the cleaner, she would come to the studio again and pose before the microphone. This was agreed."

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Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation - Six months to Oct. 31: Net profit after all charges including estimated accrued taxes and reserve for post-war contingencies $779,022, compared with $205,944 for similar period a year ago.

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PERLES NEW ASSISTANT CBS PUBLICITY DIRECTOR

Arthur Perles has been appointed Assistant Director of CBS Publicity, George Crandall, Director of Publicity, has announced.

Mr. Perles was formerly in charge of CBS shortwave publicity. He joined CBS four years ago as publicity copy editor after 15 years in the newspaper and magazine editorial fields. He was reporter, feature writer and copy reader on the New York Journal-American, Daily News and other metropolitan papers. In 1936, he traveled extensively on writing assignments through Italy, Egypt, Palestine, France and Engladn.

He served the Government as Assistant United States Commissioner for Public Relations involving Federal participation in the New York World's Fair. Prior to this, he directed publicity for the Lambert Trophy, National A.A.U. ski championships and other events and projects.

He was assigned in July, 1941, to direct publicity here and abroad for all CBS shortwave activities, including its new Latin American network (Cadena de las Americas).

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THROCKMORTON, NEW RCA DIRECTOR; DIVIDENDS DECLARED

David Sarnoff announced that at the meeting of the Board of Directors, George K. Throckmorton, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc., was elected a Director of the Radio Corporation of America.

Following the Board meeting, Mr. Sarnoff announced that the following dividends had been declared:

On the outstanding shares of First Preferred stock 87½ cents per share, for the period from October 1, 1942, to December 31, 1942, payable in cash on January 1, 1943, to the holders of record of such stock at the close of business December 14, 1942.

On the outstanding shares of "B" Preferred stock, $1.25 per share, for the period from October 1, 1942, to December 31, 1942, payable in cash on January 1, 1943, to the holders of record of such stock at the close of business December 14, 1942.

On the outstanding shares of Common stock, 20 cents per share, payable in cash on January 27, 1943, to the holders of record of such stock at the close of business December 18, 1942.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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No. 1487

WORK BEGUN TO INSURE RADIO REPAIRS IN EVERY HOME

A broad plan to reduce the large number of replacement radio parts now required to service civilian home radios, is under way at the behest of the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration.

Through this program to simplify and standardize radio parts, it is expected that for the duration enough replacement parts will be made available to insure radio repairs for every American home that would otherwise be without a radio set.

The new standardization project is being conducted in accordance with the American Standards Association's War Standards procedure, by the ASA War Committee on Replacement Parts for Civilian Radio, of which O. H. Caldwell, New York editor and former Radio Commissioner is Chairman.

This Civilian Radio Committee's work was undertaken at the request of the OPA (Leon Henderson's office) following consultation with Ray Ellis, Director of the Radio and Radar Branch of the War Production Board. The Committee's responsibility is to represent the radio industry's point of view in seeing that enough types of units and the most suitable units are made available, despite the cutting-down process, so that the widest variety of home receivers can be repaired with the limited replacement parts that will be manufactured.

The Committee's work is entirely distinct from that of the standardization of military radio components now in progress by the War Committee on Radio - under the chairmanship of S. K. Wolf, of the Radio and Radar Branch, WPB.

The War Production Board at Washington is, of course, in close contact with the project through its liaison representatives and through its WPB Radio Parts Industry Advisory Committee which is furnishing the initial draft specifications and simplified parts lists to the ASA Committee for review.

Following action by the ASA Committee, the proposals of simplified parts lists will be circulated to set manufacturers, design laboratories, parts distributors, service organizations and others concerned, for comment. After review of the comments, desirable revisions in the specifications will be made after consultation with the appropriate sub-committee of the WPB Radio Parts Manufacturer's Advisory Committee. After final review by the ASA Committee, the standards will be officially promulgated.

It is expected that these standards will serve as basis for a limitation order by WPB and for allotment of materials for manufacture by the War Production Board. At the same time they will give the Office of Price Administration a definite foundation for an order fixing the prices of these standard parts of standard quality.

The final radio standards are expected to contain performance, dimensional and construction requirements for a limited but fully adequate line of replacement parts designed to service practically all of the modern home receivers in use today. Radio tubes are not included in the project.

In the design of these standard parts, every effort will be made to provide units that will be mechanically interchangeable with present parts, with a minimum of difficulty. In addition, non-critical or less critical materials, and less of these materials, will be used wherever possible in these wartime parts as compared to their peacetime prototypes.

Through simplification of the number of varied ranges now in use and the use of multi-purpose units when practicable, the actual number of parts will be held to an absolute minimum. This will further serve to reduce the amount of strategic materials kept in inventory, by minimizing the stock of parts on hand on shelves of jobbers and service men.

The simplified standard line of parts will also make more efficient use of manufacturing facilities, since there will be quantity production on the standard units instead of limited production on a large number of different types of each part as in the past. Facilities thus freed can then be devoted to direct production for the Armed Forces.

The complete personnel of the ASA War Committee on Replacement Parts for Civilian Radio consists, in addition to Mr. Caldwell, of John Borst, John F. Rider Publisher, Inc., New York City; M. M. Brandon, Underwriters' Laboratories, New York City; J. D. Filgate, Hazeltine Service Crop., Little Neck, N. Y.; Earl A. Graham, OPA, Washington, D. C., Frank A. McIntosh, Radio Branch, WPB, Washington, D.C. (Alternate - Samuel Weisbroth, WPB, Washington, D. C.); G. Montjoy, RCA License Laboratories, New York City; M. J. Schinke, Radio Manufacturers' Association, Stewart-Warner Corp., Chicago, Ill. (Alternate - P. R. Butler, General Electric Co., Bridgeport, Conn.).

Liaison - K. S. Geiges, Simplification Branch, WPB.

Dr. P. G. Agnew and H. P. Westman of ASA consult with the Committee and S. L. Chertog of the ASA staff acts as secretary, with headquarters in Room 801, Engineering Societies Building, 29 W. 39th Street, New York City.

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RADIO NOT QUESTIONED IN ALASKAN CENSORSHIP ROW

The big blow-up in the Senate on the censoring of communications between United States, Alaska and Porto Rico, which resulted in putting Byron Price, Director of the Office of Censorship on the grill last Wednesday, concerned postal censorship only. Not a radio question was raised.

"The majority view of the committee", said Senator Van Nuys, of Indiana, of the Senate Judiciary Committee, "is that the Office of Censorship has authority only to censor communications between the United States and foreign countries, as distinguished from communications between this country and its possessions or Territories."

After a three-hour examination of the policies and activities of his office in a closed session with the Committee, Censorship Director Byron Price insisted:

"The mandate to the Commander-in-Chief to prosecure the war certainly includes a mandate to control communications in and around combat areas."

Nine hundred out of 1000 of these letters, declared Senator Van Nuys, "are on purely personal or domestic affairs." Mr. Van Nuys said that one letter was from a wife in America to her warworker husband in Alaska, in which she asked if she could legally travel to Alaska to be with him. The information went in an "intercept" to officials of the FBI and the War Production Board, said Senator Van Nuys, on the ground that those agencies were interested in what type of persons wanted to go to Alaska.

"What the hell is the United States spending the people's money on that stuff for?" Senator Van Nuys asked.

"It's all been illegal up to date. I don't think the Commander in Chief has any more right to censor mail between Alaska and the United States than he has to censor mail from California to any other State."

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THOUSANDS OF ENEMY OWNED RADIO PATENTS AVAILABLE

There will be thousands of enemy-owned radio communications and television patents available to the manufacturers of this country who apply for these grants, it was said as Leo T. Crowley, the Alien Property Custodian, announced plans Wednesday for making enemy-owned patents "readily and freely available forever to American industry, and to encourage the research necessary to develop" them.

[illegible]

[illegible] NOT QUESTION OF ALASKAN CENSORSHIP [illegible]

The [illegible] flare-up in the Senate on the censoring of communications between United States, Alaska and Porto Rico, which resulted in bottling Byron Price, Director of the Office of Censorship, [illegible] on the [illegible] of Tuesday, commanded [illegible] [illegible] question was raised.

"The majority view of the committee", [illegible] Senator Van Nuys, of Indiana, of the Senate Judiciary Committee, "[illegible] of Censorship [illegible] only to censor communications between the United States and foreign countries, as distinguished from communications between this country and its possessions or Territories."

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"The [illegible] to the Commander-in-Chief to [illegible] the war [illegible] to control communications in and around combat areas."

[illegible] out of 1000 of these letters [illegible] Senator Van Nuys, "are on merely personal or [illegible]." Mr. Van Nuys said that [illegible] letter [illegible] new government [illegible] in Alaska, in which [illegible] legally entitled to Alaska [illegible]. [illegible] an "indecent" [illegible] officials of the FBI and the [illegible] Senator Van Nuys, on the [illegible] that [illegible] interested in [illegible] of persons [illegible] to go to Alaska.

"[illegible] the United States on [illegible] [illegible]" Senator Van Nuys [illegible].

"It's all been illegal up to date. I don't [illegible] the [illegible] has any more right to censor mail [illegible] Alaska and the United States than [illegible] to censor mail [illegible] to any other State."

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[illegible] OF ENEMY-OWNED RADIO PATENTS AVAILABLE

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Unless American firms hold exclusive rights to their use, granted before the war, licenses will be issued on application "to any legitimate business concern on a royalty-free basis for the life of the patent."

Any radio or television manufacturer or manufacturer of communications equipment may secure information regarding these patents by addressing the Division of Patent Administration, Office of Alien Property Custodian, Washington, D. C.

Patents held by citizens of the occupied countries are to be treated similarly, except that if they are used after the war emergency has ended, reasonable royalties will be collected.

In cases where exclusive-use licenses are already in existence, the royalties involved will be collected by Mr. Crowley's office. But, the licensee will have the option of canceling his exclusive contract, and taking instead a standard non-exclusive royalty-free license.

In a letter to the President, Mr. Crowley said that by December 31, his office will have taken control of 50,000 foreign-owned patents. These, he added, represent "some of the finest research achievements of modern science".

Manufacturers both large and small are to be apprised of the nature of these patents through classified lists which in the case of the enemy-owned patents are now ready for distribution.

"Every effort will be made", Mr. Crowley said, "to bring these patents to the attention of small business as well as large, thus building up our national productive capacity and stimulating the fullest use of modern techniques."

He said his office would use its full authority to eliminate "restrictive provisions governing production, use, price or market area" involved in any outstanding patent license, and:

"If it appears that a broader use of the invention is essential to the war effort, we reserve the right to issue additional licenses under any vested patent."

It was planned, he said, to protect the patent rights of citizens of occupied lands, now unable to manage them, or pursue patent applications. Mr. Crowley's office will prosecute pending applications. Announcing his intention to put such patents to work, he said, he believed their owners "would have to turn their patent rights into an active weapon of warfare for the defeat of their oppressors."

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OPPOSES U.S. AND FOREIGN RADIO AND WIRE MERGERS

Charging that passage of legislation that would permit consolidation and mergers of domestic telegraph carriers and mergers of international radio telegraph and carrier (S. 2598) would "inevitably result in a complete breakdown in the communications system of the greatest nation in the world", Congressman Vito Marcantonio of New York explained his reasons for objecting to consideration of the legislation in a speech inserted in the Congressional Record.

Mr. Marcantonio centered his attack on provisions of the bill which he indicated would permit the merged company to abandon communications facilities vitally needed to handle wartime traffic, as well as on the labor provisions of the bill which he claimed showed a complete disregard for the interests of the workers in the communications industry.

The Congressman further charged that objections of the Navy to a merger of international communications interests had been ignored by the House Committee which considered the bill. Citing testimony of Admiral S. C. Hooper and Captain Joseph R. Redman, Mr. Marcantonio demanded an investigation of the foreign holdings of the international radio and cable companies by the House prior to consideration of the merger bill.

Congressman Marcantonio said:

"Admiral S. C. Hooper, in his testimony before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, pleaded with Congress not to repeat the British experience, where British radio was held back due to the merger of cables and radio in the Empire.

"I think -

"Said Admiral Hooper -
radio must be kept separate; otherwise we will sind up under the domination of Europe.

"We know that the companies engaged in international communications, such as the International Telephone & Telegraph Co. have extensive foreign holdings in Axis countries.* * *

"If we examine the communications situation at the present time, we find the following picture:

"Telephone is being called upon to carry a greater and greater load. But telephone cannot expand without the use of enormous amounts of critical materials such as copper, which simply is not available for this purpose. Radio communications has been curtailed because of the danger of enemy interception. Air mail has been severely limited. In telegraph we find that there are facilities available which are being permitted to deteriorate just because it is claimed that the companies engaged in the telegraph

CHAPTER [illegible]. AIR WARFARE RADIO AND MASS MEDIA

[illegible] just passage of legislation that would [illegible] [illegible] and regulate or monopolize television [illegible] [illegible] of international radio broadcasting and carrier [illegible]. Radio [illegible] [illegible] completely freed in a complete breakdown in the [illegible] [illegible] of the free flow of information in the world", declared the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

industry are not financially able to make the best use of these valuable facilities.

"This legislation proposed to remedy this situation, not by making the best use of these facilities, but by junking them so that a monopoly company, operating on a smaller scale than the two present companies, will be in a position to make a greater profit. Such a program might receive serious consideration by Congress in peacetime, but in a period of war the submission for serious consideration of such a proposal represents, to my mind, a scandalous situation."

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THOMAS P. LITTLEPAGE, PIONEER RADIO LAWYER, DIES

Thomas P. Littlepage, Sr., prominent attorney in the National Capital, died last night (Thursday) at the age of 69. Mr. Littlepage was among the first lawyers in the country to interpret the radio laws following the passage of the Radio Act and the creation of the Federal Radio Commission, forerunner of the Federal Communications Commission.

Cited by the Cosmopolitan Club as during the year of 1934 "the citizen who performed the most outstanding and unselfish service to the city", he was nevertheless a very modest man. This writer recalls at a radio hearing back in the days when Judge E. O. Sykes was Chairman, the latter addressing Mr. Littlepage as "Congressman". Mr. Littlepage, who was of distinguished appearance, however never sailed under false colors on any occasion and quickly replied: "Mr. Chairman, I am not a Congressman. Nevertheless I appreciate the compliment you evidently intended to pay me."

Mr. Littlepage was once President of the famous Alfalfa Club and long an active worker in civic and charity pursuits. He was at one time President of the Washington Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Littlepage was a kindly man and was deeply devoted to his native Hoosier State. He was born in Spencer County, Indiana. He attended the State Normal at Terre Haute. His farm, where he made his home near Bowie, Maryland, one of the finest in that section of the country, fairly breathed Hoosier hospitality. Mr. Littlepage raised prize winning products and in the Autumn "when the frost was on the punkin' and the fodder was in the shock" used to favor friends with huge baskets of apples and other things he knew so well how to grow.

His business interests extended to banking as well as to law, and he was Vice President of the Bank of Bowie and a Director of Liberty National Bank. He was a member, too, of several Masonic organizations, including Temple-Noyes Lodge.

Mr. Littlepage received the LL.B and LL.M degrees from George Washington University Law School in 1904 and immediately began the practice of law here.

He is survived by his wife and five children: Mrs. Willard L. Hart, Mrs. William B. Fletcher and John M. Littlepage of Washington; Thomas P. Littlepage, Jr., of the U. S. Navy, and James H. Littlepage, Richmond, Va.

Funeral services for Mr. Littlepage will be held in Washington Saturday afternoon and burial will be in Rock Creek Cemetery.

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FCC FINDS TELEGRAPH "X" AND "RX" MESSAGES DISCRIMINATORY

The Federal Communications Commission on December 8th adopted a Proposed Report which referred to "X" and "RX" telegraph messages. In its Proposed Report the Commission finds and concludes:

(1) The practices and regulations of the telegraph carriers according priority to messages marked "X" and "RX" have not been justified, are unjust and unreasonable and unjustly and unreasonably discriminatory, give undue and unreasonable preferences and advantages, and subject persons to undue and unreasonable prejudices and disadvantages;

(2) The telegraph carriers should cease anddesist from such practices and should cancel and delete such regulations from their tariffs.

Messages classified "X" and "RX" are at present given special handling and priority at no extra charges over other messages. "X" messages take priority over "RX" messages and relate to "Exchange messages", including instructions to buy or sell bonds, grain and cotton, the price of which is governed by fluctuating market conditions. "RX" messages are described by the telegraph companies as those messages which indicate in their contents that their purpose will be served only by transmitting them ahead of less urgent messages. Messages in this category are those requesting funds, money order messages, messages pertaining to shipment of perishable products such as fruits, fish, livestock and poultry; messages filed by financial institutions pertaining to transfer of money; the quotation of prices of investment offerings; messages addressed to passengers on trains and aircraft; messages to and from airports pertaining to departure or arrival, movement of, and forced landings of aircraft.

"The application", it is said in the Report, "of the "X" and "RX" symbols to different types of messages without an extra charge therefor creates discrimination, preferences, and advantages in favor of the customer whose messages are accorded priority in handling and discriminations, prejudices, and disadvantages against the customer whose messages are paid for at the same rates but are not given priority."

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SAYS RADIO IN POWER OF GOVERNMENT

Declaring "the time has come again when those of us who would undertake to save the "four freedomes" and all the others not mentioned in the Atlantic Charter and on the home front better realize what we are up against and fighting for, in comparison, so far as loss of liberty is concerned, Representative Charles A. Plumley,(R.), of Vermont, paid his respects to the New Deal in a lengthy speech Thursday.

Of the radio he said:

"The Government already holds the power of life and death over radio. It has gone so far as to suggest it should control the discussion of controversial issues over the air. Think of it! This, in a free country."

Quoting Stanley High in the Reader's Digest, Mr. Plumely said:

"Last June, after some 20 separate and equally fruitless Government investigations and many times that number of contradictory official statements had brought the rubber situation to an epochal state of muddle, Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington reporter-commentator for the Mutual Broadcasting System, set out on his own to turn on the light and heat. He got the facts, named the names, asked his radio audience to make a fight of it, and, as a result, loosed on Congress and the administration the largest outpouring of mail protest and demand since Father Coughlin's heyday. Lewis now cherishes several off-the-record letters which indicate that his goads and prods - with those of the supporting press - were the necessary precursors of the Baruch committee.

"Newspapers, with the same unpalatable single-mindedness, ended the LaGuardia-Eleanor Roosevelt era of civilian defense -

"That was no joke except that the people were the goat", Congressman Plumley observed.

"The movies take their orders, and are the source and supply of New Deal propaganda, turning out Government pictures by the trainload, to influence popular opinion."

"I believe the day of our deliverance is well nigh at hand", he concluded. "Praise the Lord, and pass the ammunition."

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Permanent licenses as radio announcers in Mexico have been granted 132 persons, eight of them women, and eight others, five of them women, as radio newscasters and chroniclers, by the Ministry of Communications and Public Works.

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OWI PLANS SMALL STATION INQUIRY

Gardner Cowles, Director of Domestic Operations for the Office of War Information, said Wednesday that the Government was preparing to investigate the plight of smaller non-network radio stations which have lost most of their sponsored programs since the outbreak of the war.

Mr. Cowles said he understood that only the smaller stations in the Rocky Mountain area have run into financial difficulties, but that his study would not be confined to that section of the country.

"I do not know how serious the situation is nor how widespread", he said. "We are on the verge of making a fact-finding investigation to find out which stations are suffering and whether it is national, regional or local advertising that has shrunk."

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ALL SET FOR A. T. & T. PROBE DEC. 16

Usually in such matters, there are several postponements, but there is every indication that the A. T. & T. Long Lines hearings, including the costs of tolls to broadcasting stations, will begin Wednesday, December 16th, as scheduled. They will be held in Hearing Room "B" of the Interstate Commerce Commission and a record crowd is expected.

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CONDEMNS CANADIAN RADIO MONOPOLY

Fascism in Canada "is here to stay" unless the Canadian Government's monopoly over radio is broken, Arthur Meighen, retiring leader of the Conservative party said in Winnipeg Wednesday.

Mr. Meighen's attack against the government-controlled Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, was based upon the corporation's refusal to broadcast convention speeches. He said that CBS uses its network to broadcast its own propaganda, and added, "parliamentary government in this Dominion is but a memory".

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TRADE NOTES

A subcommittee of radio advertisers to work with the Advertising Council's agency Radio Advisory Committee in cooperation with the Office of War Information has been formed. Those who will serve on the Committee are Charles G. Mortimer, Jr., General Foods Sales Company, Inc., Chairman; Robert Brown, Bristol-Myers Company; William A. Hart, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., and William Ramsey, Proctor & Gamble Company. They will serve as individuals and not as representatives of their companies.

The RCA Laboratories will give a demonstration of the RCA Electron Microscope in the National Press Club Auditorium Tuesday, December 15th. The hours will be from 3 to 6 P.M., and 7:30 to 10 P.M.

Edwin Erickson, Alfred Erickson, Leif Erickson and Agnes Erickson, trading as Federal Bakery Co., Winona, Minn., selling a food product designated "Federal Prize Winner Bread", and M. H. White and H. R. Wiecking, trading as Winona Radio Service, 216 Center St., Winona, advertising agents who disseminated advertisements for the product, have stipulated with the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from representing that Federal Prize Winner Bread supplies substantial amounts of the vitamins and the food minerals, etc.

John D. Corley has been appointed as radio aide for the Arlington County defense communications organization and will be in charge of the war emergency radio service program, in which Arlington (Virginia) is participating with the District of Columbia. He is connected with the War Department and was formerly attached to the Federal Communications Commission.

A marked trend to use of radio by advertisers new to the air is seen in a survey recently completed by WOR's Promotion Department on station's 1942 sponsors. 35 sponsors who had never used radio, used WOR in 1942; 75 who had used radio in New York or elsewhere, used WOR for the first time.

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REPORTS FEW SHORT-WAVE SETS IN ENGLAND

Although the OWI issues rosy reports from time to time as to how well our programs are heard abroad, John Steele, of the Mutual Network cables from London that "few sets in England are equipped to receive American short-wave programs."

"Egyptians can't hear American shortwave broadcasts with their receiving sets", Leslie Nichols cabled from Cairo, where he is covering the American front for WOR and Mutual. "There is disagreement here as to whether this is due to lack of power of American transmitters or to climatic and geographical factors."

More encouraging reports came from Frank Cuhel, who broadcasts from Australia for WOR and Mutual.

"It is estimated", Cuhel cables, "that there are more than 70,000 receivers in Australia with shortwave bands." Australians, reveals Cuhel, always have been most eager for news from other countries and listened a good deal to Radio Rome and Berlin before Allied stations perfected their overseas programs. "Now", says Cuhel, "these Axis stations have few listeners here."

Cuhel concludes with the suggestion that an even better job could be done if the OWI would record more local programs and fly them to Australia for rebroadcast, thus assuring better reception and greater audiences.

From Honolulu, Owen Cunningham of WOR-Mutual reports he has noticed some muttering among service men about "soldiers on the mainland receiving free food, drink, entertainment, kisses from movie cuties. However, it is no big issue as yet."

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A. T. & T. COMES THROUGH WITH ROLLING RADIO STATION

To provide in mobility for the Bell System emergency radio telephone sets, engineers of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company have developed the 140-RT radio telephone trailer. It is a two-wheel vehicle designed to house the equipment and to shelter the operator. When fully loaded with radio and other equipment, the trailer weighs about 2000 pounds. Fittings on the trailer permit towing by passenger car or truck.

It takes only a few minutes after the trailer is uncoupled to establish an operating radio terminal. At its location the trailer is steadied by adjustable pipe supports at its four corners; and its doors are thrown open. Using the materials it carries, a fifty-foot mast is quickly erected and the proper connections are made to the radio equipment. Following this the normal ground connections are made and the gasoline engine-driven generator, which is located in the rear compartment of the trailer, is started to provide the necessary power supply. Immediately the radio operator calls the distant station and makes known the availability of the radio terminal. Connections from the trailer station to the nearest telephone line are made and the central office is advised that communication over the emergency radio channel is available for service.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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No. 1488

December 15, 1942.

FCC HEAD WARNS THAT WARTIME STATION RULES WILL STAND

There was a warning from James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission that the war regulations concerning the broadcasting industry would be strictly enforced.

"I have been somewhat concerned over the tendency on the part of certain applicants and broadcast stations and their backers to assume that the war time rules may be broken down", Mr. Fly said. "Now those rules are designed to prevent the use, that is the consumption, of materials and to preserve those new materials for war purposes. That there is extreme demand for radio materials for essential war purposes is something that is well known, and certainly this should be thoroughly understood throughout the industry. The industry knows that certain equipment has been taken by agreement of the owners out of the hands of some of our broadcasters. Such is indicative of the general situation. No doubt additional materials which are available will be called for. I think we have got to make it clear here that as long as these rules are in effect we have all got to live under them as best we can.

"I am inclined to think that some questions have arisen because of the mistaken assumption as to the nature of the WJW grant which provides for the moving of the antenna and transmitter from one location somewhat near Akron to a point a few miles closer to Cleveland. You all know and the industry knows, the long-felt need for complete radio service in the city of Cleveland. It is the sixth market in the country. National network service is not complete without it. It is the largest city in the country which is without adequate network service. All concerned have looked forward to some measure of alleviation in this situation. This the proposed move will do - proposed move of WJW. Now the rules provide against the use of critical materials for construction purposes. It should be borne in mind that the materials to be used are materials that are already committed to the use of broadcasting - already in the physical establishment pursuant to a grant made before any question of the use of those materials arose. The upshot of the whole matter is that there will be no use of new materials and no use of materials not already committed to the broadcasting business. It is possible that maybe $75 worth of materials will be needed but much more than that will be turned back. I think it ought to be clearly understood that while we have long looked forward to meeting this grave need of the Cleveland area, still even that grave need has been met in a manner wholly consistent with the rules. As long as the military forces require the available new broadcasting equipment in this country wherever it may be, the BWC and the Commission will not be in a position to approve grants running counter to that paramount need.

"I think we are making some progress of the manpower situation. Our staffs have been in conference with the staff of the Manpower Commission during the past few days and particularly over the weekend, and we feel assured that the Manpower Commission will review the entire list of requirements of the industry, and when I speak of the requirements I do not think that we ought to be unduly concerned over some reports that only news and information service and those devoted to that particular service will be deemed essential. Of course everybody knows that our broadcasting structure rests upon the foundation of commercial broadcasting and broadcast stations cannot exist for the isolated purpose of news and information unless they be subsidized broadly. Of course there is always the further factor that audiences must be built up and sustained.

"Without continuing the service and without attractive service, including entertainment, the audience will not be there. Audiences cannot be turned on and off like a spigot. I am sure it will be very obvious to all of us who are concerned with the continuity, stability and security of the broadcasting industry that all positions essential to those requirements will be recognized."

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ALABAMA GOVERNOR ASSAILS FAIR EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE

When Gov. Frank M. Dixon, of Alabama, suggested the formation of a Southern Democratic party because the New Deal was "dynamiting the social structure of the South", he assailed the President's Fair Employment Committee, which recently ruled that broadcasting companies and radio stations were defense industries and therefore within the meaning of the Executive Order that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries because of race, creed or color.

"The actions of the Fair Employment Committee indicate", Governor Dixon declared, "that, however fervently the claim may be made that the purpose was not to interfere with the social structure of the South, in practical effect the abolition of segregation was exactly the result to be achieved by the majority of the Committee."

In connection with the President's Employment Committee recently ordering the Capital Transit Company, operating the street cars and busses of Washington to hire negroes for bus and car operators, Major Kelly, Washington Chief of Police was quoted as saying: "That order has the makings of a first class race riot in the Capital."

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WPB TO CALL ON RADIO MANUFACTURER HEREAFTER

To eliminate bottlenecks in radio production, the War Production Board hereafter will visit the manufacturer at his plant making it unnecessary for the manufacturer to come to Washington except on unusual occasions. A Field Service Section of the Radio and Radar Division, which will operate from WPB regional offices in radio centers has been set up under Frank S. Horning.

The chiefs of the radio field offices are experienced radio men who have been trained in WPB procedures. They will be assisted by staffs working exclusively on radio and radar problems.

One type of assistance by the Radio Division in Washington to manufacturers is the finding of essential, but scarce materials. On many occasions, the Division has searched markets on behalf of manufacturers. On finding materials it has made arrangements with other Government agencies for financing their acquisition.

The Division has assisted in preventing interruption to the flow of production. In one case a components manufacturer had almost completed delivery of his orders just at the time for filing his requirements for material for the next quarter under the Production Requirements Plan. In anticipation of prospective military orders, the Division procured an immediate order from the Defense Supplies Corporation, thus making it possible for the company to obtain necessary materials and to continue production without interruption.

These and other services hereafter will be obtainable at the regional offices as well as in Washington.

Thus far field offices have been established in three regions. In New York, Frank Misterly has been appointed head of the Radio Section. He will head a staff of six. Ray C. Woodford, formerly in charge of sales and production of the Stewart Warner Corp. will head the office in Chicago. Assisted by a staff of eight he will cover field offices in the region including Kansas City. The Philadelphia office will be headed by Frank Aiken, formerly of the Atwater-Kent Manufacturing Company.

Field offices also are being set up in Boston, Cleveland, and Los Angeles.

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Admiral Darlan has not as yet permitted the Office of War Information to broadcast from French North Africa to occupied Europe. American newspaper correspondents have not been permitted to send their dispatches to this country via the Agliers radio. As for cable facilities, the British Reuters news agency apparently enjoys most favored treatment under a long-standing agreement with the French.

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FATE OF SMALL STATIONS CAUSES CONCERN

That the future of the small station was causing considerable anxiety was revealed at the press conference of Chairman James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission.

"We are still making studies and holding conferences regarding the status of small stations which may have difficulty in staying on the air due to the falling off of local business", Mr. Fly said. "This is particularly acute in a number of smaller towns and cities served by local stations dependent upon the business of the particular town. I am hopeful that some sound plan can be evolved for the relief of these stations so we can be assured of their continuing operating during the war. Perhaps not a more essential class of station in the whole broadcasting structure. Needless to say the tax measure may be of some assistance. That can hardly be deemed a major alleviative.

"In connection with the small station problem, has Gardner Cowles, of the OWI formally sought your advice?" Chairman Fly was asked.

"We have had some conferences", he replied.

Q. "Do you intend to serve on the committee that he spoke of forming?"

A. "I have heard of no committee. We are working on the problem and helping in the effort of getting it solved. I am a little bit leary of 'committees'."

Q. "How complete is your information of station data?"

A. "It is not as up-to-date as we would like it to be but we have the basis for the further appraisal based upon the new information. When do we get the new data?"

"Early next year", Mr. Clevenger, in charge of FCC Press Relations replied.

"I understand that for 1941 the figures showed 175 stations operating in the red, including new stations which have just started", someone queried.

"I don't think much in terms of new stations which are just started", Mr. Fly answered.

"The new stations were included in the 175", the questioner said.

"I think that is about the correct figure for 1941. I think around 175 stations were in the red, and as I recall it, a great majority of those are the stations in the one-station-towns where the town is wholly dependent upon that service for local service and indeed in many cases for the primary service", Mr. Fly replied.

Q. "How many one-station-towns are there, Mr. Chairman?"

A. "That second figure is the correct figure for 1941 - 175. The figure of the single station in towns and cities is 115. There are also 103 stations in single station towns that have virtually no earnings. So naturally the studies are apt to be concerned with those groups, at least in the main."

Q. "Will you clarify those two figures, 115 and 103? What was the first?"

A. "175 were in the red; 115 of those were in towns having no other radio stations."

Q. "Of the 175?"

A. "Yes, 115 of those. Then there is a comparably sized group earning, say, from $1 to $2,500. Of that group - I don't have the total figure of that group, but out of that group there are 103 towns having only the one station. In other words the 103 is to be compared to the 115 out of the first group. We are beginning to wonder if we can't stir up some advertising for those stations. It seems to me to be the most wholesome way to handle it - much better than to have the Government move in and give some artificial stimulation and throw some additional burden on the stations. We are going to explore all the ways and means and continue our studies and keep in touch with Cowles and Lewis and everybody that is interested, and it may be that we can get some answer."

Q. "I have heard it claimed that the Commission has been showing 'uneconomical' policy in licensing a lot of these small stations. Would you care to comment on that?"

A. "Well, I think that is a fallacious approach. After all, these stations are licensed to serve the public interest, and while it is not true - that is, it is a mistake in premise - it is also not true that the Commission has ever licensed a station which hasn't shown its ability to continue in operation under the circumstances for a substantial period of time. Financial qualifications, including capital devoted to the business; capital available for the business and generally required, are considered, and the grants are based upon the whole record of the financial capital of the licensees and we consider the financial status of the group - by group I mean partnership, corporate organization and chief backers of the station, and the operating possibilities as well. I think the fact that these stations, broadly speaking, stayed on the air through the long periods of depression and over the stretch of years is significant. Certainly in the recent history of radio broadcasting, very few stations have turned in their licenses. Now it might even further be urged or required that licenses should be granted to serve smaller towns; particularly where they do not have adequate service from other stations for the purpose of meeting the war needs of the nation and of meeting the need of

the Government to keep in touch with the people. There is definite war need of this form of mass communication and, of course, the counterpart of that consideration is that the people out in the forks of the creeks, those who need radio service and are more dependent upon it as a means of getting news and information and keeping in touch with the outside world. Any assumption that a grant in an overcrowded city with a dozen stations is more beneficient or more logical fails to give any proper weight to these basic factors."

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ZENITH REPORTS $2,000,000 6 MONTHS' OPERATING PROFIT

The Zenith Radio Corporation reports an estimated consolidated operating profit for the first six months ended October 31, 1942, of its current fiscal year, amounting to $2,010,109 after depreciation, Excise Taxes and reserves, but before provision for Federal Income and Excess Profits Taxes.

Federal Income and Excess Profits Taxes on this profit are estimated at $954,403.

"In the absence of definite information as to the procedure to be followed with reference to price renegotiation on war contracts, the management is unable to determine the effect, if any, such renegotiation will have on the foregoing figures which were arrived at after liberal reserves had been created", said E. F. McDonald, Jr., President.

"The company's production of vital equipment for the war effort has been steadily increasing and will continue to do so as more materials become available.

"In recognition of our performance to date, the company and its employees were recently awarded the Army-Navy "Ξ" pennant and lapel pins for excellence in production.

"The company continues to receive substantial orders for new business on a direct congract basis. A portion of this business is being sub-contracted to other manufacturers.

"The figures submitted herewith are believed to fairly set forth the extent of the company's progress for the period. They are, however, subject to verification by our auditors when they make their annual examination at the close of our fiscal year."

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FCC ASKS DEFERMENTS

Appointment of a 3-man committee by President Roosevelt to formulate a uniform policy for the draft deferment of Federal employees will be good news to several Government agencies which indicated that the President's previous order on deferments had left them in a quandary.

The OPA, which has lost about men men since the President ordered that deferments could be obtained only by direct application to the White House, reported that the employees it had lost to the the armed services were "men for whom deferments might have been asked" but were not because "the policy was not clear enough".

The Board of Economic Warfare, reporting that it was standing by for "an overall classification", said it had asked no deferments for any of its 300 employees - about 40 of whom are regarded as critically essential to their agency.

The Federal Communications Commission said it had requested deferment of a few hundred scientific and technical employees engaged in work directly related to the war effort, and that since the President's order it had not lost any men who "would not have been drafted anyway."

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FTC ORDERS HALT PRESS-RADIO SERVICE

Joseph Cohen, 713 Otis Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from the sale and distribution of so-called press supplies, including press cards and automobile press tags represented as entitling the holder to pass through police and fire lines and to receive the courtesies and privileges extended to regular newspaper correspondents.

The Commission finds that the respondent Cohen, who trades as Press Radio Service and as Press Supplies, and who also had an address at 1934 Eleventh St., N.W., Washington, which is the location of a negro secretarial service bureau, had advertised in newspapers, magazines and other periodicals that he is affiliated with press associations, newspaper syndicates and other publications which serve as a market or outlet for the work of amateur writers; that the press cards sold by him afford to such writers and photographers means of access through police and fire lines; that persons desiring employment in spare time at good pay could obtain it from him, and that his business has long been nationally and prominently established. The Commission found all these representations to be false and that the respondent performed no functions whatever for the press generally or for the radio industry.

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The respondent is ordered to cease and desist from using the name "Press Radio Service" or any other name of similar import to describe his business; from selling or distributing so-called press cards purporting to carry any authorization or credentials affording the holder passage through police or fire lines or through any other place, or representing that he is able to grant such authorization; and from representing that he is connection with the radio industry or with any press association, newspaper syndicate or publisher. The respondent is further ordered to cease representing that he is able to offer or obtain employment for writers or reporters, either on a part or full time basis, or that his business is nationally or prominently established.

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HIGH COURT TO RULE IN NET BROADCASTING REGULATIONS

The Supreme Court agreed Monday to review a decision which dismissed suits by the National Broadcasting Co., Inc., and the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., seeking to enjoin the Communications Commission from enforcing restrictions on chain broadcasting.

A three-judge Federal court at New York held that the Commission's action was authorized by the Federal Communications Act. Enforcement of the order was stayed temporarily, however, until next February 1 to permit an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Charles E. Hughes, Jr., son of the retired Chief Justice, and John T. Cahill, New York attorneys for the companies, have contended that the FCC regulations barring exclusive contracts with affiliated stations had caused the networks "drastic damage".

The Commission said the regulations were based on the belief that "broadcasting stations would be reasonably available for programs of local and regional, as well as national interest" and that "communities should, as far as practicable, have available service from more than one or all networks."

Joining the Supreme Court appeal were the Woodmen of the World Life Insurance Society, which owns and operates Stations WOW in Omaha, and the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Co., which owns and operates Station WHAM in Rochester, N. Y.

The Mutual Broadcasting System, Inc., intervened in the litigation on the side of the FCC.

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PRESIDENT SENDS FIRST RADIO PHOTO LETTER TO CHINA

The President, in connection with the opening of radio-photo service between the United States and China today (Tuesday) sent a handwritten letter to Generallissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, the text of which follows:

"My dear Generallissimo:

"The once vast distances between our two countries have been successively diminished by the steamship, the radio, the cable, the airplane, and now by this marvel of science which I am utilizing today.

"I take this unique chance to tell you how honored the people of this country, including Mrs. Roosevelt and myself, feel to have with us your charming and distinguished wife.

"Always sincerely yours,

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

At his press conference Mr. Roosevelt, saying he had broken a fixed habit to write a handwritten letter, showed considerable enthusiasm when discussing the subject of radio-photography. He said that the message would probably reach its destination within an hour or two and that by the next day it might be read in all parts of China.

With the President at the conference was the new Chinese Ambassador.

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NATIONAL CAPITAL SEES ELECTRON MICROSCOPE

Government officials, Army and Navy officers and scientists attended a preview of the RCA electron microscope at the National Press Club in Washington yesterday (Monday) afternoon. Speakers included Dr. V. K. Zworykin, Associate Director of the RCA Laboratories, who supervised the microscope's development; Dr. Stuart Mudd, Professor of Bacteriology, Universith of Pennsylvania, and Dr. R. Bowling Barnes, Director, Physics Laboratory, American Cyanamid Co., Stamford, Conn.

Today (Tuesday) will be National Press Club and Members of Congress Day; Wednesday, Medical Societies Day; Thursday, Scientists, Army and Navy and War Production Board Day, and Friday, International Day for diplomats and certain Government officials.

The electron microscope uses electrons and magnetic fields instead of the light rays and glass lenses employed by the conventional light microscope.

Scientists pointed out that the light microscope, limited in power by the length of light waves, has a useful magnification of up to 2000 diameters; the finest detail it can resolve is about 100,000th of an inch. The resolving power of the electron microscope is on the order of ten-millionth of an inch.

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FM BROADCASTERS STILL VERY MUCH ALIVE

Denying a news story in a current publication which was captioned "F-M's Trade Association Dissolves", the bulletin of FM Broadcasters, Inc., which will still continue to be published despite earlier announcements to the contrary, states:

"The story in question has an Albany, N.Y., date-line, and starts out with this statement: 'FM Radio Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, has been dissolved. The dissolution papers were filed with the Secretary of State by the N. Y. law firm of Chadbourne, Hunt, Jaeckel & Brown."

"FM Radio Broadcasting Co., Inc., was not the trade association of the RM industry, and never purported to be. It was a private organization, originally backed by 'Family Circle' magazine, which once sought a permit to build an FM outlet in New York City. Later it joined forces with the Muzak Radio Broadcasting Station, Inc., also of New York, which is the operator of W47NY.

"The thing that really stuck in our gullet, though, was this blithe bit of rationalization - 'The dissolved corporation served as a trade association for FM Broadcasters. With further FM development frozen for the duration, the members decided to disband the setup, whose main purpose, anyway, was to publicize this phase of the industry.'

"The fact that we announced the proposed cessation of our informational service a fortnight ago might have led the publication to believe FMBI was folding up - except that we specifically and carefully declared the move 'in no way indicates disbandment of FM Broadcasters, Inc."

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Radio telephone service is being established between Portugal and Mozambique, the foreign press states. Portugal already has radio telephone connections with its colonies of Madeira and the Azores.

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TRADE NOTES

John G. Paine, General Manager of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, announced last week the appointment of Herman Finkelstein as Resident Attorney for the Society. The law firm of Schwartz and Frohlich will continue as General Counsel for the Society.

A. R. Williamson, formerly on the National Broadcasting Company's Press Relations staff, has been named Chief of the Press Section of the War Savings staff of the Treasury Department.

Only 58,839 radio sets were manufactured in Canada during the second quarter of 1942, according to official statistics. This is the lowest production total reported since the first quarter of 1939. Producers' sales also dropped sharply, both in volume and value.

The latest CBS correspondent to blossom forth with a book will be Larry La Suer, Moscow correspondent for a year.

Radio apparatus imported from the United States by Brazil showed a marked increase in both tonnage and value in 1941, according to the foreign press. Imports in 1941 weighed 655 tons and were valued at approximately $1,700,000, compared with 398 tons valued at approximately $1,022,534 in 1940.

Station WJSV last Saturday, departing from its usual style of advertising in the Washington newspapers, ran an eighth of a page of display and setting forth the stellar features of its Sunday night program.

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation has been authorized by the Dominion Government to proceed as rapidly as possible with the work of erecting a high-power, short-wave broadcasting station at Sackville, New Brunswick, according to the Commerce Department. The estimated cost of the project is approximately $800,000.

The Army is acquiring by purchase the 3000-room Stevens Hotel in Chicago now occupied on lease by the Army Air Forces, the War Department announced last Saturday. The 22-story structure, built in 1927 at a cost of $26,000,000 is being bought at a small fraction of its original cost. At present it houses 9,000 soldiers of several Army Air Forces Technical schools including a large number of radio and communications personnel.

In acquiring the hotel, the Government will avoid the expenditure of funds for rental and restoration, and on the basis of present plans will effect a saving of $475,000 a year.

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No. 1489

PRESIDENT'S POWERS CLIPPED IN COMMUNICATIONS ACT

Acting at the urgent request of the Navy, the Senate, although refusing to consider much other legislation in the rush before adjournment last Wednesday, passed the House Bill (7370) to authorize during the war suspension of certain provisions of the Communications Act. Not, however, before making several amendments, one of which was to restrict certain blanket wartime authority given to the President.

Presenting the matter to the Senate, Chairman Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, of the Interstate Commerce Committee said:

"The Navy is very anxious to have the bill passed. The House has passed the bill. It came to the Senate and was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and was amended in that committee. The bill provides for relaxing some of the safety provisions contained in rules and regulations governing radio. These provisions are considered absolutely necessary in time of peace, but in time of war the Navy Department feels that if it were to permit the continuation of certain practices, and could not change them by rules and regulations, it would result in giving to the enemy information which the Department does not want the enemy to have."

"I wish to request the able Senator from Maine (Mr. White) to make a brief statement concerning the bill", Senator McNary, of Oregon, Republican leader, interjected. "He has given particular consideration to the matter.

"I shall be glad to have the Senator from Maine make a statement. I may add that when the bill came to the Interstate Commerce Committee, the Senator from Maine, in consultation with officials of the Navy Department, worked out the provisions now contained in it", Senator Wheeler replied. "I may say that the safety provisions were originally written into the law almost entirely by the distinguished senior Senator from Maine."

"I am glad to say a brief word of concurrence in all that the Senator from Montana has said, except as to my responsibility for the original provisions of law", Senator White responded. "The Senator has been most kind in his references to me. The bill as it came from the House was very general in its terms. It constituted a blanket authority to the President, or to whoever the President might name, to modify, or to waive, or to suspend provisions which have been written into our law designed to make for the safety of the personnel upon our ships, so far as radio communication might affect those matters. We in the committee felt it highly desirable that, instead of this general authority, there

should be particular authority, and above all else we felt that the respects in which the provisions of law might be modified or suspended or amended should be set out in the committee amendment, and that is done.

"I myself feel that it is highly necessary that the proposed legislation be passed. I should hate to take the responsibility for what might result from withholding of this authority from the Navy at this time."

Accordingly the bill was read the third time and passed.

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$1,250,000 YANKEE NET SALE NOW UP TO FCC

The final step in the sale of the New England Yankee and Colonial Networks to the General Tire and Rubber Company of Akron, will be the formal approval by the Federal Communications Commission. It was said at the Commission that the application for transfer of the network would be acted on at an early date but that though there might be some discussion of the matter, it was believed the transaction would receive the Commission's O.K.

It is the largest sale of its kind ever to come before the FCC. The purchase price paid to John Shepard III, President of the Yankee Network, was $1,250,000 plus net quick assets. Of the consideration $950,000 is to be paid "down on the barrel" and the balance spread over 5 years at 2% interest. The quick assets are expected to yield somewhere around $100,000. Mr. Shepard has been retained to operate the network.

The purchase, William O'Neil, President of the General Tire and Rubber Company, said, was the first step in the company's post-war expansion. Through the network, he said, the company will tell the people of New England of the advances made in synthetic rubber and continue its news and entertainment features.

"The post-war America is going to be an entirely new America", he stated, "with increased manufacturing capacity and facilities and entirely changed methods of merchandizing and advertising."

Mr. Shepard said that the "one and only reason for the proposed sale of the Yankee network and the Colonial Network was future inheritance tax problems".

His father, John Shepard, Jr., who is now the owner of the networks and of the Shepard stores in Providence, will be 86 years old on January 2nd, Mr. Shepard said, and a decision had been reached that it was desirable at this time for the estate to have a substantial amount of cash, partly to meet inheritance taxes in the future.

The Yankee and Colonial Networks' 21 stations are WNAC, Boston; WEAN, Providence, R. I.; WICC, Bridgeport, Conn.; WAAB, Worcester, Mass.; WOSH, Portland, Me.; WLLH, Lowell, Mass.; WHAR, Fall River, Mass.; WLBZ, Bangor, Me.; WTHT, Hartford, Conn.; WATR, Waterbury, Conn.; WFEA, Manchester, N. H.; WNBH, New Bedford, Mass.; WBRK, Pittsfield, Mass.; WHYN, Holyoke, Mass.; WNLC, New London, Conn.; WEIM, Fitchburg, Mass.; WLNH, Laconia, N. H.; WRDC, Augusta, Me.; WCOU, Lewiston, Me.; WHAI, Greenfield, Mass., and WHYB, Rutland, Vt.

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MICHELSON DISCUSSES NEWSPAPER VS. RADIO PROPAGANDA

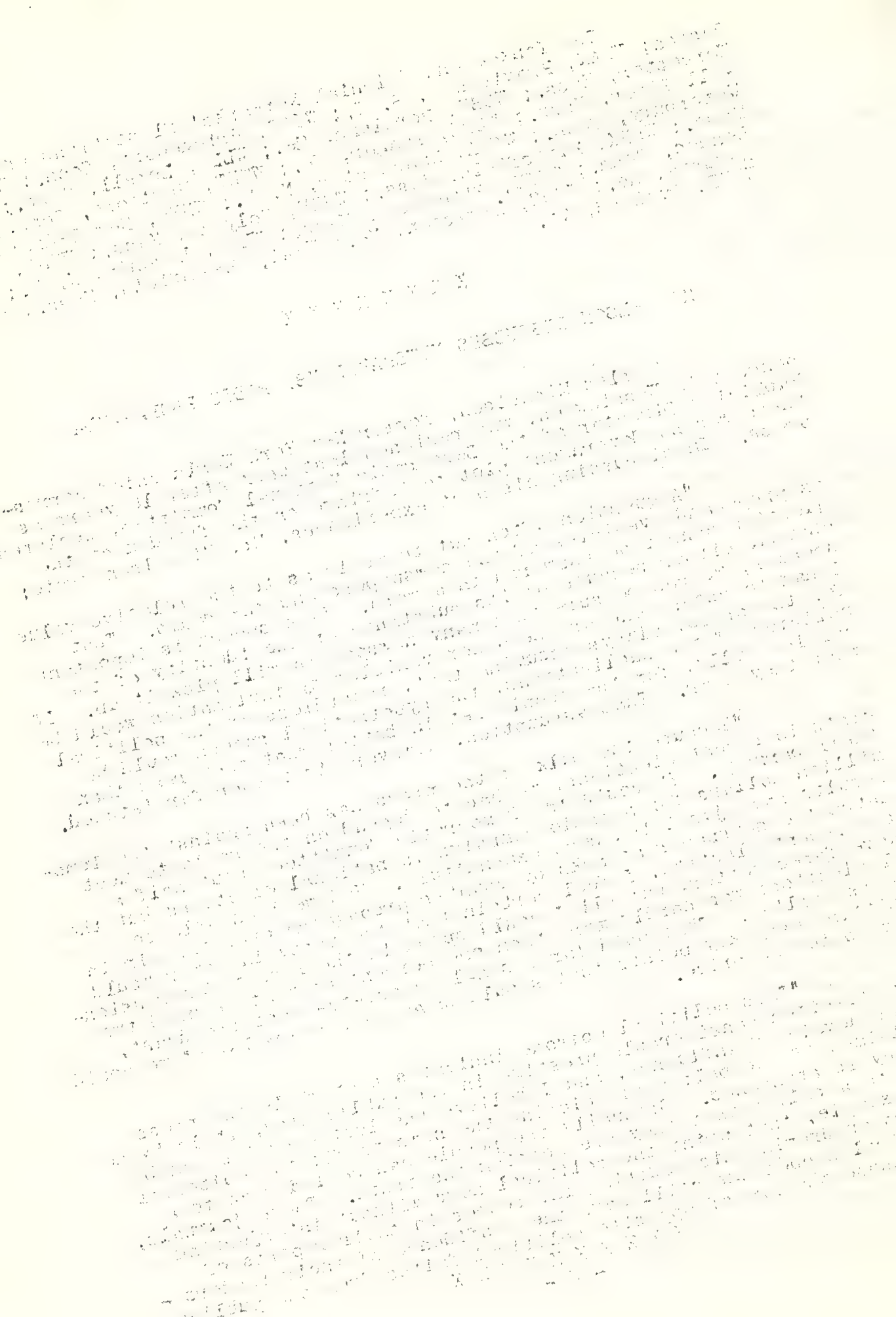
Charles Michelson, former New York World chief correspondent in Washington, who resigned last week after 10 years as Publicity Director of the Democratic National Committee, declared there was no Government plot to infringe on the freedom of the press. In discussing his past experiences, Mr. Michelson wrote:

"A question often put to me is as to the relative value as propaganda vehicles of the newspapers and the radio. That question cannot be answered in a word. If a speech is important enough, either because of its substance or the identity of the speaker, we can be sure that many newspapers will pick it up. If I had to choose one or the other vehicles my inclination would be for the press, always assuming that, regardless of the political policies of the publications, the hypothetical speech would be carried fully, for the people retain better what they read than what they hear. That assumption, however, is rather far fetched.

"Because the bulk of the press has been against the Democrats in recent elections, we had to depend on the radio to meet their barrage. It costs the Democratic Committee about half a million dollars for a radio campaign in national elections but the results have justified such expenditure. Had we been able to match the newspaper attacks by counter propaganda over the air in the recent election, I feel certain that the party in power would have fared better, but all I could spend in the recent Congressional elections was hardly more than one percent of what we used two years earlier. That paid for a single coast-to-coast broadcast, omitting many key points that should have been covered - if we could have paid the price.

"This political episode indicates that while the press has forfeited considerable prestige in the public mind, it is by no means devoid of influence, and I believe the lost prestige can be reclaimed if the policy of coloring the news to fit the editorial policy is abandoned. Gradually the people can be led back to a back to a belief that they are getting the truth. Those journals, for example, that print the political news without interjecting sneers or drawing discrediting inferences in their reports of political happenings still have the confidence of their readers - even those who are of opposite political faiths from the publication.

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BOSTON FOREIGN LANGUAGE STATION UP FOR HEARING

The Federal Communications Commission announced Wednesday that it had designated for hearing an application of the Massachusetts Broadcasting Corp. for the renewal of license of Station WCOP, Boston, Mass. The station is one of several foreign language stations controlled by Arde Bulova. The bill of particulars states that the hearing has been set to determine the manner in which the application has heretofore operated Station WCOP, particularly with respect to foreign language programs. Testimony at the hearing will concern methods of selecting and investigating personnel, qualifications of personnel, sale of time, and supervision of programs. Following examination of the foregoing issues the Commission will determine whether continued operation of Station WCOP by the present operator would serve public interest.

The Commission has investigated Franco Gallucci, one of WCOP's announcers and its chief Italian program time-broker, who was president for many years of the Massachusetts Federation of Dopolavero, a Fascist front organization, and Ubaldo Guidi, another announcer. Guidi had close contact with the Italian Consulate at Boston and was widely known throughout New England as an organizer of a Fascist group. Guidi has been arrested by the FBI and has been interned since the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Italian broadcasting on the station has begun at the direction of the late Luigi Fiato, who was Executive Secretary of the Boston Fascio of the Fascist League of North America.

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BYRD HITS $6,000,000 STEVENS HOTEL PURCHASE

In a letter to Secretary of War Stimson, Senator Byrd, Democrat, of Virginia, sharply questioned the wisdom of purchasing the Hotel Stevens in Chicago used in part as a training school for radio technicians. The Senator for the first time mentioned the purchase price, which had been omitted from the Army press release.

Senator Byrd wrote to Senator Stimson, in part:

"My attention has been called to the fact that the War Department has purchased the Stevens Hotel in Chicago at a cost of $6,000,000.

"For years this hotel has been in financial difficulty, and the president of the hotel corporation has announced that the purchase price of $6,000,000 is regarded as being very satisfactory by the security holders.

"What concerns me, however, is the disposition of property such as this after the war. Can it be the purpose of the War Department, or the Government itself, to engage in the hotel business

"My observation has been that the Federal Government has never operated successfully, from a financial standpoing, a single activity of this character. In the program of resettlement projects, vast losses have occurred, and even now the loss in the operation of these projects above the income is $1,600,000 annually. The same condition will result after the war if the Government undertakes to operate hotels and similar activities.

"It is difficult, and indeed it is rare, for the Government to sell land and other property it purchases.

"It seems to me it would be far better to pay a rental for such properties, and you already have the power to commandeer properties of this nature on a rental basis rather than making direct purchase. * * *

"I would thank you very much to give me an itemized statement of all purchases made by the War Department of hotels and buildings of similar character, giving the cost to the Government, the appraised value, and all other details."

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A. T. & T. LONG LINES HEARINGS ADJOURN TO JAN. 20

After a two-day curtain raiser, the investigation which the Federal Communications Commission started of the long-lines rates of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, has been adjourned to Wednesday, January 20th. The sessions also marked what is probably the swan song of Price Administrator Leon Henderson, who resigned a few days later. Mr. Henderson petitioned for and was granted intervention in the proceedings, asserting that a reduction in long distance telephone rates would aid his price-control program. His petition called attention to the FCC order putting alleged earnings by A. T. & T. at 14.92 to 24.37 percent on its investment in telephone assets devoted to long line service and he said "reduction of prices where profits are excessive is an integral part of national policy of economic stabilization."

Just how enthusiastically Mr. Henderson's move will be followed up by his successor remains to be seen.

Harry A. Livermore of New York, chief statistician of the Long Lines Department received approximately 68 percent of the revenues from toll rates while associated companies got 29 percent and independent and foreign companies 3 percent. Mr. Livermore estimated that the Department's routes covered 50,000 miles in the United States, while associated companies' lines covered 172,000 miles.

Mr. M. R. Sullivan, operating Vice President of A. T. & T. testified consideration was being given to the need of revising the division of revenues.

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CO-OPS AND BROADCASTERS IRON OUT DIFFERENCES

The Code Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters and officials of the Co-operative League of the U.S.A., after conferences in Washington on December 14 and 15, issued the following joint statement.

"We believe that the advertising of Co-operatives is and has been acceptable under the code when the programs offered are designed to sell goods, trademarks or services of Co-operatives.

"It is agreed that there is no objection to commercial copy incorporated in a program sponsored by a Co-operative enterprise which stated that (a) any person can make purchases at Co-operatives (b) membership in Co-operatives is open and voluntary (c) Co-operatives are owned by members, each of whom has one vote (d) profits or savings are returned to member-owners. However, in making such statements, no attack is to be made on any other business enterprise or system of distribution.

"The length of commercial copy and character of such program should conform to the provisions of the NAB code.

"Any discussion of the Co-operative movement as such or as an economic system is properly confined to sustaining time which may be given by stations or networks in accordance with the public interest."

Representing the Co-operative League of the U.S.A. at the conference were Murray D. Lincoln, President; E.R. Bowen, Executive Secretary; Wallace J. Campbell, Assistant Secretary; John Carson, Washington Representative, and Robert L. Smith, Educational Director of the Eastern Co-operative League. The Code Committee members in attendance were Earl J. Glade, Chairman, KSL, Salt Lake City; Grant Ashbacker, WYBX, Muskegon, Michigan; Jan Schimek, Columbia Broadcasting System, New York; Lee B. Wailes, KYW, Philadelphia; William S. Hedges, National Broadcasting Co., New York; Neville Miller, President, National Association of Broadcasters, and Russell P. Place, NAB counsel and Secretary of the Code Committee.

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"News for Mexico", a daily series of 10-minute Spanish newscasts provided for the exclusive use of Station XEW and its 41 affiliated stations in Mexico, are being transmitted daily over RCA Communications facilities. The Mexican outlets are affiliated with NBC's Pan American network.

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PETRILLO NOT AFFECTED BY LOPPING OFF SENATE PROBES

The Petrillo hearing scheduled for Tuesday, January 12th, will not be affected by the Senate's sweeping order to terminate all authority for Senate Committee investigations heretofore conferred by Senate resolution by standing, select and special committees. The resolution covered 45 investigations, 29 by standing committees of the Senate and 16 by special groups but has no affect on the hearing with respect to the Petrillo investigation due to the fact that it doesn't go into effect until January 31, 1943.

If any of these committees of the Senate wish to continue the inquiries on which they have been engaged following that date, they must go to the Senate for authority as well as funds required. This applies to such groups as the Truman Committee dealing with the war effort, the Maloney Committee on oil and gasoline shortages and the LaFollette Committee on Civil Liberties.

The resolution was called up by Senator Lucas, Chairman of the Committee on Audit and Control of the Contingent Expenses of the Senate and was adopted without debate. Senator Lucas of Illinois explained later that he believed that the new Senate should have the entire say as to whether any or all of these inquiries should be continued.

Some of the inquiries were limited as to time in the resolutions authorizing them, but many were not. One of these investigations was ordered as long ago as 1928, and several went back to 1935 and 1936. The total sum authorized for their investigations by the Senate was $1,303,000. There still remains unexpended $248,171.27.

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DENIES FDR JUMPED THE GUN WITH FRENCH SPEECH

Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, denied a story which has been going around Washington for sometime that the now famous recorded and rebroadcast shortwave speech of President Roosevelt in French had been put on the air before our soldiers had landed at Casablanca on November 8th, thus tipping off the Axis and messing things up in Africa.

The report circulating in Washington was that the presidential broadcast in French followed the landings at Algiers and Oran but preceded the landing at Casablanca, thus perhaps precipitating the stiff resistance there. Mr. Davis said that, to the best of his knowledge, the broadcast had followed the Casablanca landing as well as the others and he thought his information was sound.

There had been previous criticism of the broadcast, that the President's French was bad and that he had put the accent on words thus giving them a different meaning than had been intended.

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RULES PRECAUTIONS PROTECT STATION FROM SLANDER

WMCA, in New York, last week won an important point in a slander suit growing out of a political broadcast. Justice Isador Wasservogel, in the New York Supreme Court, declared that a station could not be held liable for the extemporaneous defamatory remarks of a speaker, so long as the station's management has exercised "due care in the selection of the lessee of its facilities and in the inspection of the script". This finding was included in an order dismissing the efforts of the plaintiff, Dr. Emanuel M. Josephson, to have the defenses offered by WMCA thrown out of court.

The event that led to the suit occurred during the New York mayoralty campaign of 1941. Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, in a speech at Madison Square Garden, which was broadcast by WMCA per rate card, assailed Dr. Josephson's reputation as an officeholder. Dr. Josephson, who was campaigning at the time for the Democratic candidacy for mayor, had at one time been a salaried member of the New York Board of Health.

"The fourth and fifth defenses", wrote Justice Wasservogel, 'plead qualified privileges under Section 315 of the Federal Communications Act. This section prohibits discrimination among qualified candidates for public office in the use of the facilities of a radio station and denies a right of censorship to the radio station. The person who uttered the defamatory matter was such a candidate. Since this statute creates certain obligations and limitations, it is proper that the owner of the radio station be given corresponding qualified privileges against liabilities for statements which it has no power to control.'"

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PALEY'S SALARY CUT REQUEST GRANTED

Stockholders of the Columbia Broadcasting System in New York last Wednesday approved the request ofWilliam S. Paley, the company president, that his salary be reduced to $65,000 a year from the present stipend of $187,000. They also obliged Edward Klauber, Chairman of the Executive Committee by cutting his pay an unnamed amount.

A pension plan containing certain contingent death benefit features for officers and employees earning more than $3,000 a year also was approved.

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Radio Receptor Company of New York has been selected to receive the joint Army-Navy Production award for outstanding performance on war work.

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NEW YORK NEWSPAPER STRIKE PLAYS INTO RADIO'S HANDS

It's an ill wind that doesn't blow somebody a lot of business and in the case of the New York newspaper delivery strike, the radio stations found themselves on the receiving line.

Says an NBC release:

"Newspaperless New York found the amusement industry hustling to buy spot radio announcements for their current attractions to inform radio listeners what they could see and hear in New York. The Loew Theatres, the Capitol Theatres and Radio City Music Hall went all out in buying spots on WEAF, and the Saturday Evening Post, on sale Wednesday contracted for two daily spots."

A lively description of the situation was that of Variety which read:

"The New York newspaper deliverers' strike, which broke Sunday evening (13) resulted in a deluge of business for the New York stations. Deprived of their regular newsprint advertising channels, theatre operators, department stores, employment agencies and night clubs rushed the sales staffs of most of the local stations all day Monday (14) seeking out time availabilities and placing orders for announcements or sponsorship of established sustaining stanzas. Absence of newspapers also caused the various stations to augment their news schedules, which situation undoubtedly accounted for a tremendous audience increase.

"What made the strike particularly tough for the department stores was the fact that it came in the middle of the Christmas shopping season.

"The lion's share of the demand for immediate time went to WOR; Macy's department store took over the sponsorship of the 'Shoppers' Program' with Pegeen Fitzgerald, bought 12 announcements on the station's matinee phonograph record half-hour and arranged for late evening spot announcements. The Saturday Evening Post which had half-pages scheduled for two of the local a.m. papers, turned the entire appropriation ($900) over to WOR. The Paramount theatre, Broadway big-seater, put in an order for all announcement spots that WOR could clear.

"WMCA obtained a large order from Loew's theatre chain for announcements and also did much spotting for Broadway legit shows. In addition, it accommodated employment agencies. WNEW took batch of one-minute blurbs, from the RKO and Loew film chains and the Shubert legit group, all of which were studded among the station's regular record playing schedule. WNEW also sold five-minute participations on Zeke Manners' hillbilly show to the Radio City Music Hall. WABC, CBS key, and WJZ, the Blue Network's local originator, also took some of the business offered by the theatre operators.

"With radio suddenly becoming the only source of news for between 7,500,000 and 8,000,000 persons, the New York stations acted quickly to meet the need. WOR added several news periods through the day and night. One of these, 11:15-11:30 P.M. was exclusively local in content. The first five minutes was devoted to spot news and the remaining 10 minutes to quoting from the commentator columns that failed to get to their readers that day. WMCA expanded its hourly New York Times broadcast from three to five minutes; WNEW Daily News bulletins from five minutes to 15 minutes, while WINS worked out a special group of newscasts in cooperation with the Mirror and the Journal. WQXR allocated several extra news periods to the World-Telegram. WOR also had its 'Uncle Don' in his regular 6:00-6:30 p.m. period read the comic strips from the dailies.

"The Times and Daily News have the radio edge on their competitors, via longstanding tieups with WMCA and WNEW, respectively. World-Telegram moved in at WQXR on Monday with the purchase of five-minute newscasts every hour and a 15-minute slot at 3:15 P.M. to read the Raymond Clapper and Mrs. Roosevelt columns. The other dailies are reported amenable to radio tieups, but unable to make deals since the choice local outlets are tied up. WINS, meanwhile, has been airing headline summaries, crediting the papers from which they originate, and using all dailies except the Times and Daily News, which are restricted to their affiliated stations by the deals with those outlets."

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WMAL CHIEF ENGINEER FOUND DEAD

Herbert A. Wadsworth, 41, Chief Engineer of Station WMAL since it first went on the air nearly 17 years ago, was found dead last Tuesday night in the garage of his home in Washington.

A native of Washington, Mr. Wadsworth had been interested in radio since childhood. During the last war he was active in amateur radio work. He attended public schools here. He became associated with the M. A. Leese Radio Co. in 1923 and when that concern formed Station WMAL, he was made its Chief Engineer. The station first broadcast in January, 1926. Later when the station joined the Blue Network, Mr. Wadsworth continued as Chief Engineer.

He was a member of the Institute of Radio Engineers and the National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians.

Surviving is his widow, Mrs. Julia ShoresWadsworth.

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Balaban & Katz Corp., Chicago, Ill., have applied to the Federal Communications Commission for a construction permit for new experimental television broadcast station using facilities of commercial television station WBKB. Frequenty: Channel #2, 60000-66000 kilocycles, power: Aural 2 KW: Visual: 4 KW, Emission A5, Special for FM for aural.

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ASCAP PASSES NEW CLASSIFICATION AMENDMENT

The classification amendment proposed by Fred E. Ahlert, composer member of the ASCAP Board, was passed by a 75.73% vote of the membership, Abel Baer, Chairman of the Society's Election Committee, announced last Tuesday.

Only 8.02% of theSociety's membership voted in favor of the "Seniority of Works Fund" amendment proposed by Pinky Herman, writer member.

According to the Society's Articles of Association, a two-thirds vote of the entire membership is necessary to pass an amendment. The Ahlert amendment was therefore declared carried; the Herman amendment defeated.

Briefly the Ahlert proposal calls for an annual classification of the membership instead of the present quarterly one. The classification committees are to consist of writers and composers for the writer-composer members and publishers for the publisher members, as heretofore, and the basis of classification follows the present system, which will be amplified by an addition of intervening classes.

The Herman amendment called for a quarterly classification and provided for the creation of a "Seniority of Works Fund", which would be the basis of progressively increasing annuities to a maximum of twenty years. These credits were to be applicable to the Society's writer-composer members only.

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CALLS ELECTRONICS MIRACLE

A headline in a recent issue of the Financial World reads:

"ELECTRONICS -- THE MIRACLE INDUSTRY

> Best known for its contribution in radio, television and the electric eye, electronic tubes are also responsible for a host of devices which are now aiding many industries, as well as the armed forces. But today's applications are only an inkling of what may come after the war ends."

"Bear in mind", an industry leader writes "that the Financial World is not a radio or electronic magazine but they tell more in that headline than I have seen in print before."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
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No. 1490

December 22, 1942

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S RADIO-PRESS ENTOURAGE AMAZED ENGLAND

The English people haven't yet recovered from their astonishment at the size of the army of radio and press correspondents, press photographers and newsreel men which followed Mrs. Roosevelt around England. Nothing like that had ever been heard of over there. No visiting queen produced anything to compare with it and the publicity given to any other woman in London, such as Lady Astor or Mrs. Asquith, paled into insignificance. It was said that Mrs. Roosevelt had the most complete radio and press coverage of any visitor to England.

Besides the British Broadcasting Corporation extending itself in having commentators constantly on the job and locating microphones at every strategic point, some 40 newspaper correspondents were in Mrs. Roosevelt's entourage - mostly women. About half of them were British and half American. No one apparently endeavored to count the number of press photographers and newsreel men.

If it had been possible for her to take them with her on the crowded transport, there is no telling how many more radio and press people would have gone with the First Lady from the United States. So much excitement was stirred up by Mrs. Roosevelt's arrival in London that not only was the station platform where she arrived, flood-lighted so the photographers could make pictures, but thereafter handouts were given out hourly to the radio and news correspondents by the British Ministry of Information.

The British were even more surprised to learn that in Washington, Mrs. Roosevelt holds her own radio and press conference quite apart from the President's press and radio conferences, the only difference being that only women are admitted to the former. Membership at Mrs. Roosevelt's conference is restricted to full-time representatives of radio broadcasting companies, press associations and daily newspapers. Although Mrs. Roosevelt has been holding these press and radio conferences since she came to the White House in 1933, it was only last week that the first and only man applied for membership - Gordon Cole, of PM's Washington office. Mr. Cole's application was turned down cold notwithstanding the fact that he represented the New York newspaper of Marshall Field, New Deal "angel" and supposed to be one of the President's personal pets.

Mrs. Roosevelt made her first appearance commercially recently over the Blue Net under the sponsorship of the Chicago Council of Candy Manufacturers. It was a one-time appearance "A Report to the Mothers of the Nation" at which time the First Lady related her impressions of her visit to the American troops. Mrs. Roosevelt said the soldiers had two big complaints (a) why they failed to get their mail and (b) why they didn't get their pay on time.

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FCC HEAD DISCUSSES SMALL STATIONS AND MANPOWER

Two situations discussed at the press conference of James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission Monday were small stations and manpower.

Asked regarding the study of replies received from the small stations as to their present needs and difficulties, Mr. Fly said:

"We are making progress on that. After our conferences with the OWI we asked Mr. Norfleet, our Chief Accountant, to get us up some figures analyzing the financial situation of these different groups of stations that may be concerned and we have planned tentatively after the conferences to discuss the problem with advertisers. However, no definite steps have been taken in that direction. Pending the receipt of this analysis now we are somewhat impeded at the moment by not having 1942 figures."

"You won't have the full report until May, will you?" someone asked the Chairman.

A. Well, maybe March, but we in effect have torn a few questions out of the usual report and by circulating those few questions - a segment of the form - (perhaps it is not a part of the same form) we hope the stations will give us immediately the returns for the complete year of 1942 with the thought that the figures will not be binding. If necessary they may be approximated figures, and in any case they will be tentative. But in order to help the stations at this juncture, we really need all the information they can give us now. While we can go ahead with our plans, actually before we can get our teeth into the thing very concretely and very specifically, we have to have that 1942 data. I think by the middle of January we ought to have something to report. I don't mean to say that the whole matter will be settled by then but I feel optimistically that we can progress very expeditiously with it.

Q. In connection with these brief returns, will you send forms to the small stations only, or to all?

A. I think they will go to all stations; otherwise we would have to draw a fine line as to which stations would be concerned and which would not. It's a very small form.

Q. In discussing the problem of the small stations with advertisers, I assume that you are planning to urge the national advertisers to spend a larger proportion of their advertising dollar on the small stations which they are not now using because they regard their use as uneconomic from a dollar and cent viewpoint.

A. Not at all. That may very well be something that the big advertisers have overlooked. If you can get an audience that is all your own - particularly reliant upon your particular contact, the institutional advertising may be worth much more than on a station in a big city.

Q. Do you anticipate some difficulty from the advertisers?

A. I am very optimistic about it.

Q. Do you have in mind the regular commercial advertising - toothpaste, hair tonic, etc. - or are you thinking more of public service organizations?

A. You mean public utilities? No, I had not thought of public utilities.

With regard to manpower, Mr. Fly said:

"Now I think we may have some good news - maybe some good news for Christmas - on the manpower situation. The Manpower Commission representatives have been giving very intensive study to the problems of the industry and we have had some recent conferences - our staff has had recent conferences with their staff and will have one tomorrow (today), and I think there is a very good prospect that they will come off with a pretty good understanding as to the essential character of the radio business and ultimately a recognition of all the essential features of that business. I don't want to be too optimistic about it, but I do want to say that I am optimistic on the prospect of getting favorable solution there."

Q. Would you advise broadcasters to try to get as many women as they can to work for them?

A. I think that in every branch of industry with a general shortage of manpower (it is particularly true in all the skilled fields) every effort has got to be made to bring in new labor materials - bring in young men, for example, and train them and bring them up to responsibilities. Also, take older men who have the capacity and fit in. But I think it would be a great mistake to overlook the tremendous resources we have in the woman power generally available, and it has been discovered in broadcasting particularly that women have a very broad and great capacity. You go into some manufacturing plants - and some of the big plants - for example, probably as much as 50 percent are women now. And in the field of operation there is no reason in the world why the women can't carry on with a splendid standard of competence. I should think we would be derelict if we overlooked that resource.

Q. Is the receiving tube situation a static one right now?

A. I don't think I am prepared to answer that; I would want to look into it.

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ELLERY STONE HEADS POSTAL

Ellery Stone, formerly of All America Cables and Radio, Inc., and since 1939 Executive Vice-President of the Postal Telegraph, was elected President of the Postal last week. Mr. Stone, well known in the communications and radio industry, succeeds Edwin F. Chinlund, President of the Postal for the past three years, who resigned to become Vice-President of R. H. Macy & Co., in New York. For the time being, Mr. Chinlund will continue as Chairman of the Postal Telegraph Company.

In 1934 Mr. Stone, who is 48 years old and a native of California, was made President of the Federal Telegraph Company and continued in that capacity until 1931, when the company was acquired by International Telephone and Telegraph. He then became operating Vice President of the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company and subsequently Vice President of All America Cables and Radio, Inc. In 1938, he joined the Postal organization as a vice-president.

Mr. Stone is the author of "Elements of Radio Communications" now in its third edition, is a Commander in the Naval Reserve, and a member of the Technical Committee of the Board of War Communications.

For the present both Mr. Stone and Mr. Chinlund will devote considerable time to the bill which will again come up in the next Congress to consolidate the Postal and the Western Union.

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RADIOMARINE UNIT RECEIVES E AWARD

The Army-Navy E pennant for outstanding industrial production and 533 silver E pins were presented to the Radiomarine Corporation of America and its employees at ceremonies in the concern's offices in 75 Varick Street. The award was the third of its kind given to a subsidiary of Radio Corporation of America.

Rear Admiral William Carleton Watts told the 600 persons present that the company's work was essential to the war. He praised the employees and thanked them for the Navy. Brig. Gen. Ralph K. Robertson, commander of the metropolitan military area, told the workers that the E pin was the equivalent of a military decoration.

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APPENDIX

GLOSSARY USED IN THIS BOOK

WILSON'S ELEVATION NOT TO ALTER WAR-NAVY AGREEMENT

Radio and radar contracting and production scheduling procedures, now directly under WPB Vice Chairman Chas. E. Wilson, will not, according to the Radio Manufacturers' Association, be substantially altered under the recent WPB agreement with the War and Navy Departments giving Mr. Wilson general supervision over all program scheduling of the various military services. The WPB Radio and Radar Division, of which Ray C. Ellis is Director, continues under the supervision of Vice Chairman Wilson, and the contracting and scheduling procedures of this Division with the various Army and Navy units continue virtually unchanged. The Radio and Radar Division continues as an industry unit in the organization of Vice Chairman Eberstadt, but, under the general program scheduling agreement of WPB with the Army and Navy, Vice Chairman Wilson will have general supervision over all programs of the services and, in addition, "the particular duty of central supervision and direction of the production programs of aircraft, radio and detection equipment and escort vessels".

In the overall production scheduling program, Vice Chairman Wilson has appointed Ralph J. Cordiner, well known in the radio industry, as WPB Director General for War Production Scheduling. Mr. Cordiner formerly was manager of the General Electric Radio Division, and recently has been President of Shick, Inc., of Stamford, Conn.

Another change in the WPB organization is appointment of Vice Chairman Wilson to the U.S.-Canadian Joint War Production Committee. In this post, Mr. Wilson succeeds Vice Chairman J. S. Knowlson.

Substantial relief for military radio manufacturers in scheduling components under the Army-Navy "Precedence List" is in effect. Arrangements have been made by the Army and Navy Electronics Production Agency, of which Fred R. Lack is Director, and the WPB Radio and Radar Division, for reduction in radio parts to be scheduled under the "Precedence List", and also to postpone mandatory scheduling of such limited radio components from January 1 to February 15.

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NOTE: DUE TO THE FACT THAT CHRISTMAS FALLS ON FRIDAY THIS YEAR, THERE WILL BE NO ISSUE OF THIS SERVICE AT THAT TIME.

R. D. HEINL

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DU PONT RADIO AWARD NOMINATIONS DEADLINE JANUARY 1

In order to give the judges adequate time for consideration, it will be necessary that all nominations for the 1942 Alfred I. duPont Annual Radio Awards be in by January 1st, which is now only a little over a week away.

These nominations should be made by writing to W. H. Goodman, Secretary, Alfred I. duPont Radio Awards, Trust Department The Florida National Bank, Jacksonville, Florida. Nominations should be accompanied by data supporting the claims of outstanding service made by the nominator. The decision of the Judges will, of course, be final and conclusive in all respects. The winners will be announced the first week in 1943.

Two awards of one thousand ($1,000.00) dollars each are given each year. One goes to the individual radio station in the United States which, in the opinion of a board of impartial judges, has rendered outstanding public service during the calendar year by encouraging and promoting American ideals and giving devoted service to the nation and to its community. The other award will go to the radio commentator, a citizen of the U.S., who, in the opinion of the judges, has performed outstanding public service by aggressive, consistently excellent, and accurate gathering and reporting of news during the calendar year, and for expert and reliable interpretation of the news.

The duPont Annual Radio Awards was established last May by Mrs. Alfred I. duPont of Jacksonville and the Florida National Group of Banking Institutions in Florida.

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GENERALISSIMO ANSWERS F.D.R.'S RADIO PHOTO MESSAGE

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, replying to a message from President Roosevelt which opened radiophoto service last week between this country and China, expressed the hope the service "would be a symbol of the rapid progress of the United Nations war effort".

Mr. Roosevelt had sent the Generalissimo a hand-written letter - in which he used two "l's" in generalissimo. The Office of War Information fixed up the error with ink eradicator.

A Chinese spokesman discussing the mistake said that the spelling of Generalissimo with one or two "ls" was of no importance and therefore President Roosevelt had made no mistake. Even if he had, the spokesman continued, it would have been discourteous for the Chinese to notice it.

The text of Chiang Kai-shek's reply, released by the White House, follows:

"Your handwritten letter transmitted by radiophoto is an immense source of joy to me. By this newest means of communication the march of science has brought us closer and closer together.

"May this be a symbol of the rapid progress of the United Nations' war effort and of the early realization of our common war aims in advancing the cause of freedom and equality in a world of peace, order and happiness. I am deeply appreciative of the warm welcome accorded Mme. Chiang by you and Mrs. Roosevelt and the American people."

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OWI CONVENTION IN D.C., DEC. 28

All radio consultants appointed to assist in the functioning of the regional and local broadcasting have been called to Washington for a three day meeting beginning next week.

The program is as follows:

Monday, Dec. 28 - Hotel Washington
10:30 A.M. - Opening morning session W. G. Lewis - Introduction
11:00 A.M. - Elmer Davis, Director - "OWI Policies and Philosophy"
11:30 A.M. - Milton S. Eisenhower, Associate Director - "OWI Overseas Operations"
12:00 Noon - Gardner Cowles, Jr., Director Domestic Operations - "Overall Operation of Domestic Branch"
12:30 P.M. - Lunceh - Hotel Washington Roof (Rose Room

2:30 P.M. - Ken R. Dyke, Chief, Bureau of Campaigns - "Organization and Operation - Bureau of Campaigns"
3:00 P.M. - William B. Lewis, Chief, Domestic Radio Bureau - "Complete Network and Station Operating Plans, Domestic Radio Bureau"

Tuesday, Dec. 29
10:00 A.M. - Ten minute report from each Regional Consultant
3:00 P.M. - Report on Philadelphia Test - Leon Levy - "Consultant's Operation"; Howard Browning - "Regional Operation"; Herbert Brucker - "Report on Monitoring Survey of Philadelphia Test"
4:00 P.M. - Report from each Regional Radio Director on clearance operation.

Wednesday, Dec. 30
10:00 A.M. - Discussion of OWI Local Announcement and Transcription Plan - Richard F. Connor, Chairman
2:30 P.M. - Discussion - OWI Regulation No. 2 (clearance) - Richard F. Connor, Chairman.

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RMA EXPORT COMMITTEE COOPERATION WITH BEW

A special RMA-BEW Export Committee, for cooperation with officials of the Board of Economic Warfare on radio export problems, has been appointed by President Paul V. Galvin. The special RMA committee was suggested recently by Assistant Director Hector Lazo of BEW in general charge of export procedure, and is headed by W. A. Coogan of New York, Chairman of the RMA General Committee on foreign trade matters. Other members appointed are: Ad. Auriema of New York, Jay Cooke of Camden, New Jersey, D. McIntosh of New York, and Arthur Rocke of New York. All members of the special committee have traveled extensively in foreign countries and represent many RMA companies and interests in foreign sales of all radio products.

The Radio Manufacturers' Association was represented at the radio export conference by the new Special Committee for Cooperation with BEW. Several BEW officials included Kenneth Campbell, George Donnelly and Albert Waterston. The WPB Radio and Radar Division was represented by Chief Frank H. McIntosh, of the WPB Domestic and Foreign Radio Section, Glen C. Henry and Ralph D. Camp of the Domestic and Foreign Radio Section. Another conference with the RMA committee will be held next month.

The shipping situation, according to information developed at a recent meeting, is not improving for several markets, and export licenses promise to be curtailed during early 1943.

Limited future assembly of sets and also kits, to be earmarked for export, was discussed tentatively at the meeting, but no definite conclusions were reached, partly because of uniformly unbalanced supplies of components in manufacturers' inventories. Several other plans on export matters included the possibility of tube shipments on a two-month quota basis, based on previous export shipments of manufacturers, and also adoption of PD-1A applications for domestic jobber exports.

WPB tentative lists of tubes and parts for the proposed future replacement program are being revised. Action on the tube allocation plan, according to Chief Frank H. McIntosh is being planned this month, although the parts program cannot be completed before January.

Additional types of tubes, including steel, will be added to the authorized tube program, but it has been decided not to restrict replacement tube production rigidly to authorized types. Therefore, a further limitation order to the tube conservation order, will not be issued by WPB, but the future production of replacement tubes will be restricted otherwise to most used types.

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ARMY, RADIO AND PRESS HAVE CONFAB ON COAST

The first of a series of conferences among northern California news and radio staffs and the public relations officers of air fields and Army camps was held at Sacramento

Topics discussed included Army regulations, censorship rules, types of Army publicity preferred by the working press and radio, function and operation of the varied Army installations in the area, and other related problems. The dinner meeting was "off the record" and attracted officers from virtually all camps in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys.

Press tours of the larger camps were arranged for the "working press" and subsequent sessions will be held to acquaint changing personnel of the newspapers, wire services, radio stations and Army public relations staffs with all possible information on military matters.

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84 VETERANS IN RADIO INDUSTRY'S "20-YEAR CLUB"

Eighty-four veterans of the industry are included in the first roster of radio's 20-Year Club. Last minute entries from 20 other old-timers were received too late to meet the printer's deadline.

The Club was organized by H. V. Kaltenborn, NBC's news analyst, on April 4, 1942, the 20th anniversary of his first radio news commentary. The sole qualification for membership is proof of 20 year's continuous association with radio.

Members included in the roster are:

Frank A. Arnold, Public Relations Counsel; Campbell Arnoux, General Manager, WTAR, Norfolk, Va.; A. L. Ashby, Vice-President and General Counsel, NBC; Patrick Henry Barnes, performer; L. A. Benson, President, WIL, St. Louis, Mo.; Charles R. Bickerton, control room operator, KDKA, Pittsburgh; Gerald F. Bourke, Manager, CKCA, Kenora, Ont., Canada; Quincy A. Brackett, President, WSPR, Springfield, Mass.; E. L. Bragdon, Trade News Editor, NBC; Bertha Brainard, assistant to Vice-President in Charge of Programs, NBC; George M. Burbach, General Manager, KSD, St. Louis, Mo.; Carl H. Butman, radio consultant; Robert F. Campbell, columnist, Greenwich (Conn.) Time; Phillips Carlin, Vice-President in Charge of Programs, Blue Network; A. O. Coggeshall, Program Manager, WGY, Schenectady; Thomas H. Cowan, Studio Manager, WNYC, New York; Powel Crosley, Jr., President, Crosley Radio Corp.; Milton J. Cross, announcer, Blue Network; Edward R. Cullen, Assistant to operating engineer, NBC; Vaughn De Leath, "First Lady of Radio"; A. Dinsdale, commercial Manager, WATN, Watertown, N. Y.; Dr. Franklin Durham; Orrin E. Dunlap, Jr., Manager, Department of Information, RCA.

Also, Walter Evans, Vice-President, Westinghouse Elect. & Mfg. Co.; Leo J. Fitzpatrick, Vice-President and General Manager, WJR. Detroit; G. Dare Fleck, Traffic Manager, KDKA, Pittsburgh; John M. Flynn, Assistant Chief Engineer, WEAF, New York; Charles E. Francis, Transmitter Engineer, WEAF; Arthur Giammattso, Senior Transmitter Engineer, WEAF; Henry E. Goldenberg, Chief Engineer, WHB, Kansas City; Gerald Gray, Station Engineer, WEAF; Sherman D. Gregory, Manager, WEAF; Helen Guy, Business Manager, Program Department, Blue Network; Raymond F. Guy, Radio Facilities Engineer, NBC; Kolin Hager, Station Manager, WGY, Schenectady; O. B. Hanson, Vice President and Chief Engineer, NBC; George D. Hay, Audience Relations Director, WSM, Nashville, Tenn.; William S. Hedges, Vice-President in Charge of Stations, NBC; Harry E. Hiller, Studio Engineer, NBC; Charles Hodges, War Editor, Transradio Press Service; Earl C. Hull, General Manager, WHLD, Niagara Falls, N.Y.; William A. Jacoby, Radio Editor, WJR, Detroit; George H. Jaspert, Manager, WPAT, Paterson, N. J.

Also, H. V. Kaltenborn, news analyst, NBC; F. W. Kenworth, Communications Supervisor, NBC; Edwin A. Kraft, Manager, N. W. Radio Advertising Co.; Vincent I. Kraft, consulting engineer, Seattle; Henry Ladner, Law Department, NBC, Edward B. Landon, Control Room Operator, KDKA; E. B. Lyforth, Station Relations Department, NBC; Alfred J. McCosker, President WOR, New York; George McElrath, Operating Engineer, NBC; William T. Meenam, News Manager, WGY, Schenectady; Lester F. Miles "The Radio Psychologist"; Alfred H. Morton, President, NCAC; Dwight A. Myer, Chief Engineer, KDKA. Robert H. Owen, Chief Engineer, Assistant Manager, KOA, Denver, Colo.; John F. Patt, General Manager, WGAR, Cleveland; J. R. Poppele, Secretary, Chief Engineer, WOR; W. J. Purcell, Broadcasting-telecasting engineer, G. E. Co.; Joe Rines, Musical Director, Blue Network; Samuel L. Ross, Secretary-Treasurer, NCAA.

Also, David Sarnoff, President, RCA; John T. Schilling, Vice President, General Manager, WHB, Kansas City, Mo.; M. H. Shapiro, Editor, Radio Daily; John C. Slade, Vice-President Fort Hamilton Broadcasting Co.; SigmundSpaeth, "The Tune Detective"; Daniel N. Stair, Station Engineer, WJZ, New York; William Stoess, Orchestra Director, WLW, Cincinnati; George F. E. Story, Country Agricultural Agent, Worcester, Mass.; E. O. Swain, Chief Engineer, CKCL, Toronto, Canada; W. Gordon Swan, Program, Manager, WBZ-WBZA, Boston-Springfield, Mass.; R. J. Swanecamp, Studio Engineer, NBC; Neal Tomy, Publicity Director, WJR, Detroit, Mich.; Norman Tyson, auditor, NBC; Walter Van Nostrand, owner, Van Nostrand Radio Eng. Service.

Also, Clyde D. Wagoner, News Bureau Head, G-E. Co., Schenectady; Judith C. Waller, Public Service Director, Central Division, NBC; J. H. Weinheimer, District Manager, New England Tel. & Tel. Co.; Wilson J. Wetherbee, Publicity Director, Capitol Broadcasting Corp.; Joseph M. White, tenor soloist, NBC; Edmund Whittaker, radio engineer, NBC; Gordon R. Windham, Maintenance Engineer, NBC; and Mark Woods, President, Blue Network.

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TRADE NOTES

Scheduling of deliveries of electronic equipment under the precedence list issued by the Joint Communications Board of the Army and Navy will begin February 15, instead of January 1, 1943, the War Production Board announced last Friday. The change is made under Amendment 1 to Limitation Order No. L-183-a.

Subject to revision, this schedule comprises: (1) Mica paper, electrolytic or ceramic capacitors; (2) resistors; and (3) electric measuring or indicating instruments.

Station WLW is now on the air 24 hours a day.

Signal Corps procurement of apparatus last November increased 30.5 percent in dollar volume of deliveries over the previous month of October, and compared with an increase of 13.5 percent for November for the entire Army Service ofSupplies, according to announcements made December 12 by Secretary of War Stimson. The November deliveries to the Signal Corps were 1328 percent over January 1942, the first full production month after Pearl Harbor. This compared with a total SOS increase of 337 percent.

Office of Price Administration announces Government-owned recording discs, will be melted down to add to the supply of vital materials used in the production of rubber substitutes and synthetic rubber.

The Board of War Communications issued an order (25-C) making final, effective today (December 22, 1942, the discontinuance of non-telegraphic services by the telegraph industry and forbidding effective that same date the transmission of any domestic felicitation or congratulation messages (those both originating at and addressed to points within the continental United States.

The order does not, of course, affect any traffic, including special rate messages, to and from members of the Armed Forces overseas, or general low-rate arrival and departure messages, known as "tourate" messages.

Says the Washington Star:

"When you make an important telephone call you often have to wait while your interlocutor turns off his radio. When you are listening to your favorite broadcast the phone is sure to ring at least three times even if it has been silent all day. This is called modern progrss."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

...BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
...ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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No. 1491

December 29, 1942.

MC DONALD WARNS ON "ELECTRONICS MISNOMER"

The radio industry should not allow itself to be swallowed up by the designation "electronics" the use of which is becoming so general Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., president of the Zenith Radio Corporation declares.

"We've had a lot of misnomers in the radio industry", Commander McDonald said. "Take television, for instance. 'Tele' means distant and 'vision' means sight. By that token, if I looked through a pair of binoculars I'd be using television.

"Now comes another misnomer -- electronics. Pretty soon someone will be asking you if you are going to make your Radio Business Letter cover the subject of the new industry "Electronics." You have an investment in "radio" and so have all the rest of us.

"Last Friday at the annual banquet of the Chicago Chapter of the Institute of Radio Engineers Dr. Arthur F. Van Dyck was supposed to be one of the speakers but, being unable to be present, he sent a telegram and in this telegram he advocated the use of 'radionics' rather than 'electronics'. Dr. Van Dyck's wire read:

"The whole field of electronics is in the process of broadening, although not quite so prismatically as advertising copyrighters occasionally describe the picture, but we are concerned only with those fields which involve radio frequency. Recently, I heard a new term for these now radio fields which seems apt. It is 'Radionics'. That seems to be a good term if we want to find one which will win friends and influence people."

"Frankly", McDonald commented, "there is one point in what Dr. Van Dyck said that I am not in agreement with ... but we are concerned only with those fields which involve radio frequency."

"By 'we' I assume that he means the radionic industry. And we are certainly interested in public address, electric eye controls, etc., which do not involve radio frequency. In adopting radionics I hope we will make it no more limiting than the British term electronics. It should encompass the whole industry, and I am so writing Van Dyck."

Finally Commander McDonald sent the following letter to several key men in the broadcasting industry in the hope of arousing their interest in what he believes to be the danger to the industry in the continued use of "electronics":

"The first syllable of electric, electricity, electronics springs from the Greek root meaning amber which they discovered had certain properties when rubbed. Ion comes from the Greek meaning to

wander, therefore, I take it 'electronics' is wandering amber. Is that descriptive?

"The term 'electron', as thought of today, is of British origin having been first used by G. J. Stoney in 1891. Since we did not adopt the British word, 'wireless' and we haven't yet accepted the British term 'valve', why should we adopt 'electronics' for our new industry?

"According to the American Standards Association, the British term 'electronics' means, 'the branch of science and technology which relates to the conduction of electricity through gases or in vacuo.' I don't know how electricity can be conducted through gas or vacuum without accompanying radiation in some form, but of course I'm not a technician.

"'Radionics' sounds better to me as we know radio springs from the Latin to radiate and certainly it would be more descriptive of our new industry to the public than 'electronics.' At least I don't believe that if we adopted the word 'radionics' that the public would be asking you and me whether we are going into that new business, 'electronics'.

"I've got a big investment in the word 'radio' and so have you."

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PHILIPS EINDHOVEN PLANT BOMBED BY R. A. F.

In a mass raid carried out by 100 R.A.F. planes tons of high explosives were dropped on the plant and broadcasting station of the Philips Radio Company at Eindhoven, Holland. Photographs show a heavy pall of smoke over the establishment in which a great fire seemed to be raging.

The Philips plant captured by the Nazis was manufacturing radios for the Axis nations.

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RADIO OMITTED FROM EDUCATORS' ADVERTISING BAN

Newspaper publishers are up in arms because radio and magazines are omitted in a letter urging Secretary Morgenthau, Donald M. Nelson and James M. Byrnes to adopt a drastic curtailment in advertising volume. The publishers want to know just why the newspapers have been singled out as the target.

"The letter purports to have been signed by 150 educators, and several of the names appended to the release were of people known in peace times to have been associated with anti-advertising movements", the editor and publisher states. "The Amherst dateline may be explained by the fact that the secretary of the group, which seems to have acted by mail, is Prof. Colston E. Warne, of Amherst College. Prof. Warne will be remembered as an active protagonist of Consumers' Union and as strongly opposing many of the uses to which advertising was put in pre-war days."

"The final point in the letter reads: 'Undoubtedly, such a restrictive advertising program would bring sacrifices in particular cases and would lower the income of advertising media. We would urge that, in an all-out war, essential sacrifices must be made; furthermore, that the freedom of the press may well be enhanced if newspapers are less dependent upon advertising and more dependent upon collecting the true cost of publication directly from the readers.

"'Please note that only newspapers are referred to in that final touch. Neither radio nor magazines are subject to corruption, it seems, throughthe investments of commercial advertisers. And yet it ought to be obvious to even the casual reader or either newspapers or magazines that the latter are carrying far more "institutional" advertising than can be found in the daily press.

"'First the group letter opposes war-time advertising because there is now little need to stimulate current consumption, and that to the extent that advertising accelerates present buying, it is running in direct opposition to the efforts to check inflation.

"'Second, it cites TIDE statistics showing that the current volume of advertising is some 21 per cent above the level during the years 1935-1939. That is a thoroughly deceptive comparison but it serves the present purposes of this group. It does not make plain that while 1935 and 1936 might have been considered "normal" years during the past decade -- that is years in which both advertisers and the publishers of advertising media did a volume of business that assured reasonable profits -- the years 1937, 1938, and 1939 were times of comparative depression, when many business firms and publishers failed to break even.

"'We fully appreciate,' the group letter says, 'that among these are advertising messages that the government needs to carry to the public. Where these exist, let them be paid for directly by the government rather than associated with the private trade names of commercial companies. We urge, therefore, that, through administrative order, commercial companies be permitted to include as a deductible cost (for tax purposes) only that minimum of advertising absolutely essential to secure the same of actual current output.

"'Such a ruling would make it unnecessary for the Federal government, as at present, to be paying the bulk of the advertising cost of those companies now subject to high excess profits taxes. If in highly competitive fields all concerns which advertise are, for the duration silent with respect to their trade names, their relative competitive position will be maintained fully as well as if they were all to be reminding customers of their existence.'"

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The NBC-Northwestern University Summer Radio Institute will be continued next summer. The Institute, launched as an experiment in training broadcast personnel, was so successful that every graduate was placed in radio broadcasting. The excess of requests for graduates was 150 above the first class.

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FEDERAL RADIO CELEBRATES RECEIVING "M" PENNANT

Beneath a giant tent erected for the occasion at the corner of Mount Pleasant Avenue and Gouvernor Street in Newark the Maritime Commission "M" Pennant and Victory Fleet Flag for outstanding performance in the development and production of radio equipment was formally presented last week to Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation, a manufacturing subsidiary of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. The awards were made by F. E. Hickey, Director of the Maritime Commission's Division of Purchase and Supply, and were accepted on behalf of the company by its president, Col. Sosthenes Behn. Mr. Hickey also presented Maritime Merit Badges to employees of the firm.

Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation is a large producer of radio units for the Maritime Commission's Liberty Fleet. Senator Albert W. Hawkes was guest of honor and principal speaker.

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IS FCC SEEING THE LIGHT?

Although there was said to be no connection between it and the Senator Byrd drive on questionnaires, unnecessary government reports, and red tape generally the Federal Communications Commission adopted an order relieving the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. and the New York Telephone Co. of the necessity of filing additional periodic reports, regarding the coaxial cable installed. Since no further experimental or construction work on this project is now being carried on, the Commission said, there is no occasion at the present time for periodic reports. The Order provides, however, that in the event any further use is made of this cable for any experimental purpose, including television, prompt notice shall be given this Commission.

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DIES AND KNOX BATTLE OVER RED RADIO OPERATORS

The Dies Committee was about to unloose a hot blast against Secretary of the Navy Knox, the other day, accusing him of keeping Communists as radio operators on wartime ships, Drew Pearson writes in the "Merry-Go-Round". "Behind this mystery is an interesting insight on how the Dies Committee operates." Mr. Pearson continues.

"Martin Dies, chairman, was in Texas at the time. How much he knew of the proposed blast against Secretary Knox is problematical. No other member of the Dies Committee was in Washington except Jerry Voorhis of California and he knew nothing about the matter. However, Robert Stripling, secretary of the committee, was going to blast the Secretary of the Navy anyway.

"Here is the inside story of what happened. Some time ago, the Radio Officers Union, an A. F. of L. organization, submitted evidence to the Navy and the Dies Committee that members of a rival C. I. O. union were Communists, but were employed as radio operators on merchant ships used by the Navy.

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"As a result, 7 of these C. I. O. radio operators were discharged, and about 13 others blacklisted. Later the matter came to the personal attention of Secretary Knox, and he, anxious to be fair, asked that Wayne Morse, former Dean of the University of Oregon Law School and now a member of the War Labor Board, review the case.

"Morse found that charges against the radio operators were groundless, that their worst offense was membership in groups labeled 'radical' by the Dies Committee, such as the defunct League for Peace and Democracy. He even found that some of the blacklisted operators had made outstanding contributions to the war. For instance, Wayne Paschal of New York, a member of the C. I. O. American Communications Association, had worked out a fool-proof recording device, now used on merchant ships, to prevent espionage by radio men. Yet he and the others had been branded by the Dies Committee.

"On receiving Morse's recommendations, Knox reinstated the discharged operators. However, the Dies Committee's secretary, Bob Stripling, learned of the reinstatements through Fred M. Howe, head of the A. F. of L. union, and the fur has been flying ever since.

"Knox, anxious to avoid a public brawl with Dies, had his aides contact Jerry Voorhis, another member of the committee, who has promised to keep Stripling under control. However, Voorhis has made no promises regarding Dies himself when he returns to Washington."

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SAYS SOME COMMERCIALS REAP REWARD IN OBLIVION

The editor and publisher taking a rap at certain radio commericals, says:

"A few months ago Robert Littell in READER'S DIGEST started a campaign which won our admiration. He requested readers to carry on a public battle against offensive radio plugs, and the response within the ensuing two months promised more than trifling success.

"The effect upon the broadcast commercials, however, seems to have been zero. News is cluttered up with treacly blurbs for cosmetics, cheese, soap, and what have you, and, for our part, we've never been able to welcome such interruptions to information of the most solemn, often tragic, significance.

"The folks who write radio scripts, including commercials, presumably have studied their art and believe that they know what the listeners want, or at least what kind of plug sells the most goods. Maybe they do, but we can'thelp wondering how long the present variety of sales exhortation, lacking dignity and appreciation of listeners' sensibilities, will produce results that will satisfy the sponsors. Selling practices that assume a moron intelligence as the basis of their appeals will soon or late reap their reward -- oblivion."

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OLD TUBES TO BE TURNED IN FOR NEW ONES

Radio owners will be required to turn in their old tubes at the time of purchasing new ones, WPB announced Monday. WPB said the rule will probably go into effect as early as 1943 and was being announced now to enable persons who might object to this procedure to enter their dissents.

Government officials said the system of turning in old tubes for new ones will permit the salvaging of tube bases and will control the number of tubes distributed.

WPB also said the number of tube types being produced for civilian use would be further reduced to fewer than 120. Originally there were approximately 700 types produced, but an order last April reduced the number of types to 375.

The 120 types to be produced, WPB said, would satisfy 90 per cent of existing requirements, the remaining 10 per cent coming from existing stocks.

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CROSLEY HITS FCC DENYING WLW 750,000 W

Vigorous protest against the FCC's action denying WLW's application for authority to experiment with 750,000 watts during early morning hours, and at the same time terminating the existing WLW 500,000-watt experimental authorization Jan. 1, was lodged with the FCC last Monday by the Crosley Corp.

The company, licensee of WLW and its experimental adjunct W8XO, filed with the Commission a petition for rehearing, alleging the Commission had violated its own regulations in denying the 750 kw. developmental authorization.

WLW's present 500,000-watt transmitter unofficially is said to be slated for the Government's warfare program. Consideration now is being given to use of the transmitter either for international shortwave broadcasting from the United States or for standard band broadcasting to Axis-controlled countries. So far as could be learned, final decision has not yet been reached regarding its ultimate disposition, though the Crosley Corp. was said to be collaborating with OWI and other Governmental agencies with respect to its ultimate disposition.

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BLUE FIRST NETWORK TO MAKE PROFIT FIRST YEAR

It was the proud assertion of Mark Woods, as he finished his first year as skipper, that the Blue Network was "the first network to make a profit in its first year of operation." In other words, Mr. Woods stated colorfully that the Blue would finish its first year in the black. In making his annual report Mr. Woods said:

"We realize that a broadcasting organization, be it station or network, is judged in the final analysis by the quality of the programs it presents. Therefore, during our first year we have plowed back into sustaining programs all available money. Incidentally, it is interesting to note that only 20% of BLUE Network time is commercial, but that this small amount of total time is the source of revenue which provides the many fine sustaining programs line of success, while the businesses filling the remainder of the broadcast schedule."

At present the BLUE commercial schedule includes 40 sponsored programs of which 24 are new accounts, the network's sales department reports, also pointing out the steady rise in the average number of stations used by sponsors from 70 in February to 91 in December.

The report attributes the BLUE's commercial success in its first year to such innovations as its daytime package rate for across-the-board sponsors, its special discount structure with progressively increasing discounts as the number of stations is increased and to the BLUE being the first network to introduce a 2% cash discount. The BLUE also has stimulated a new type of institutional advertising, one-time programs celebrating special awards won by companies, according to the sales dept. There have been 14 such broadcasts this year, many sponsored by companies new to radio, and in some cases by companies new to all types of consumer advertising.

During the year the BLUE has grown from 116 to 146 affiliated stations which, together with power increases, the BLUE estimates to have added 910,000 radio families to its coverage.

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PHILCO NETS $1.02 A SHARE IN FIRST NINE MONTHS

Philco Corp. reported last Monday net income of $595,853, or 43 cents a share, for the third quarter of 1942, compared with $644,039, equal to 47 cents a share, for the same period last year.

The third quarter earnings boosted net income for the first nine months to $1,398,280, or $1.02 a share. Net income for the similar period in 1941 was $1,502,146, equal to $1.09 a share.

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PICTURES SEEN USING MORE RADIO ADVERTISING

The tendency towards more extensive use of radio time for picture exploitation by major companies is providing field publicists with a lever to pry open daily newspaper columns for additional space, VARIETY submits, adding:

"Exploitation men now point to excellent results achieved through radio in various key openings and argue that the reduction in daily newspaper space for picture material (likely to continue as a result of curtailed newsprint supply) is forcing film companies to turn to the air for relief.

"In several hinterland situations publishers who have cut picture copy to a minimum since the outbreak of war are reported reopening columns to the trade in order to circumvent loss of revenue to radio.

"Publicists complain that, though theatre advertising revenue in smaller cities and towns is tantamount to 'payroll' money for newspapers in many cases, show business copy has been the first to be axed.

"Recent newspaper delivery strike in the New York area, when theatre grosses continued booming despite the absence of regular advertising, also provided ammunition for exploiteers despite that the temporary stoppage could not be considered as a barometer of daily advertising values. Though a number of theatres bought radio time during the strike period (March of Time reportedly spent $5,000 to plug 'We Are the Marines' at the Globe theatre, N. Y.) normal newspaper advertising budgets for the holiday season continued.

"Radio exploitation for pictures is likely to affect national rather than local advertising budgets due to the uncertainty of release schedules."

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HARBORD SAYS OUR PRODUCTION WILL OVERWHELM ENEMY

Lieut. Gen. J. G. Harbord, Retired, Chairman of the Board, Radio Corporation of America, who was General Pershing's Chief of Staff in World War I says the United Nations should look forward to 1943 as a year bright with promise in the war against the Axis, and continues: "Here in the United States, after long, hard months of preparation, we are getting results scarcely believed possible a year ago. Millions of men are being equipped and trained in modern warfare. Our industrial capacity has been geared to a speed that will eventually overwhelm the enemy with its weight and power. With all its implications for final victory, this power should come into full force during 1943.

"Real fighting is ahead. Wherever the battle lines are drawn, radio will be in the thick of the fight, for it is the lifeline of wartime communications on land, sea and in the air.

"The war map today reveals that American soldiers, sailors and marines are lined up at more than sixty places on the world-wide fighting front. To unify them in communications is a mighty task. Without radio it would be a slow, almost impossible task. Every outpost, whether in jungles or on glaciers, no matter how remote, is linked to headquarters. American fighting men, almost a million of them, are focused in action by radio - the global lifeline of communication.

"In World War I, the center of action lay in France. From that battlefront radiated the communication lines. Wireless was being given its first wartime test, but at no time did the demands upon it remotely approach those of World War II. In the intervening years, the development of the electron tube, of short waves, and of many other devices and services of radio have tremendously increased the efficiency of communications. The result has been that in 1942, radio was ready to play the vital role assigned to it on the many far-flung fronts.

"These long-distance fighting fronts are bulwarked by the home front. In this war the military front and the home front are parallel. The home front is the production front and it runs through every street in the nation. Munitions and food, airplanes and tanks, rifles and radio, all move up to the front lines from the home front. Today, eighteen Americans stand behind every American fighting man. His success and the winning of this war depend upon the workers at home, for only one American in every nineteen will have a job directly in the combat forces in this war.

"The road ahead to winning this war is rough. Every mile toward victory must be fought for with an all-out effort. The rapidity of the march, the turn in the tide of battle, hinge upon science and production, as well as upon direct combat with the enemy."

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BEHIND THE SCENES OF THE BBC CHRISTMAS HOOK-UP

The linking up of all parts of the Empire in the great Christmas Day broadcast that is the big feature both of the Home and Empire Services of the British Broadcasting Corporation requires much skill and ingenuity behind the scenes. (It is broadcast from 13.00-14.15 GMT in the Eastern Service, the transmitters being beamed for world coverage.) It is here that the BBC engineers come into their glory, if not into the limelight, for without intensive labour on their part, this complex programme would be impossible. Planning begins at least five or six weeks before Christmas. As soon as the producers have roughed out their ideas of the various contributions to come from different sources, the engineers decide what apparatus will be needed at every centre concerned and arrange that adequate staff will be available to deal with studios, control rooms, and outside broadcast points.

The Overseas Engineering and Information Department is responsible for ordering transatlantic and other circuits from Empire countries--just one of their countless duties. In Britain, lines connecting various BBC centres have to be booked and alternative 'routes' arranged to cope with any hitch.

Another complication is that of pre-recording. Each contributor to the programme makes his contribution 'live,' but in case of accidents a recording has to be made. There may have to be several

rehearsals before a perfect recording is obtained. Should there be any hitch in the programme, the recording is used instead of the live voice from Canada, New Zealand, or wherever the overseas contribution comes from. A hitch is a very rare occurrence, but precautions must be taken. This complex jigsaw of contributions from all over the world has to be timed to a split second.

"When you hear the Christmas Empire broadcast" says the BBC "think for a moment of the BBC engineers who have put in weeks of patient work and planning to make it run so smoothly. From midnight on Christmas Eve till nearly breakfast time on Christmas Day the programme has been rehearsed whileyou slept. The engineers themselves take it philosophically enough. 'It's a bit of a headache,' they frankly admit, 'but it's worth it.'"

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SIGNAL CORPS HEAD IS SELF-STYLED "HARD MAN"

The following article appeared in the Washington Post about the wartime head of the Army Signal Corps:

"'This is a war of communications and we don't overlook any communications possibilities.'

"Maj. Gen. Dawson Olmstead explains briefly the scope of his Army Signal Corps, which concentrates on everything from the most highly technical of radio developments to the human-interest-filled carrier pigeons.

"General Olmstead styles himself as a 'hard man', a self-reputation concurred in by men who have worked under him. 'When he gives you something to do, he expects it to be done yesterday, and to be done right,' avers one of his subordinates.

"When asked about his technical knowledge of the complicated mechanisms with which he deals, the general tells this story. 'A short time ago, the Under Secretary of War, Robert Patterson, and I, were inspecting some extremely complex machines. He turned to me and asked if I could take them apart and put them together again. I told him, "I have trouble hanging a screen door straight but I have a lot of men who can."'

"He has a story to illustrate every point and doesn't believe in conversational frills and furbelows. Typical of this characteristic is his attitude toward the highly regarded poetry written by his wife. 'I don't read it,' he confesses. 'I can't understand it, Seems like a long, confused way to say what you want to say.'

"If official duties permit, he is in bed before 8 o'clock, getting up at an early hour to be in his office before his staff arrives. Once in a long while he and Mrs. Olmstead will go out to a dinner but only if their hosts understand their leaving early. No ash trays are evident in the office of this nonsmoking, nondrinking general. The flags of his corps and of his country stand just behind his desk and a 24-hour clock ticks off the minutes on one wall.

"Born in Corry, Pa., this two-star general was appointed to the Military Academy from his home State and graduated in 1906. During the first World War the general saw action in France, serving in the Office of the Inspector General at Chaumont."

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TRADE NOTES

William C. Ackerman, Director of CBS Reference Library, announces a new exhibit on display in the library. On display are Latin-American coins collected by Guy Hutcheson, CBS Engineer in charge of International Broadcasting. Hutcheson gathered the coins during a 24,000-mile trip to consult with engineers of the 76 stations affiliated with the CBS Network of the Americas. Twenty-one Latin-American countries are represented by the coins ... among them Argentina, Brazil, Trinidad, Peru and El Salvador.

Albert D. Lasker, principal owner of Lord & Thomas, said the firm would discontinue operations at the end of business on Dec. 31. Lasker is retiring from advertising but under the name of Foote, Cone & Belding his former associates will operate as advertising agents. The new firm heads -- Emerson Foote, Fairfax M. Cone and Don Belding -- have been executive vice presidents respectively in charge of the Lord & Thomas offices.

Says the Washington Post: "C.I.O. and A.F. of L. leaders are preparing a campaign for the retention of Paul A. Porter, former Washington lawyer for C. B. S., as deputy administrator of the Office of Price Administration, in charge of rent control ... Porter, under Leon Henderson, is credited with saving American rentpayers a few hundred million dollars this year. He never has lived in a rented house."

Three new radio stations are to be erected in northern Bulgaria, and one in southern Bulgaria, according to the Axis press. These stations will supplement the one now operating in Sofia, but will be less powerful. Construction of a strong short-wave station is also planned.

As a result of the song "Praise the Lord and Pass the Ammunition" being broadcast to Japan by short-wave, Rev. Hugh C. Craig of Magna, Utah said: "When the Japs interpreted the words of the song and gained the impression that a chaplain had handled weapons, closer restrictions were placed on all priests and other ministers held prisoners."

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

July - Dec. 1942.

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